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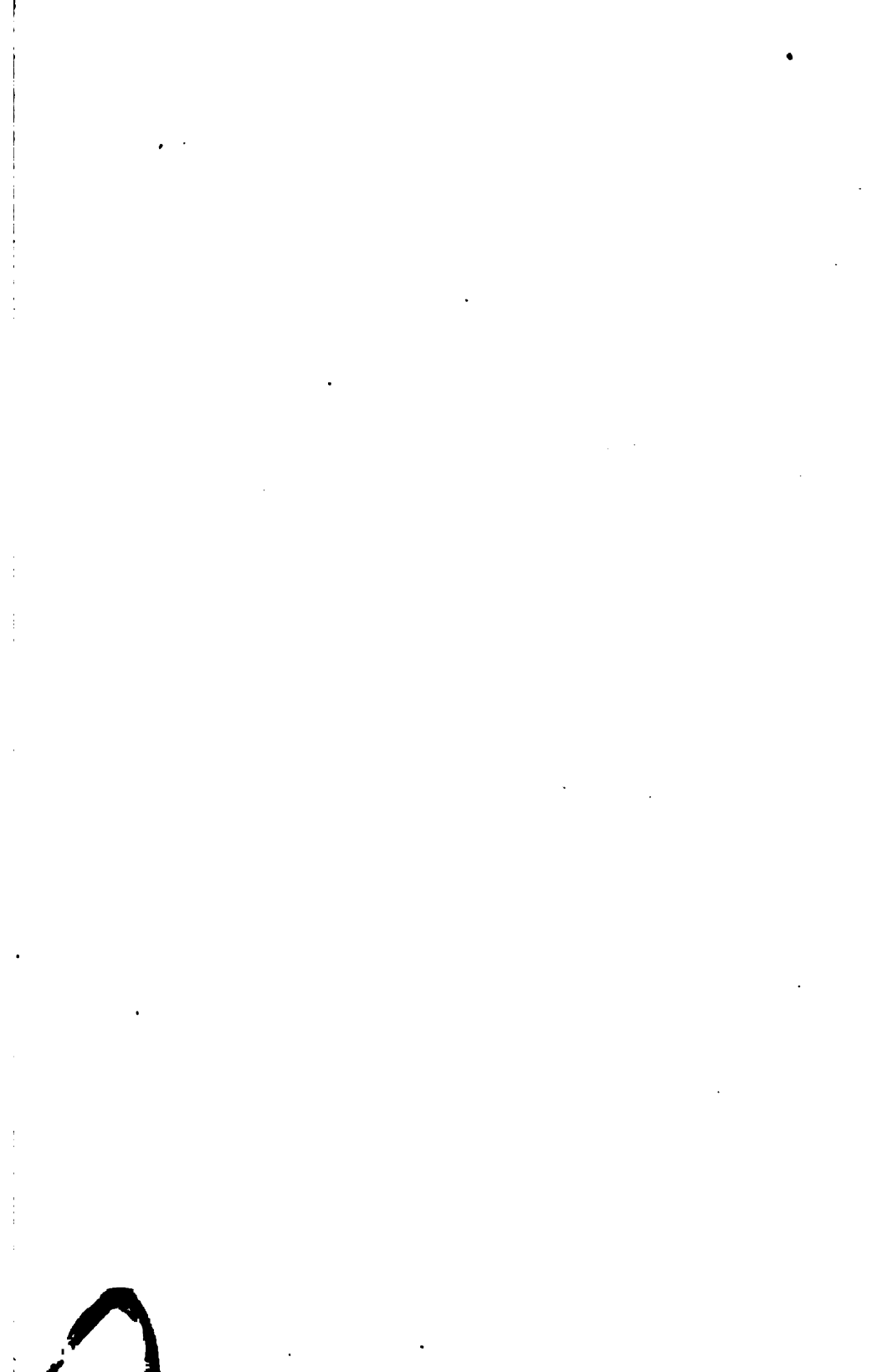
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Gloucestershire
Notes and Queries.

VOL. V.



JOHN WHITE,
PRINTER,
STROUD, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

657-13

Gloucestershire

Notes and Queries,

AN ILLUSTRATED QUARTERLY MAGAZINE DEVOTED TO THE
HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Vires acquirit eundo.

VOLUME V. 1891-1893.

EDITED BY

W. P. W. PHILLIMORE, M.A., B.C.L.

London : SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, HAMILTON, KENT, & CO., Limited.

Bristol : WILLIAM GEORGE'S SONS and J. FAWN & SON.

Gloucester : DAVIES & SON. *Stroud* : JOHN WHITE.

Cheltenham : GASTRELL & SON. *Cirencester* : BAILEY & SON.

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~~VIII. 575~~

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1891, Aug. 6 - 1894, Apr. 9.

See also p. 2.

PREFACE.

THE fifth volume of *Gloucestershire Notes and Queries* extending, like its predecessors, over a period of three years, is now completed. Fifteen years have passed by since the late MR. BLACKER commenced the work in the *Stroud Journal*, and Gloucestershire antiquaries owe not a little to his industry and foresight in providing them with a magazine which has preserved for future use much that is of real value in the history of this county.

The intended "slight changes" referred to by MR. BLACKER in his last preface were introduced with the commencement of this volume, and the Editor hopes the improved style of type and the free use of illustrations have, in MR. BLACKER'S words, "tended to the increased value and improved appearance of the volume and to the convenience of the reader."

The assistance given by those supporters of the magazine who have contributed either "notes," "queries," or "replies" to its pages must be gratefully acknowledged. Special thanks, too, are due to Mr. Ralph Neville and Mr. B. C. Dexter for the illustrations which they have from time to time supplied.

For the sixth volume the Editor will be glad to receive the names of fresh contributors, and he would also add of fresh subscribers. Thereon rests much of the future success of the magazine.

124, Chancery Lane,
London.

W. P. W. P.



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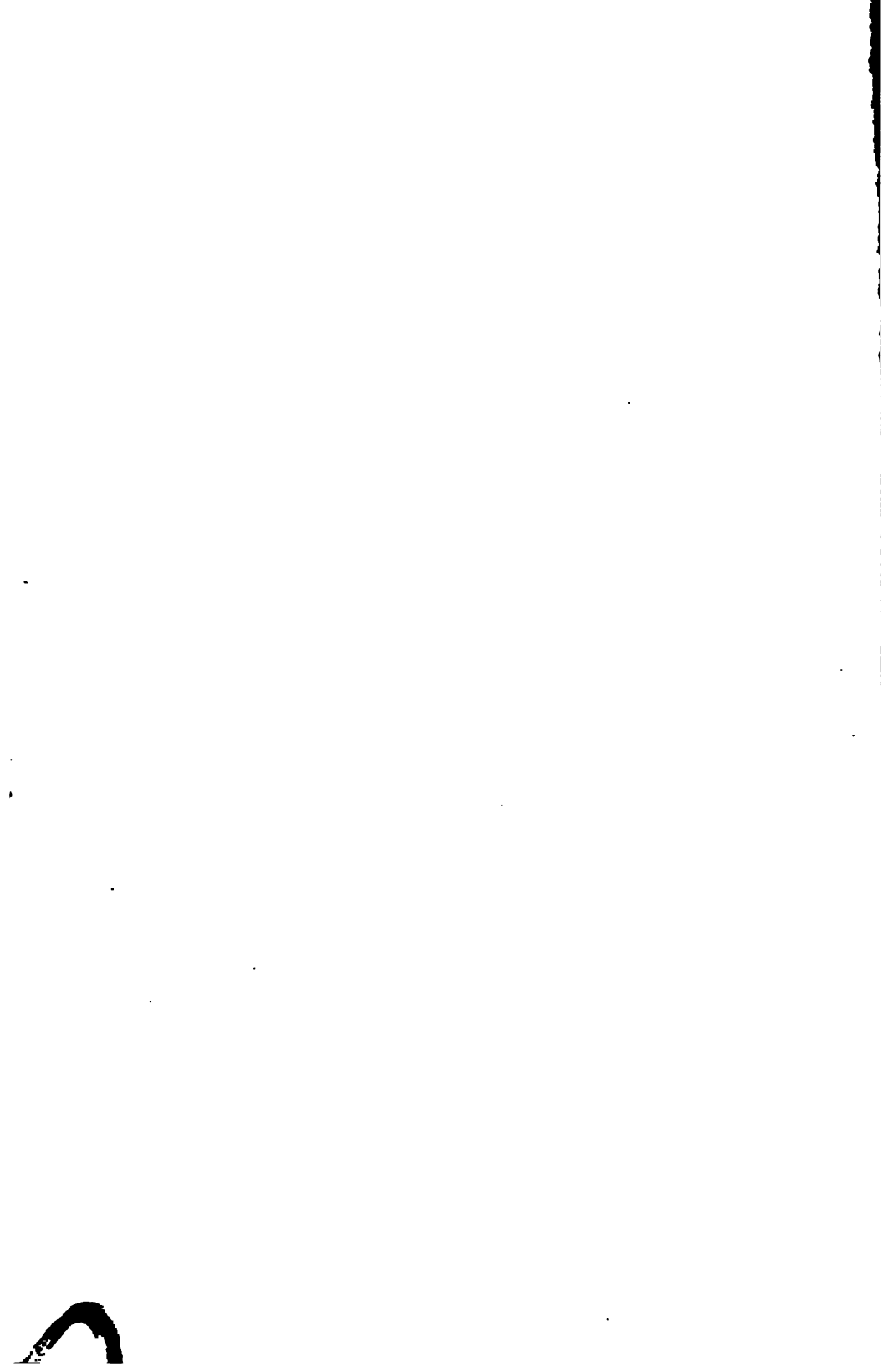
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TO THE BINDER.

Care must be taken to fix the detached plates opposite their proper pages as in the preceding list.

CORRIGENDA.

- Page 10, line 18, *for wife read dau.*
,, 95, line 38, *for Dubley read Dudley.*
,, 111, line 38, *for Charles read Amedee François*
Maricè.
,, 168, line 6, *for 1782 read 1872.*
,, 184, line 15, *for Siifinc read Stifinc.*
,, 184, line 18, *for such read which.*
,, 281, line 12, *for 1460 read 1469.*
,, 283, line 19, *for ed read et.*
,, 343, line 31, *for 1808 read 1813, also alter date*
1808 in Portrait to 1813.
,, 343, line 37, *for Portman read Porter.*
,, 356, line 17, *for Ceymour read Seymour.*
,, 389, line 34, *for Buffe read Cuffe.*
,, 434, last line *for Pidd read Ridd.*
,, 435, lines 3 and 19, *for Pidd read Ridd.*
,, 493, line 15, *for Registry read Register.*
,, 527, line 39, *for Pryce read Pacye.*



Vol. V.,
Part I.

New Series.

AUG 6 1891
January, } 1891.
March, }



Gloucestershire Notes and Queries.

AN ILLUSTRATED QUARTERLY MAGAZINE DEVOTED TO THE
HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

EDITED BY

W. P. W. PHILLIMORE, M.A., B.C.L.

"We do save and recover somewhat from the deluge of time."

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In Memoriam.

REV. BEAVER H. BLACKER, M.A.

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Place Rimes,
The Robins Family,
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Somers Family,
Uley,
Washborn Family,
Coin with Seal,
The Smyth Manuscripts,
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To Subscribers.

In issuing the first number of the *NEW SERIES*, the Editor wishes to apologise to the reader for the unavoidable delay which has taken place in its publication.

It will be observed that several improvements and modifications have been adopted, notably in the use of new type and the introduction of illustrations. Many of the changes now made were contemplated by Mr. Blacker, and discussed by him with the present Editor, who ventures to hope that past supporters of the magazine will approve of them, and that new ones will thereby be induced to add their names to the list of Subscribers.

The next part of Gloucestershire Notes and Queries will be ready in May.

SUBSCRIPTIONS for 1891 are *now due*, and the amount, 5s. 6d., should be at once remitted to the Editor, 124, Chancery Lane, London, by means of a postal order payable at Chancery Lane.

Notices to Correspondents and Subscribers.

CONTRIBUTIONS relating to the district, whether literary or artistic, are invited from all who are interested in Gloucestershire. The Editor will welcome any notes, queries, or replies, and any photographs and sketches relating to the district.

Contributions should, as far as possible, consist of original matter only.

All communications should be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. The signatures of contributors are appended, unless a wish to the contrary may have been expressed.

Correspondents are requested not to make use of any contractions in their transcripts except when such occur in the originals, and to write only on one side of the paper. Names of persons and places should be very distinctly written.

REVIEWS.—Books, pamphlets, etc., bearing on the district, or subjects connected therewith, sent for review, will receive due attention.

LOCAL SOCIETIES.—Secretaries of local literary and scientific societies will oblige by sending notices of their doings during the quarter. Such notices should reach the Editor at least a fortnight before the end of each quarter.

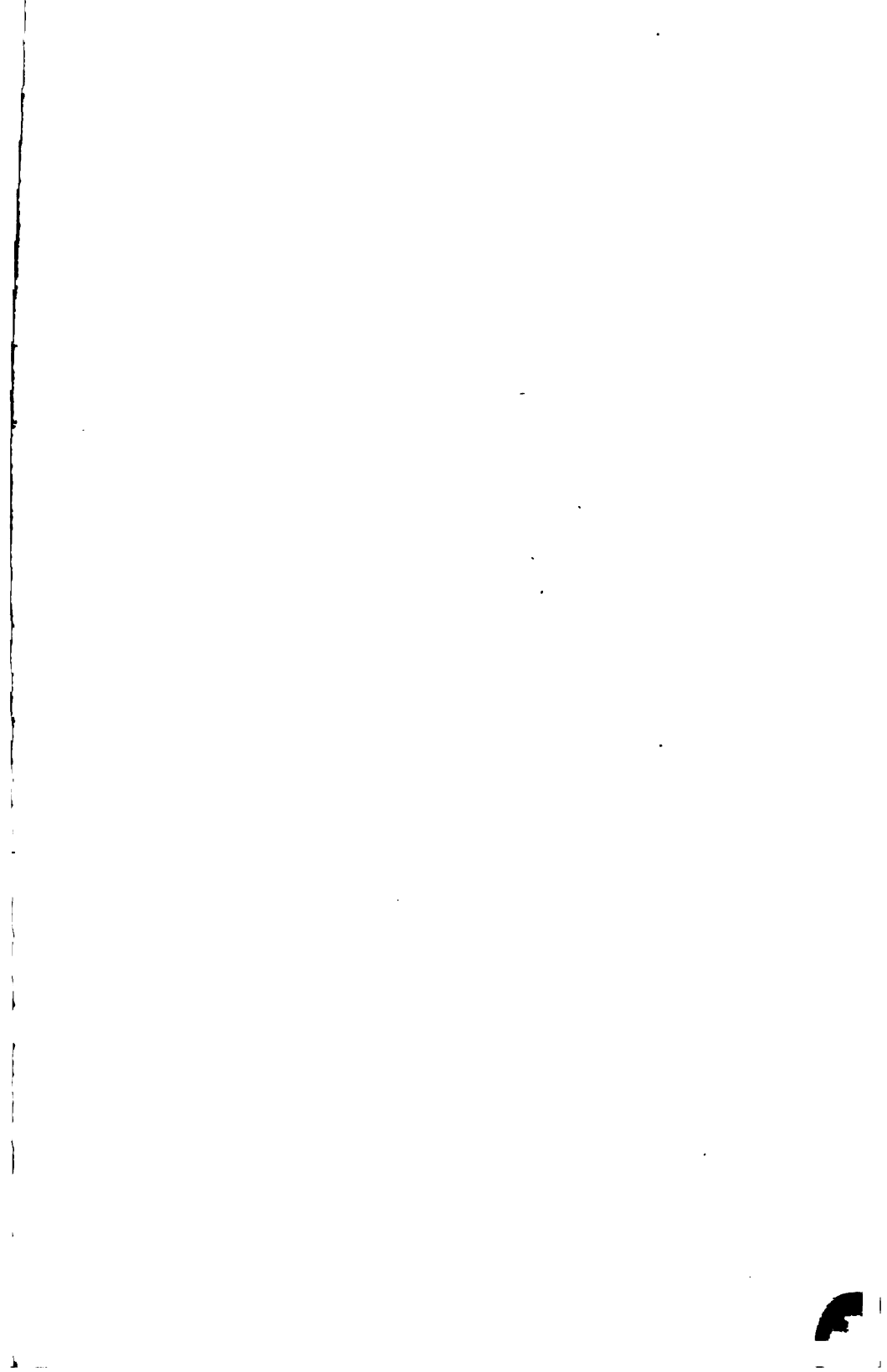
BINDING.—The binder is requested, in arranging the illustrations of Vol. I., to attend to the directions given for his guidance, p. xvi. "Bishop John Talbot's Monument" will be found in Part VI., and the "Map of the County of Gloucester" and "Over Bridge" in Part XI.

Special covers for the volumes have not been provided, the matter of binding being left to the taste of each subscriber.

BACK PARTS.—Vol. I. being out of print, copies can be supplied only as they may turn up for sale from time to time, and then only to purchasers of the second volume. Some odd parts, however, are still on hand. Vol. II., comprising Parts XIII.-XXIV., can be procured from the Editor until further notice, price 18s., or by post, 18s. 6d. Vol. III., comprising Parts XXV.-XXXVI., price 15s., or by post, 15s. 6d. Three shillings offered for copies of Parts II., VII., and IX., and full price for Parts XIV.-XVII. and XXII., if fit for binding. A liberal price will be paid for copies of Vol. I.

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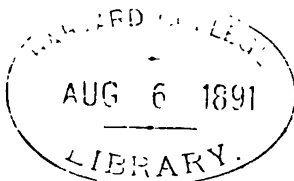
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BEAVER HENRY BLACKER

1821-1890.



Gloucestershire Notes and Queries.

In Memoriam.

SIX weeks after the issue of the last part of the *Gloucestershire Notes and Queries*, a severe loss, in relation to that periodical, was sustained through the death of the Rev. BEAVER HENRY BLACKER, M.A., its originator, editor, and proprietor, which occurred at 26, Meridian Place, Clifton, Bristol, where he had resided for ten years. His kindly disposition, and genial and unaffected manner caused him to be esteemed by all who had the privilege of his acquaintance. He was a zealous, cautious, and painstaking antiquary, and one who felt as much pleasure in communicating as in gathering information.

Mr. Blacker was born in Dublin, May 31, 1821. He was the eldest son of Mr. Latham Blacker, and a grandson of the Rev. George Miller, D.D., author of "Modern History Philosophically Illustrated" (4 vols. 8vo, 1832). He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he thrice gained the Vice-Chancellor's prize for English Prose, and took his B.A. degree in 1843, and M.A. in 1846. He was curate-in-charge of Donnybrook, co. Dublin, from 1845 to 1856. In 1857 he was appointed to the vicarage of Booterstown, co. Dublin, and to the rural deanery of South Dublin in 1862, both of which he resigned in 1874, when he retired to England. During his incumbency, extensive additions were made to Booterstown Church, including a transept, chancel, robing room, and porch. Several theological pamphlets by Mr. Blacker, were published



between 1847 and 1854, but his first topographical work was "Brief Sketches of Booterstown and Donnybrook, in the County of Dublin, with Notes and Annals," Dublin, 1874. It is a thick small 8vo, and was issued in four parts; the first in 1860, and the last in 1874. The Annals of the Parishes, appended to the descriptions of their four churches, extend from A.D. 1173 to 1873, and fill 186 pages, with exact references to his authorities, which he was always scrupulous in giving.

"Your work," John Gough Nichols wrote in 1873 to the author, "I find wonderfully stored with a vast amount of interesting biographical and genealogical information, within a small compass." And the Rev. Dr. Urwick pronounced the book to be "a manual of research and industry;" adding, "Ireland would be rich in annals, etc., were similar records of all her parishes forthcoming."—(*Biographic Sketches of James Digges La Touche*, p. 221.)

Mr. Blacker was curate-in-charge of Charlton Kings, Gloucestershire, in 1875-76, and senior curate of Cheltenham, in 1876-78. From Stroud, where he resided three years, he, in 1881, removed to Clifton, and devoted his time to gleaning for and editing *Gloucestershire Notes and Queries*, collecting materials for a bibliography of Gloucestershire, copying monumental inscriptions in the churches in his neighbourhood, and, more recently, in contributing to the "Dictionary of National Biography," for which he wrote more than sixty articles.

Gloucestershire Notes and Queries originally appeared in the columns of the *Stroud Journal*. So much interest did they evoke, that Mr. Blacker was induced to reprint them, and Part I. was published in April, 1879, and Part XLVIII. in October, 1890.

In the preface issued with Part XLVIII., which completed the fourth volume, save the index, the Editor asks for further support to enable him to carry on what had long been, not a "profitable speculation," but a "labour of love" in the wide field of archæology; adding, that in editing the publication he was "ready, for his part, as he had heretofore been, to give his time and labour." This was written on October 1st; but before the end of that month his health began to fail, and for the first time in his life he had to consult a physician, who attended him till his much regretted death, which happened rather suddenly on the 11th of November, 1890. His remains were interred in Dean's Grange Cemetery, co. Dublin, on the 19th of the same month. His age was sixty-nine.

In a review of the 4th volume of the *Gloucestershire Notes and Queries*, by Sir John Maclean, F.S.A., that veteran antiquary says:—

“The work still maintains its position as the best of this class of publications, now, we are glad to say, so growing in popularity, that there are few counties without its representative. The bulky volume now before us extends to nearly 700 pages. The Editor announces that in the future volumes some slight changes will be made which will tend to the increased value, and will improve the appearance of the work. We think, however, that in appearance, it is already all that can be desired in a work of this kind. There are many notes in the present volume of considerable interest and value.”—*Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society*, xiv. (1890), p. 329.

The four volumes contain 1965 articles. The first volume is now out of print.

Mr. Blacker was also the author of 1—“Monumental Inscriptions in the Parish Church of Charlton Kings, Gloucestershire, with Extracts from the Parish Registers, and some Churchyard Inscriptions.” Privately printed. London, 1876. 4to. 2—“Monumental Inscriptions in the Parish Church of Cheltenham, Gloucestershire.” Privately printed. London, 1877. 4to. 3—“Two Sermons on the Duty of National Humiliation,” 1847, and several other theological pamphlets.

His articles in *Notes and Queries*, to which he contributed from 1853 to 1890, are signed “Abhba.”

WILLIAM GEORGE.

Redland.

My first acquaintance with Mr. Blacker commenced through sending a contribution to part XIII. of *Gloucestershire Notes and Queries*. Though our correspondence on antiquarian subjects became tolerably frequent, it was not until very shortly before his regretted death that we met. He came to London to consult a physician, taking the chance of renewing his old acquaintance with legal haunts with which he was once familiar, having either entered as a bar student, or having contemplated doing so, and then called upon me, when we spent a considerable time in discussing subjects of mutual interest, especially *Gloucestershire Notes and Queries*, and the improvements he thought of making in the new volume. His genial and kindly manner much impressed me, and when he left, I found myself looking forward

to a promised renewal of the visit. Such, alas, was not to be. Though then seemingly in fair health, the end came soon after his return home. The name of this unassuming student will be, as it deserves, long remembered, for the substantial service which for fifteen years he did in the bypaths of Gloucestershire history.

The portrait of Mr. Blacker which we are able to give will be appreciated by the many readers and contributors to this magazine. It is taken from a photograph by Mr. Cox of Clifton.
W. P. W. P.



The Camps of Ostorius.

IN Hartshorne's *Salopia Antiqua*, 1841, is a paper entitled "The chain of camps erected by Ostorius considered." From this we extract the portion which relates to Gloucestershire.

"We are therefore driven to inspect the remains existing between the Lower Avon and the Severn and the indications presented in this quarter tend to show pretty evidently that it was in this district that Ostorius fortified.

"The Avon rises at Tetbury, in Gloucestershire, and afterwards flows southward in a parallel direction with the Severn, till it reaches Bath, when it bends to the north west. In the country lying between these two rivers there are numerous encampments, some of them of considerable magnitude. The principal one lies most northerly, and from this point we will trace them southwards.

"The first position that comes under our notice is Uley Bury, an unusually large camp in the shape of a parallelogram, double ditched, a mile east of Dursley. Drakestone camp on Stinchcomb hill, and Blackenbury ditches, a small triangular work on an eminence, north of Wooton Under Edge, come next in the group. Nine miles due south of Uley Bury on a high ridge of land communicating with the preceding, is a small semi-elliptical work known under the title of Horton castle. A mile still more southward on the same elevated line, we find a spacious double ditched quadrangular encampment at Little Sodbury. This and Uley Bury are the chief fortresses in the range. The eastern side of this ridge as far as Langridge, a distance of nineteen miles, is comparatively a plain country, but the western side is for the most part very steep. The chief

of the works along it are as considerable as any met with in other parts of the kingdom, and from these facts it may be inferred without dispute to be the ground Ostorius chose for his defensive chain.

"Three miles and a half south of Little Sodbury camp the turnpike road from Pucklechurch to Nettleton passes through an irregular semi-circular camp on the top of Hinton hill, and two miles east we meet with a very small quadrangular epaulement on Hebdown down.

"Five miles southward inclining a little to the east, we come upon the most extreme link of the chain at the irregular triangular single ditched fortress upon Little Salisbury hill, scarcely a mile from the Avon, and not two from the city of Bath; making a distance from due north to south of upwards of twenty miles, where are found eight fortresses, which lying between the Avon and the Severn, completely agree with the narrative of Tacitus.

"Approaching the latter river, numerous vestiges of military occupancy occur, but whether assignable to the same period, I will not venture to assert, though I should be inclined to consider they were. It is not unlikely their object was to check any irruption which the Silures might make from the opposite shores of Monmouthshire and Glamorganshire. Be this, however, how it may, we find the following, which may additionally tend to prove that this was the expected seat of war.

"The first defensive work, commencing at the mouth of the Avon, and journeying northwards, is Mere Bank, a high vallum running parallel with this river from the banks of the Severn till it nearly joins a circular entrenchment close to Henbury. West of the Avon, opposite to Clifton, are two large semi-circular camps, known under the titles of Stoke Leigh Camp and Bower or Borough Walls. Going from hence westwards on Stoke Leigh Down, are two small circular earthworks; and two miles still farther to the west, are appearances of three inconsiderable circumvallations, which lie on the direct road to the spacious oval fortress of Cadbury Camp, close to Tickenham. As we travel northwards from this point, the first indication of entrenchments is seen at Vineyard Break, north of Olveston. There are slight remains perceptible at Oldbury-on-Severn, whilst a large pentagonal camp, in a very perfect state, double ditched, lies a little to the north. This is the last stronghold of the western range we have been tracing.

"Besides the works on the two barriers hitherto mentioned, a few are here and there visible in the intervening country. They are comparatively undeserving of notice, and ought not to be contrasted with those already described. Uncertain remains are distinguishable at Bitton. There is a small oval camp on Bury Hill, south of Winterbourn: a small irregular single-ditched camp, called the Castle, near Titherington; another at Bury House, south of Doynton; a ring, entitled Bury Camp, a mile east of Marshfield, and vestiges of another work a little to the west of it.

"While this sheet is passing through the press, I find in Lysons' 'Account of the Roman Antiquities discovered at Woodchester,' the following confirmation of my own views:—'It is extremely probable,' says he, 'that the entrenchments at Uley Bury and on Painswick Hill, and perhaps those also on Broadridge Green and at Little Sodbury are remains of those garrisons (Roman under Ostorius), or at least of their *Castra exploratoria*. A great number of Roman coins, both of the higher and lower empire, have been found within the entrenchments of Uley Bury and Painswick Hill Camps.'"



Notes about Uley.

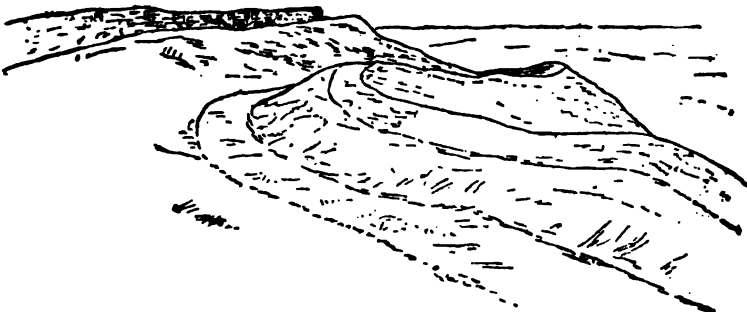
The Visitation of 1682. In the Visitation of the county of Gloucester, taken by the heralds in 1682 and 1883, only two persons from Uley entered their pedigrees and arms; these were:—William Basset and Matthew Pointz. Those persons in this parish who "disclaimed" any right to bear coat armour, and consequently did not enter any pedigree, were Giles Austin, Edward Dorney, William Heart, clerk, and Henry Pegler.

Uley Bury Tumulus. It may be well to reproduce the following cotemporary account of the re-opening of the tumulus on Uley Bury which appeared in the "Builder," 12 August, 1854.

"This Tumulus, after a lapse of 34 years, has been re-opened by permission of Colonel Kingscote. It was first opened by the Revd. W. L. Baker, of Uley, father of T. B. L. Baker, of Hardwick Court. Among those present at the opening were the Revd. John Earl, professor of Anglo-Saxon in the University of Oxford, Mr. T. B. L. Baker and family, and the

Rev. S. Lysons, nephew of the antiquary. Mr. Freeman, who was also present, delivered a short speech in which he expressed his persuasion of its very high antiquity, stating that it was no doubt far anterior to the Roman invasion, and belonged to what antiquarians designated the stone period. Dr. Thurnam laid before the meeting a ground plan of the building. He gave the dimensions as follows:—length 22 feet, height 5 feet. There are two chambers in a straight line from the entrance and also two smaller ones on the left. It is supposed there were formerly two corresponding small chambers on the right, thus giving the erection the form of a double cross. Over the entrance was placed a very large stone (a correspondent of the *Gloucestershire Chronicle* thinks the stone weighed six tons). Dr. Thurnam believed that the whole had been opened by several races for the purpose of depositing their dead. In this way it has been divested of its architectural features. It was evidently built before edge-tools were in use. It could not be less ancient he maintained than 700 or 1000 years before Christ." *Vide Thurnam, in No. 44, Archaeological Journal.*

Uley Bury Camp.—This famous fortress, according to old village tradition, was known as the "maiden" hill; it being said that it was never taken by besiegers. Of the upper foss and vallum, the rough sketch given below, showing its south-east angle, will afford those who have never seen it some idea of its character. In the entrenchment round the hill, a carriage can easily be driven. The top of the bank on the right would of course be protected by fences or palisades, as doubtless also the second entrenchment some thirty or forty feet lower down



the hill. So steep is the hill, that it is hard to think it could be

captured by a hostile attack, unless it were taken unawares at the entrance in the narrow neck which unites it with high lands to the east. The wall shewn on the left hand side is merely a modern dry stone erection, enclosing the large arable field which now forms the site of the ancient encampment.

The Parish Registers.—The earliest register book at Uley begins in the year 1668. A list of the bishop's transcripts for Uley has already been given in Vol. III., p. 651. The books are fairly kept, although in a few places the entries are rather irregular. The following extracts comprise all the entries relating to the principal Uley families of Bassett, Holbrow, Morse, Bayley, Poyntz, Austen *alias* Carver, Small, Gyde, and Rudder, besides those relating to the families of the various rectors, with a few other items of general interest. Those concerning Dorney have already been printed in Vol. III., p. 440. The title-page is as follows :—

The Register of & belonging
to the Parish of Uley, in the
Diocess of Glocest., concer.
Marriages, Christ' & Bur'
celebrat. there since ye

William	18th of Nouembr.,	Heart, Rect'.
de	Anno Domj	Uley Ar: M.
Coll: B: M: Mag:	1668.	Quond: D: So:

James, ye sonn of Thomas Dancy, Christd. Novemb. 19th,
1668.

William, ye sonn of John Witchell, Chr. Decr. 5.

Henry, ye sonn of Nicholas Hurcomb, Chr. Decr. 6.

Mary, ye daughtr. of William Bassett, Esq., Chr. Febr. 3rd.

William, ye sonn of Thomas Baggland, Chr. Dec. 6.

William, ye sonn of Joseph Parsloe, Chr. Feb. 7.

Katherine, ye daughter of Mr. Edward Dorney, Chr. Feb. 14.

Thomas, ye sonn of Thomas Hancoke, Chr. Feb. 28.

Hester, ye daughter of William Adye, bur. March 2j.

Incipit Anno Do. 1669.
Regist.

William Heart, Rector
de Uley.

The above comprises all the entries from Nov. 18, 1668, to March 21, 1669.

Samuel, s. of Samuel Went	C	Dec. 2, 1669.
Robert Webb	B	Aug. 9, 1670.
Edward Morse, Attorney at Law } Hanna Ford	M	Jan. 3, 1670.
William Alliffe, ye sonn off William Heart, { Rector of Uley, and of Agnes his wife } B	C	Jan. 16, } 1670. Jan. 19, }
John, s. of John Mäach-Philemore	B	June 23, 1671.
Nicholas, s. of Edward Morse	C	Nov. 11, 1671.
Edward Wiggins, Taylor	B	Feb. 30, 1671.
Martha Pointes, gentlew., d. of Thomas Pointes	B	May 3, 1672.
Edward, s. of Edward Dorney, gent.	C	May 4, 1672.
Dionisia, d. of William Basset, Esq.	C	May 29, 1672.
John, s. of James Lord	C	Jan. 4, 1673.
John, s. of Samuel Went	C	Jan. 3, 1673.
John-Alliffe, s. of William Heart, Rector of Uley, and Agnes his wife	C	July 30, 1673.
Thomas, s. of Thomas Parsloe	C	Oct. 20, 1673.
William Harper, widower	B	Mar. 14, 1674.
Matthew Pointzs, gentl.	B	Apr. 25, 1674.
Thomas Bayley	B	May 12, 1674.
Nicholas Webb } Elizabeth Browninge }	M	Nov. —, 1674.
William Manninge, father of Samuel Manninge	B	Jan. 12, 1674.
Joanne Lews, single woman	B	Feb. 14, 1674.
A...., d. of William Basset, Esq.	B	Nov. 19, 1675.
Alis, ye wife of Richard French, was burd. in ye church-yrd. of Uley, bye consent of Minister and Churchwards.	B	Jan. 1, 1675.
James, s. of John Mäack Philemore	B	8 May, 1675.
Henry Bayly	M	24 June, 1675.
Elizabeth Fordes		
Thomas Bayly	M	12 Aug., 1676.
Katherine Mäack-Philemore		
William, s. of Henry Bayley	C	19 Mar., 1677.
John, s. of Thomas Bayley	C?	27 Aug., 1677.
Elizabeth, d. of Mr. Giles Austen, <i>alias</i> Carver	C	13 July, 1678.
James Knight, of Uley	M	25 Dec., 1679.
Sarah Kedwell, of the parish of Woolepune (? Owlpen)		
Mary, d. of Henry Bayly	C	26 Oct., 1681.

John Ruther, a weaver }	} both of Uley..	M	26 Dec., 1681.
Sarah Robins.....			
George, s. of Richard Eugly	C	6 Jan., 168½.	
Margaret Tony, widdow and almswoman	B	3 Feb., 168½.	
Ann, d. of Giles Austen, <i>alias</i> Carver, Generos	C	25 Mar., 1682.	
William, s. of George Small, gen. and clothier	C	13 July, 1682.	
Isabella, d. of John Ruther.....	C	13 Oct., 1682.	
William, s. of George Small, generos and clothier	B	8 Mar., 168½.	
Joseph Parsloe, ye sheaphard	B	21 Mar., 1683.	
Katherine, w. of Thomas Bayly	B	12 May, 1683.	
John, s. of Timothy Gide, ye clothier ..	C	5 June, 1683.	
Daniell, s. of George Small, gentl. and clothier	C	23 July, 1683.	
Mary, wife of Mr. William Holbrow	B	14 Sept., 1683.	
Elizabeth, wife of John and Sarah Ruther	C	10 Sept., 1684.	
Allis, w. of Edward Evans, Practitioner in ye faculty of Chyrurgery.....	B	10 June, 1685.	
Richard French, Practitioner of ye art of Mus.	B	28 June, 1685.	
John, s. of George Small, gent., and Elianor, his w.	C	25 Dec., 1685.	
Sarah, d. of William and Sarah Holborow	C	22 May, 1686.	
Thomas, s. of John Purnell, and Mary, his w.	B	30 July, 1692.	
John Purnell, Clothworker	B	10 May, 1693.	
Ann, d. of Anthony Holbrow [.... ?]..	C	16 Feb., 169½.	
Thomas, s. of Thomas Gyde, and Hester, his w.	C	15 May, 1695.	
William Jacob, of Minchinhampton }	} ..	M	15 Aug., 1695.
Mary Holbrow, of Kingscote.....			
Richard Workman, of North Nibly }	} ..	M	24 Nov., 1695.
Elizabeth Bludord, of Uly.....			
Daniel, s. of John Rutter	C	22 Dec., 1695.	
William, s. of John and Alis Pernall....	B	30 Nov., 1695.	
Mr. Joseph Poyns	B	7 April, 1696.	
Sarah, wife of John Rutter	B	6 May, 1696.	
Sarah, dafter of Timothy and Hester Gyde	C	13 May, 1696.	
William Smith bayly	B	5 Nov., 1696.	
Ann, d. of Anthony and Elizabeth Holbrow	B	7 Sept., 1697.	
Ann, d. of Anthony Holborough, and Elizabeth, his w.	C	17 Feb., 1697.	
Ann Basset, gentlewoman	B	13 Sep., 1698.	

John Fisher	}	M 29 May, [? 1723]
Sarah Rutter		
James Bamfield, clothworker { both of	}	M 12 Apr., 1699.
Mary Till Adams { Dursley.		
A Sonn of Thomas Wilkins, a professed Quaker.....		B on or about 27 May, 1700.
Rachel, d. of George Small, gentleman, and Ann, his w.....	C	15 June, 1700.
Lapparah Aylor, widow	B	22 Feb., 1700.
William, s. of John Heart and Mary, his w. Inhabitory of Kinges Standley.	C	3 Mar., 1700.
Mary Heart, w. of the aforesaid John ..	B	10 Mar., 1700.
Josiah, son of Josiah Darby, <i>alias</i> Talboyes, and Elizabeth, his w.	B	2 June, 1700.
Thomas Cooper, Woolcomber, of Tedbury } Sarah Lord.....	}	M 24 June, 1700.
Anthony. s. of Anthony Holborough and Elizabeth, his w.		
Thomas, s. of Michael Bayley, and Elizabeth, his wife, fifty pounds per annum.....	C	27 Aug., 1700.
William, s. of Timothy Gide, and of Hester, his w., fifty pounds per annum	C	10 Sep., 1700.
A daughter of John Giles, a dissenting Preacher..	B	22 Feb., 1700.
John Westcombe, attorney-at-law, and Joannah Basset.....		Born 23 Mar., 170 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Elizabeth, d. of John Westcumb, Attorney, and Joanna, his w.		M about 27 July, 1701
Daniell, s. of Anthony Holborough, and of Elizabeth, his w.	C	30 Aug., 1702.
John, s. of Timothy Gide, clothier.....	C	30 Jan., 170 $\frac{2}{3}$.
Timothy, s. of Timothy Gide, clothier, fifty pounds per annū	B	— —
Thomas Bayley	}	B 10 June, 1703.
Mary Hopkins		
Mary, d. of Anthony Holborough, clothier, and Elizabeth, his w.	M	17 June, 1703.
Jonathan Forde, of St. Dunstanes, London } [Hope?] d. of Mr. Timothy Gide, of Uley, Clothier	}	C 2 Feb., 170 $\frac{1}{2}$
Thomas Hancocke, parish clerk in 1705		
William Basset, generousus	M	21 Mar., 170 $\frac{1}{2}$
Susannah, w. of Wm. Bayly.....	B	1 Feb., 170 $\frac{5}{8}$
	B	3 Mar., 170 $\frac{5}{8}$

In different ink is added, "A child of ye said Wm., borne sometime before and buried."

A daughter childe of Francis Danniell,
of Cowley B 5 May, 1706.

Joseph, s. of John Rutter, and Hester,
his w. C 15 May, 1706.

Abraham, s. of Humphrey and Elizabeth
Terret, Dissenters from ye Church of
England. C. by Mr. Twimlow, a Dissent-
ing Teacher in Cam's Meeting House,
as they say. C 25 Nov., 1712.

William Hart (*sic.*) Rector of this Parish B 4 June, 1709.

(*To be continued.*)



Place Rimes.—As a collection of rimes on the names of Gloucestershire towns and villages might help to preserve some curious traditions, I send two as a commencement :—

"Mincing Hampton, Painswick proud,
Beggarly Bisley, strutting Stroud."*

I do not know how old this couplet may be ; but it has been said that it hits off exactly the characteristics of the four districts named. Even now the lines have not altogether lost their point. Hampton, as most people know, is the name often used for Minchinhampton.

My second specimen is from another part of the county :—

"Stow-on-the-Wold,
Where the wind blows cold :
Moreton-in-the-Marsh,
Where the frogs croak harsh :
Bourton-on-the-Water,
That's next door to Slaughter."

In this case, too, whatever the opinion of the inhabitants of the villages named, their neighbours would probably admit the force of the description.

T. R.

*An alternative form in which this rime has always been familiar to the present editor is :—

Minchinhampton miserable, Painswick proud,
Beggarly Bisley, and strutting Stroud.

Besides the above, the following, not intended to be complimentary to the places named, were once current, and perhaps some of them may be still known. Uley moggies, *i.e.*, calves, Coaley dumps, Cam ewes, and Cam crows, and

“The Dursley baboon
As yet his pap without a spoon.”

Charles Hillier the ancient Corunna veteran who died at Uley some years ago, aged upwards of 90, added to the above list:—
“Nimpsfield heg pegs,” which the old man explained were
“things” which grew in the hedges. Ed.



The Robins Family.—I have to-day seen the inscription given below in the yard of Mr. H. C. Frith, sculptor, Barton Street, Gloucester. Upon enquiry, I was informed that it was found “as the hearth stone” of a farm house not far from Matson Church. That portion of the monument which was dilapidated has been restored. It will be replaced in the church.

Sept. 4, 1890.

H. Y. J. T.

In memory of Anne the wife of | John Robins of the manor of Matson | in the parish of Upton St Leonards | in the County of Glouc Esq | She was the daughter of William Stratford | of Farmcote in the County of Glouc | Esq she was interred the 11 day of May | Anno Domini 1663 | also in memory of | Dorothy the wife of William Robins of | Matson aforesaid Gent grandson of ye above named John and Anne Robins | Dorothy was the daughter of Tho|mas Bacon of Manselle in ye Coun|ty of Somerset Esq a Gentleman of an Ancient good Family and | in the commission of the peace for | that County to ye time of his death | She departed this life the 26th day of May 1732 aged 32 years.



Sundial Mottoes.—Continued from No. 1772, Vol. IV., p. 397.—The following is transcribed from *Mount Tabor* by R. W[illis], in 1639.

“*Upon the Diall of the Clock in the Colledge Church of Gloucester.*—In the horologue, or dyall of that Clock, in the foure Angles of that square, which lye without those circles (wherein the houres are distinguished), are pourtraied four Angels, each of

them seeming to say something to those that looke up to see what a clocke it is, the whole matter being two old Latine verses made up in rythme in this manner :—

1. *An labor, an requies,*
2. *Sic transit gloria mundi :*
3. *Præterit iste dies,*
4. *Nescitur origo secundi ;*

which may be thus englished—

*Whether we rest, or labour ; work or play,
The world and glory of it passe away.
This day is past, or neere its period grown ;
The next succeeding is to us unknown."*

Salterton, Devon.

T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.



Notes on the Trotman Family.

FROM time to time it is proposed to give in these pages, collections of notes respecting some of the better-known Gloucestershire families, which will prove of service in compiling genealogies of them. They will consist of abstracts of wills, deeds, and other documents, extracts from parish registers, marriage licences, tombstone inscriptions, etc. They will be essentially miscellaneous, and strict classification therefore must not be looked for.

A commencement is made in the present part with the Trotman family.

In the "Description of the Hundred of Berkeley," by John Smyth, of Nibley, lately for the first time published under the auspices of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society, are numerous references to the family. As they are scattered, it will be a convenience to collect them together, and they will form a suitable introduction to the abstracts of original documents which will follow.

Came. "Heere also is another ancient messuage and two yard land called Nasse Court, the inheritance of John Trotman, comonly called of the knapp, according to the situacon of the said messuage ; which John Trotman is sonne of Nicholas

Trotman who died 19 Eliz., sonne of John Trotman who dyed about 20 hours before the said Nicholas, sonne of Thomas Trotman, who in 1 et 2 Ph. et Mar'. purchased the said messuage and lands of John Berkeley of Beverston Castle, then esquire, after knight, thereby severinge it from his manor of Woodmancote in the parish of Dursley, whereof it was parcell, and till then held by copy of Court Roll accordinge to the custome of that manor, as by the copy thereof amongst the evidences of the said ——— which I have seene, appeareth; and the said Thomas Trotman the purchaser of this land died in A^o 5 et 6 Ph. et Mar'. and was sonne of Henry Trotman who died in 18 Henry 8, sonne of John Trotman who dyed in ———, sonne of Elias Trotman who died in ———, sonne of Robert Trotman who died in 5 Hen. 5, brother and heire of Walter, sonnes of John Trotman, son of Richard, who lived in the time of King E. 2. For which purchase made by the said Thomas Trotman of John Berkeley ——— in Trin. terme 5 Mar de ten. in Came et Slimbridge And is holden of George lord Berkeley by knight service, sute to his hundred court of Berkeley from 3 weekes to 3 weekes, and by the yearly rent of 10s. And of 6*d*. more paid for other lands which longe have beene occupied therwith: Some part of which lands, viz. a messuage and one acre and a quarter of ground, are now the inheritance of Nicholas Trotman, sonne of Edward Trotman of Came, called of the Stepps, As by an Inquisicon found in the last year of A^o 14 R.' Car.', 1638, after the death of the said Edward, appeareth; and which hee the said Edward, by Deed dated 20 Junij. anno 12 R' A Jacobi, purchased of John Trotman his eldest brother, as the said Inquisicon sheweth: And for which the said John hath 40s. p' ann' paid to him as a rent charge out of the same."

p. 130.

"This Nasse Court with other lands the said John Trotman hath by his deed dated 6 M'ij A^o 14 R' Jacobi, settled after the death of himself, upon Henry his eldest sonne and the heires males of his body with Remainder over, the Remainder to the heires of the said John."

p. 131.

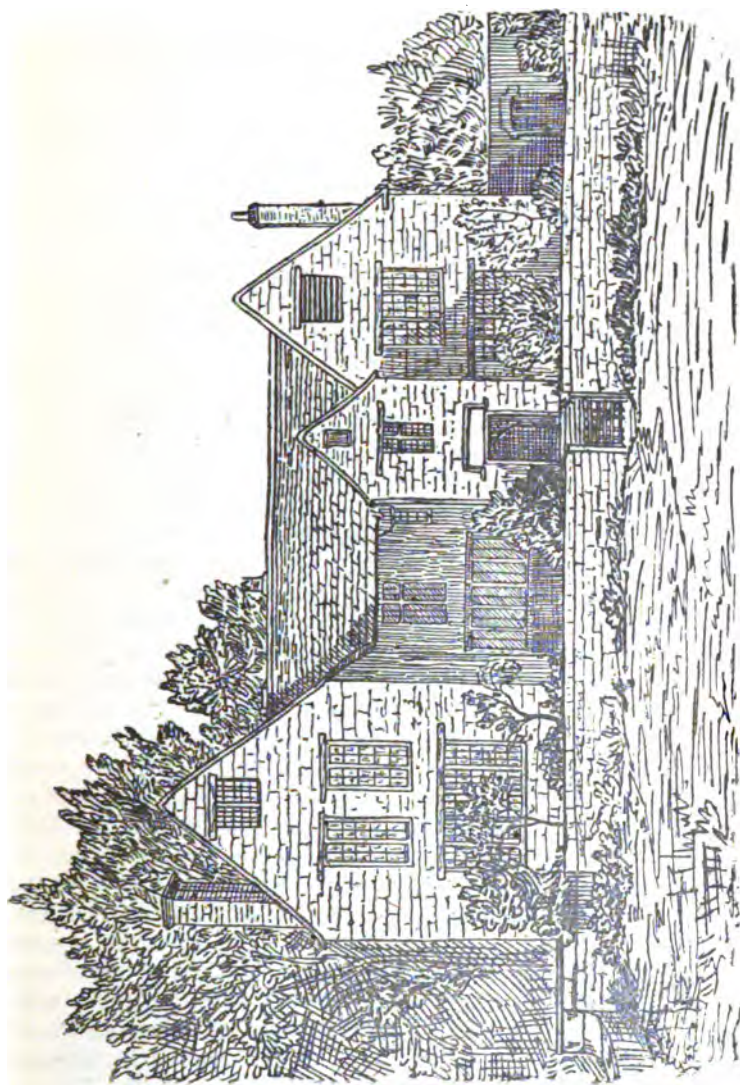
"By an inq. in 24 Eliz. Edward Woolworth *als*. Webb is found to dye seised of 34 acres of land in Came, holden by sute of Court, and the yearly rent of 2*d*. ob. . . . [which] shortly after [viz., after 24 Eliz.] came by purchase to Edward Trotman, of Came, who, with Edward, his sonne and heire, after aliened the same to William Harding and others.

p. 133.

"In 35 H. 8., the said Richard Brayne conveyed to Thomas Trotman and his heires, all those two messuages, with their appurtenants called Longfords; and one other messuage, and half a yard land in Whetenhurst, which (with release also) is inrolled with the clarke of the peace of this county; and in 1 E. 6, a fine was levied of theis lands betweene Thomas Trotman, q., and Richard Brayne, and Elizabeth Ashby, widowe, defts., by the name of 3 mess. and 180 acres, &c., in Came and Whetenhurst.

From which Thomas Trotman this land came to Richard his second sonne and his heires, against whom a title to theis lands was pretended by George Goffe, in right of Mary his wife, Jone ap Roberts, widowe, and Thomas James, as coheires to Mary Catchmay [of the family of an earlier owner], after wife of William Warren, which being ended by arbitrement, a fine (amongst other assurances) was levied in Trinity terme, 20 Eliz., betweene Richard Trotman, plt., and George Goffe and Mary his wife, Thomas James, and Jone ap Roberts, widowe, co-heirs of Mary Catchmay, defts., by the names of 3 mess. and 180 acres, &c., in Came; the Indenture leadinge the use to the said Richard Trotman and his heires, and the Arbitrement, That the question was for Woodends house in Came, and one yard land and an halfe therto belonginge; and for another house and half a yarde land thereto belonginge in Came also, called Lampland. Touching which Lampland, all I have found is that 24^o Augusti 3 Edw. 6, the King granted 2s. rent p. ann. to William Saule and William Bridges and their heires, who 18 Octobr. the same yeare granted the same to Thomas Trotman and his heires, goinge out of a certaine tenement in Came called Longfords house, ad sustentandum unum lampadem in Ecclesia de Came.

The said Thomas Trotman dyed 5 and 6 Ph. & Mar., leaving this land in Came to Richard his 2nd son aforesaid, who built a faire house therupon, and after died in 35 Eliz., whereby it descended to Edward his eldest sonne who vpon maryage of Edward his eldest sonne with the widow of John Aylway, conveyed the reversion after his own life in fee or fee taylor to the said Edward his sonne, since a Reader in Court, and bencher in the Inner Temple, yet livinge. Who after sundry mortgages therof, and of other lands to Henry Prat of London, made by him and Edward his sonne and heire apparent, and to William Hill of Tuexbury, and John Wakeman, Samuell Trotman and Throgmorton Trotman, his brothers and kinsmen, upon loans of



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monies, and for their indemnification from debts as sureties for him the said Edward, they all by fine, Recovery, and Deeds in 10 Regis Caroli, conveyed the same to the use of Francis Webb aforesaid, and his heires.... The Epitaph of which Edward Trotman the father is in Came Church in these words—"Heere lyeth the body of Mr. Edward Trotman the elder, late of Estwood, son of Mr. Richard Trotman of Poole Court in Worcestershire, by Katherine his wife, daughter of Edward Tindall, Esquire. Hee was borne the 5th day of October A^o Dni. 1545, and comfortably departed this life the 6th day of June, 1633." Thus his tombe. p. 135.

"Heere also is a messuage, watermill and lands, comonly called Mabson's lands, now or late the inheritance of John Trotman, holden of this Manor of Came by knight service sute of Court, and the yearly rent of 13s. 4d., which John is son of Nicholas, who dyed 19 Eliz., son of John, who dyed also 19 Eliz., son of Thomas, who dyed 5 et 6 Ph. et Mar., son of Henry Trotman, who died 18 H. 8, having by deed dated 17 Apl., a^o 3 Hen. 8, purchased the same of Henry Mabson, and which before were the lands of William Mabson, who was in ward for the same; From whose seisin and other of their ancestors the name of Mabson's land still continueth; now the inheritance of Henry Trotman, sonne of John." p. 137.

"Heere also is a messuage and 36 acres of land, late the Inheritance of Edward Trotman, called of the Stepps, from the gresings or staires of stone leading out of the street vp into the said messuage; and also 7 acres of land, late James Kings, and also one close called Sparkhill, cont. 8 acres, which hee by deed dated the first of July, a^o 9 Jacobi, purchased in fee farm of Henry, lord Berkeley.... Which Edward dyed 9 Maij a^o 14 Caroli Rs. as an inquisition after his death a^o 14 Rs. Car. sheweth; and the said lands remained in fee tayle generall to Nicholas his sonne by a second wife; and not to Richard sonne of William, eldest sonne of the said Edward Trotman by his first wife." p. 138.

"Heere also in Came, and likewise in Cowley, are divers lands and tenements comonly called Taylor's lands, now the severall inheritances of John Trotman of Came, called of the Knapp, John Browninge of Cowley, Edward Hill, William Essington, Nicholas, son of Edward Trotman of the Stepps, which the said Edward purchased of Griffith Trotman." p. 139.

"Heere also in the little hamlet of this parish of Came called

Vpthorpe, that is the upper or higher part of the townshipp, is a messuage and 46 acres of ground thereto belonging, the inheritance of Henry Trotman, an attorney at the Counsell in the Marches of Wales, which hee had with some other lands by conveyance from John Trotman his father, yet livinge, dated 6 M'cij 14 R. Jac.; and hee the said John as heire to Nicholas his father, eldest son of John Trotman, whose third brother (called also John Trotman) purchased this messuage and land of —, and left it for life to Katherine his wife, daughter of William Trotman of Wotton; and by the death of the said John Trotman (called of Vpthorp), without issue, the same descended to the said John Trotman as his next heire, who conveyed it to the said Henry his sonne, upon his marriage as aforesaid. And was before the land of —. See for this the Co. rolls of Came 44 Eliz., when the said Katherine died" p. 140.

In Cowley.—"Richard Selewine, 29 Eliz., sold a [moiety of Maddensalls] to Thomas Trotman of Dursley, who died in 4 Jac., and left it to Nicholas Trotman his 2d. son, who in — Car. Rs. sold the same to Richard Partridge. . . . Also the said Thomas Trotman left to the said Nicholas his sonne a messuage and 11 acres of land in Cowley, which hee in 3 Jacobi purchased of Richard Bridges — rent 2d." p. 155.

"William Millard, in the beginning of Kinge James sold a part of [Wilkins' lands late Macies] to Edward Trotman th' elder of Came, who died 9 Car., which, Edward Trotman of the Inner Temple, his son and heir, not long after sold to William Essington of Cowley that now is." p. 157.

"Also in this parish of Cowley are divers lands and tenements containing about 16 acres, now the inheritance of Richard Partridge, who in 2 Car purchased the same of Nicholas Trotman, a younger son of Thomas Trotman, to whom the said Thomas at his death in — Jacobi left the same in fee, who did in 43 Eliz. purchase the same of Richard Bridges and Richard Rawlyns *als.* Compton." p. 159.

Gosington.—"Richard Spicer, of London, Doctor of phisicke, purchased of Edward Trotman, of the Inner Temple, London, Esq., and hee of me [*i.e.* of John Smyth] by deed 30 apl., 16 Jac., inrolled in chancery, and after by my other deed dated 12 May following, granted, released, and confirmed to him and his trustees, 1 close called Olden, containing 8 acres, one parcell of arrable cont. 20 acres, and 1 close therto adjoining called

Newe leyes, cont. 12 acres, and 4 fields of pasture cont. 18 acres then in the tenure of Richard Trotman for 3 lives.

Edward Trotman of the Stepps in Came, to whom by deed dated 12 Mch., 15 Jac., I sold 1 close of pasture called Grovelands, cont. 8 acres in the parish of Slimbridge, now, 1639, the inheritance of Nicholas Trotman, his eldest son by a 2d. wife."

p. 204.

Rivers Lands in Hurst.—"Thomas Cooke in—Eliz. sold his part of Rivers lands to Richard Trotman who died—Jacobi, and was father of Edward Trotman, by whose death, 16 Jac., his son Richard Trotman, who yet liveth, became in ward for the same to Lady Eliz. Berkeley, widow, who then had the manors of Hurst and Slimbridge in jointure."

p. 240.

"Inq. 16 R. Car. pt. mortem Joh'is Trotman, filij Mauricij, fil. jun. Will'i Trotman, filij jun Joh'is Trotman, per servic. militare."

p. 244.

"Inq. 16 R. Car. pt. mortem Ric'i Trotman apud Tetbury; Wardship and 2 heriots, ut antea."

p. 245.

"Richard Trotman, now in ward, 1640, son of Richard, son of Edward, son of Richard, holdeth a messuage in Kingston in the parish of Slimbridge, with 40 acres of land thereto belonging, mentioned in an office after the death of Richard Trotman, the father, found virtute officij in 16 Rs. Caroli; shewing how hee bequeathed pte. of his lands to 4 of his younger sons." p. 245.

"William Trotman, 2d. son of Richard Trotman, son of Edward, holdeth, by the last will and testament of the said Richard, his father, dated 7 July, 16 Car., 1640, one messuage, cottage, and an orchard adjoining, called Berrymeads house, and 2 closes called Berrymead leies, containing about 6 acres, in Slimbridge, in the tenure of Richard Pegler, which was devised to him in fee.

John Trotman, 3d. son of Richard Trotman, also holds, devised to him in fee, as above, 1 tenement or cottage, with an orchard and parcel of pasture-ground adjoining, called Dekins house, in Slimbridge, now in the tenure of John Nason.

Thomas Trotman, 4th son of Richard Trotman, also holds, devised to him in fee, 1 tenement or cottage, with orchard adjoining, called Aden's house, and a sellion or rudge of pasture ground, and one sellion or rudge of arable land, in Slimbridge, now in the tenure of Simon Longe.

Also 1 acre of meadow called Squire acre in Little Moore in Slimbridge in the tenure of Stephen Symonds.

Samuel Trotman, 5th son of said Richard Trotman, holdeth,

devised to him in fee simple, 1 parcel of meadow or pasture ground called Thoroughbridge, containing about 1 acre, in Slimbridge.

For the above see an Inquisition, 22 Sept., 16 Car., taken by the Escheton at Tetbury, *virtute officii sui*." p. 250.

"*Hurst*.—Samuell Trotman, brother and heire of John, sonnes of Maurice Trotman of Bradston, holdeth 1 close of meadowe called the breach, containing 4 acres, in Slimbridge, which the said Maurice by deed dated 6 July, 17 Jac., purchased of the said William Hanis and Thomas his son; for which see an Inq. *virtute officii*, found after the death of the said Maurice, 9 Apl., 16 Jac." p. 248.

"*Selewin's Lands in Hurst*, aliened by Thomas Selewine, . . . now, 1639, the several inheritances of divers freeholders, whereof Edward Trotman of the Middle Temple, a Reader of Court, late held a Messuage and 18 acres of the said land in Hurst." p. 248.

Gylmins Land.—"Also 1 acre of this land was aliened by Richard Selewine to John Trotman of Vpthorp in Came, lying by Halmer's lane in Came; late the land of William, son of William Trotman of Wotton, by the last will of Katherine, his sister, to whom her husband, the said John Trotman, by will devised the same in fee." p. 249.

Nibley.—"William Trotman of Stancombe holdeth 1 acre and an half in Ruckcombe close, which he purchased of Anthony Hungerford." p. 274.

"William Trotman of Stancombe, in right of his wife the widow of Robert Purnell, the reversion in fee to Robert Purnell, son of the said Robert, holds one close in Elfoulds.

Samuel Trotman holdeth 1 close called Goodmead, and 4 acres of land in Westfield." p. 282.

Samuel Trotman, of Stancombe, mentioned. p. 295.

"Henry, Lord Berkeley, by deed dated 13 Nov., 8 Jac., granted to Thomas Trotman of Nibley, and his heires, 3 messuages and 101 acres of lands in Nybley. One only of which messuages in Forthey in Nibley, with 42 acres, sometime in the tenure of Robert Richards, remaineth at this day to the said Thomas Trotman, and John his eldest son, under a yearly rent of 33s. 4d." p. 297.

"Ralph Willet of Wotton, an Attorney at law, holdeth certain enclosed grounds, whereon a house of late built called Binley, cont. 7 acres, which he purchased of John Trotman, eldest son

of the said Thomas Trotman, to whom upon his marriage with the sister of the said Ralph Willet, he conveyed the same, and were parcell of his messuage at Forthay aforesaid. p. 298.

Slimbridge.—"It appeareth by a decree in Chancery, dated 12 Nov., 32 H. 8, wherein Thomas Woodward and other inhabitants of Slimbridge and Frampton were plts., against Edward Trotman and John Bower, defts., upon the examination of very many witnesses:—That noe man havinge any estate within those Townships of Slimbridge and Frampton might put any beast or sheepe to comon in the Warth unless hee lived himself within one of those townships." p. 334.

Stinchcombe.—"Thomas, lord Wentworth, by several deeds enrolled in Court of Common Pleas, Mich. Term, 3 and 4 Eliz., conveyed this manor to Trotman [and others,] and in the year 1639 it is the inheritance of 26 freeholders, among whom are—John Trotman, in right of his wife Mary, daughter and heir of John Hickes; Samuel Trotman." p. 348.

"Nelmes lands, an ancient messuage and 40 acres, purchased by Nicholas Nelme, 4 Eliz., of John Trotman and others, and they of Thomas, Lord Wentworth, with the rest of the manor aforesaid. Here also is a messuage and divers lands, now in the occupation of William Trotman the elder, lying in Stancombe, and wherein the said William now dwelleth: which William Trotman the younger, son and heire apparent of the aforesaid William Trotman the elder, called of Blacke burton, purchased of Anthony Hungerford, Lord of Pitcourt in Nibley." p. 359.

Stone.—"Nicholas Morse, by deed inrolled dated 20 May, 1642, purchased of Samuel Trotman, of the Inner Temple, Esq., one messuage, &c., which the said Samuel by his indenture of 30 Sept., 11 Car., demised to Hugh Street for 99 years, if John, Robert, and Daniel, his sons, or any of them, should so longe live . . which lands were purchased by Hugh Smyth of Long Aston, Esq., and were by him, by Indenture of 18 Sept, 34 Eliz., sold unto Henry Parmiter, of Tockington, who by his indenture of 20 May, 12 Jac., sold the same to Richard Trotman, of Cliffords Inn, Gent., and he, by his Indenture, 3 Oct., 19 Jac., unto Edward Trotman the elder, gent., Edward and Samuel his sons; which Edward the father and Edward the sonne, by deed bearing date 5 June, 9 Car., released unto Samuel, who sold as before." p. 367.

Woodmancote.—"John Trotman of Came, who holds the house called Nasse Court, wherein he dwelleth, — Nicholas Trotman,

son of Edward Trotman of the Steps in Came, — and John Trotman, son of William Trotman, called of Trollies house, — are freeholders of portions of the Manor of Woodmancote.

p. 88 and 391.

Among the "Persons charged to find horses for the trayned band under Sir Gabriel Lowe, Knt., the Captain, 1626, in this hundred,"—*Dragoones*, John Trotman of Came, gent., and Thomas Tyndall of Stinchcombe, gen., between them. John Trotman of Stinchcombe, gen.

p. 409.

ENTRIES IN CAM REGISTERS.

The first volume of the parish registers of Cam commences in the year 1569, and ends in 1708. The entries relating to the members of the Trotman family were extracted in 1883, and are here printed.

BAPTISMS, 1569-1708.

1571.	July 16.	Dorothy, daughter of Morrice Trotman.
"	Aug. 5.	Ursilla, daughter of Thomas Trotman.
1572.	Sep. 25.	Maryan, daughter of Thomas Trotman.
1573.	May 14.	Alice, daughter of Morris Trotman.
1577.	May 20.	William, son of Thomas Trotman.
1579.	Dec. 1.	Nicholas, son of Thomas Trotman.
1580.	Feb. 26.	Ursilla, daughter of Griffith Trotman.
1582.	Feb. 15.	Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Trotman.
1583.	June 13.	John, son of Richard Trotman.
"	Aug. 19.	Richard, son of Griffith Trotman.
1584.	Oct. 21.	Margret, daughter of Richard Trotman.
1585.	June 10.	Cicily, daughter of John Trotman.
"	Sep. 25.	Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Trotman.
"	Jan. 29.	Sarah, daughter of Griffith Trotman.
1586.	July 27.	Mary, daughter of John Trotman.
"	Aug. 30.	Thomas, son of Edward Trotman.
1587.	Apr. 17.	Agnes, daughter of Richard Trotman.
1588.	Apr. 4.	Elinor, daughter of Richard Trotman.
1590.	June 19.	Maurice, son of Edward Trotman.
"	July 24.	Katherine, son of Richard Trotman.
1592.	Dec. 24.	Mary, daughter of Richard Trotman.
1593.	Feb. 5.	Martha, daughter of Richard Trotman.
1594.	July 21.	Throgmorton, son of Edward Trotman.
"	"	Joseph, son of John Trotman.
1595.	May 1.	Katherine, daughter of Richard Trotman.
"	Jan. 12.	Katherine, daughter of John Trotman.
1596.	Nov. 7.	Cicily, daughter of Edward Trotman.
1597.	Apr. 15.	Robert, son of Richard Trotman.
"	Aug. 14.	Anne, daughter of John Trotman.

1599. Sep. 27. Susan, daughter of John Trotman.
 " Feb. 17. Samuel, son of Edward Trotman.
 1608. Feb. 26. Elizabeth, d. of Richard Trotman, taylor.
 1609. July 2. Anne, daughter of Thomas Trotman.
 1610. Dec. 23. Richard, son of William Trotman.
 1612. Sep. 19. William, son of Richard Trotman, taylor.
 " Sep. 20. Silvester, daughter of Maurice Trotman.
 " Jan. 9. Edward, son of William Trotman.
 1614. Jan. 9. Anne, daughter of Maurice Trotman.
 " Feb. 5. John, son of William Trotman.
 " Feb. 21. John, son of John Trotman, jun.
 1615. June 15. Anne, daughter of Maurice Trotman.
 1617. Oct. 20. Anne, daughter of Richard Trotman, taylor.
 1618. Feb. 21. Elizabeth, daughter of Maurice Trotman.
 1619. July 11. Alice, daughter of William Trotman.
 " Oct. 3. Margret, daughter of Richard Trotman.
 " Feb. 13. Nicholas, s. of Edward Trotman, of the Steps.
 1621. May 13. Alice, daughter of Maurice Trotman.
 1621. Aug. 11. Joane, daughter of Richard Trotman, taylor.
 1622. Aug. 30. Margret, daughter of William Trotman.
 1623. Feb. 8. Thomas, son of Mr. Henry Trotman.
 1625. May 7. Ellin, daughter of Richard Trotman.
 " June 7. Anthony, son of Henry Trotman.
 1627. June 1. Daniel, son of Henry Trotman.
 1627. Sep. 22. Sarah, daughter of Robert Trotman.
 1629. Dec. 5. Anne, daughter of Robert Trotman.
 1632. Aug. 25. Hester, daughter of Robert Trotman.
 1634. Feb. 7. Thomas, son of John Trotman.
 " Feb. 28. Daniel, son of Robert Trotman.
 [Here the Register begins to be badly kept.]
 1640. Dec. 17. Robert, son of Robert Trotman.
 1649. Jan. 1. Hester, daughter of Edward Trotman.
 1651. Jan. 2. Charles, son of Mr. Nicholas Trotman, of the Steps.
 1652. Mar. 30. Daniell, son of Edward Trotman.
 [Jan. 17 to 22. An erasure.]
 1653. Nov. 30. Anne, daughter of Mr. Nicholas Trotman.
 1655. Aug. 31. Edw. s. of Nicholas Trotman, of the Steps.
 1657. Dec. 22. Margarite, daughter of Nicholas Trotman, of the Steps.
 1660. June 8. Hester, d. of Nicholas Trotman, of the Steps.
 1662. Aug. 24. Elinor, d. of Nicholas Trotman, of the Steps.
 1668. Oct. 10. Elizabeth, d. of William and Sarah Trotman, of Stinchcombe.
 1672. Sep. 27. John, s. of John and Susannah Trotman.
 1673. Mar. 10. Richard, s. of Robert and Judith Trotman.
 1675. June 11. Mary, dau. of Daniel and Jane Trotman.

- 1675. July 1. Wm., s. of Jno. Trotman, gent., & Susanna.
- " Oct. 8. Anne, d. of Robert and Judith Trotman.
- 1677. June 23. Judith, d. of Robert and Judith Trotman.
- " July 28. John, s. of Daniel and Jane Trotman.
- " Jan. 13. Mary, d. of Robert and Hannah Trotman.
- " Feb. 23. Mary, d. of William & Sarah Trotman, of
Stinchcombe.
- 1678. Feb. 8. Esther, d. of Robert and Judith Trotman.
- 1679. Apr. 23. Tho., s. of Jno. T., gent., and Susanna.
- " Nov. 15. Daniel, son of Daniel and Jane Trotman.
- 1680. Nov. 13. Sarah, d. of Robert and Hannah Trotman.
- 1681. Apr. 12. Eliz., dau. of Robert and Judith Trotman.
- " Feb. 11. Robt., s. of Daniel and Jane Trotman.
- 1682. Nov. 25. Edw., s. of Robert and Ann Trotman.
- 1683. Mar. 30. Susannah, d. of John T., gent., & Susannah.
- 1684. July 26. Charles, s. of Daniel and Jane Trotman.
- 1685. July 10. Sarah, dau. of Robert and Judith Trotman.
- 1686. May 9. Richard, son of Daniel and Jane Trotman.
- " July 7. Anne, d. of Robert and Hannah Trotman.
- " Jan. 13. Robert, s. of Robert and Judith Trotman.
- 1687. Sep. 6. Richard, s. of Daniel and Jane Trotman.
- 1688. July 28. Sarah, d. of Robert and Judith Trotman.
- 1689. June 13. Daniel, s. of Robert and Hannah Trotman.
- 1689-90. Jan. 3. [Thomas?] s. of Thomas & Anne Trotman.
- " Jan. 18. Mary, d. of Daniel and Jane Trotman.
- 1691. Jan. 15. John, son of Thomas and Anne Trotman.
- " Feb. 26. William, s. of Daniel and Jane Trotman.
- " Mar. 18. Robert, s. of Robert and Hannah Trotman.
- 1694. Mar. 9. Thomas, s. of Robert and Hannah Trotman.
- 1699. Sep. 9. John, son of Robert and Hannah Trotman.
- 1701. July 18. Samuel, son of Charles and Mary Trotman.
- 1703. Aug. 21. John, son of Edward and Ruth Trotman.
- 1705. Feb. 16. Sarah, d. of Edward and Ruth Trotman.

WEDDINGS, 1575-1708.

- 1575. Oct. 17. Thomas Narme, of Snowhill and Edith
Trotman.
- " Mar. 3. Lodwick Trotman and Mary Trotman.
- 1578. May 10. Griffith Trotman and Catherine Trotman.
- 1579. Oct. 26. Richard Sellwin and Edith Trotman.
- 1591. May 14. John Sebron, *als.* Plomer and Alice Trotman.
- " July 8. Jeffery Lyppiat and Dorothy Trotman.
- 1592. May 12. Gyles Hytchings and Alice Trotman.
- 1595. June 9. Richard Haines and Catherine Trotman.
- 1600. Nov. 28. Richard Harding and Margaret Trotman.
- 1603. Sep. 26. John Somers and Ursilla Trotman.
- 1604. Dec. 17. Thomas Dorney and Joane Trotman.
- 1607. Aug. 11. Daniel Harding and Elinor Trotman.

1609. Sep. 12. William Trotman and Agnes Trotman.
 1611. Apr. 27. Maurice Trotman and Mary Trotman.
 1612. June 11. Lawrence Sommers, sen., and Catherine Trotman, widow.
 1613. Aug. 23. John Hollister and Alice Trotman.
 1617. Nov. 30. ~~Nicholas Harvey and Anne Trotman.~~
 1626. June 1. Mr. Isaac Bromwich and Mrs Anne Trotman.
 " Sep. 18. Robert Trottman and Hester Watkins.
 1639. Nov. 5. Edward Trotman and Mary Thayre.
 [The Register now begins to be irregular.]
 1640. July 16. John Hickes and Ann Trattman.
 [No marriages recorded from 1640 to 1649.]
 1649. April 19. William Trotman and Elizabeth Creed.
 1652. June 17. Edward Nelme and Alice Trotman.
 [Blank to 1655.]
 1655. Sep. 30. John Baglan and Mary Trotman.
 1659. Dec. 15. John Maynard and Anna Trotman.
 " Dec. 15. William Howell and Hester Trotman.
 1664. Nov. 24. Joseph Hulong (?) and Anne Trotman.
 1666. Nov. 6. Charles Bendall and Elizabeth Trotman, of Stinchcombe.
 1667. Oct. 26. William Trotman and Sarah Bendal, both of Stinchcombe.
 1667. Mar. 5. John Hampton, of Kingswood, and Mary Trotman, of Cam.
 1667. Mar. 25. John Hickes and Sarah Trotman, both of Stinchcombe.
 1670. Nov. 21. William Simmons, of Cam, and Elizabeth Trotman, of Slimbridge.
 1672. Dec. 13. Matthew Crew, of Wotton-under-Edge, and Esther Trotman, of Cam.
 1673. June 19. Robert Trotman and Judith Trotman, both of Cam.
 1678. Dec. 8. Thomas Nicols and Mary Trotman.
 1688. July 5. Thomas Trotman and Ann Allie.

BURIALS, 1570-1708.

1570. Jan. 13. Joane Reinoles, servant of Richard Trotman.
 " Feb. 7. Ursilla, daughter of Richard Trotman.
 1574. May 17. Alice, wife of John Trotman.
 1577. July 29. John Trotman the elder.
 " " Nicholas Trotman his son.
 1578. June 8. Maryan, daughter of Richard Trotman.
 1586. Aug. 19. Catherine Powell, servant of Richard Trotman, jun.
 1588. Jan. 11. Richard, son of Maurice Trotman.
 1590. Aug. 19. Maurice Trotman.

1591. June 15. Katherine, wife of Richard Trotman.
" " Katherine, daughter of Richard Trotman.
1592. July 29. John Trotman the elder.
" Mar. 14. Richard Trotman.
1597. Apr. 21. Agnes Trotman.
1598. June 16. Griffith Trotman.
1599. Oct. 20. Susan, daughter of John Trotman.
1601. Nov. 11. Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Trotman.
1602. Mar. 26. Catherine Trotman, of Upthorp, widow.
1606. Feb. 8. Alice, wife of Edward Trotman, of y^e Courte.
1607. Apr. 7. George Lewis, servant of Edward Trotman.
1609. Sept. 8. Mary, wife of Richard Trotman, of Lower Cam.
" Feb. 17. Alice, wife of Edward Trotman.
1612. Oct. 30. Sylvester, daughter of Maurice Trotman.
1613. Apr. 13. Richard, son of John Trotman.
1614. May 8. Edward Trotman, of the Court House.
[Here follows a serious gap, for the burials from 1615 to 1639 are wholly wanting.]
1641. Feb. 7. John Trotman, of Nasse Court, gent., aged 80 years.
[No other entry this year.]
1643. May 2. Margaret, daughter of Katern Trotman.
[No entries in the years 1645-6-7, and the register is much neglected up to 1649.]
1649. Sep. 1. Agnise Trotman, widow, of Cowlye's Mill.
1650-1. Jan. 24. Mrs. Margaret Trotman, widow, of y^e Knap, aged 90 years.
1652. Apr. 14. Mary, wife of Robert Trotman.
1653. Dec. 27. Elizabeth, wife of Nicholas Trotman, of Ashmead.
[No other entry this year.]
1661-2. Jan. 28. Mr. Henry Trotman.
1662. Dec. 14. Hester, daughter of Nicholas Trotman, of y^e Steps.
" Mar. 11. Mrs. Anne Trotman, widow.
1663. Apr. 23. Elizabeth Trotman.
" Oct. 10. Edward Trotman.
" Oct. 28. Mrs. Margaret Trotman, of the Stepps, widow, aged above 80 years.
1664. Nov. 30. Robert Trotman.
1666. Sep. 8. Nicholas Trotman of Upthorp.
1668. Oct. 7. Elizabeth, d. of Richard and Jane Trotman.
" Nov. 20. Mary Trotman, widow.
1671. Sep. 26. Mary Trotman.
1675. May 3. Richard Trotman.
1681. June 18. Joan Trotman, widow. Affidavit of burial in sheepswool only, sworn June 22 by Susanna Bendall and Judith Trotman.

- 1681-2. Mar. 16. Charles, son of Mr. Nicholas Trotman. Affidavit of burial in sheepswool only, sworn March 17 by Hester Purnell and Elizabeth Atwood before, Mr. Edward Towgood, minister of Dursley.
1682. Sep. 1. Deborah Trotman. Affidavit of burial in sheepswool by Susannah Bendall and Frances Harding.
1683. June 17. Mary Trotman, widow. Affidavit of burial in sheepswool sworn June 22 by Winifrid Clarke and Margaret Dangerfield, before Charles Stock, rector of Stanley Regis.
1685. July 12. Sarah, daughter of Robert and Judith Trotman, buried in wool only.
1689. June 10. John Trotman.
Dec. 23. Elizabeth Trotman.
1693. July 5. Daniel Trotman, churchwarden, [? buried].
1700. Apr. 14. John son of Robert and Hannah Trotman.
1702. Dec. 8. Mrs Anne, daughter of Mr. Nicholas Trotman.
1705. July 2. Mrs. Anne, wife of Mr. Nicholas Trotman.
- 1706-7 Jan. 22. Mr. Nicholas Trotman.

[End of first volume of the register.]

* * * * *

Notes about Dursley.

ACCORDING to the return of Endowed Charities issued by the House of Commons in 1868, there is at Dursley a charity consisting of tenements and stock producing together £23 : 16 : 3, which is known by the name of "Finnimore and Hevens." Mr. Blunt, in his *Dursley*, further refers to it, and states that it was the gift of Richard Fynnimore and Thomas Heven, that the original deed was lost in the seventeenth century, but that a new one of Charles the Second's reign was preserved in the parish chest. There is no doubt that this statement in a material particular is incorrect. Fynnimore and Heven were not the donors, but merely the surviving trustees, who on the 4th September, 27 Henry VIII., 1536, conveyed the property, a certain messuage in Silver Street, Dursley, to new feoffees. They, in conjunction with others, had obtained the property by a feofment dated 20th June, 10 Henry VIII., 1495, from Richard Yate and Thomas Withyford. We are at present unable to say

if Yate and Withyford were the original donors; probably like Fynnimore and Heven, they were merely the surviving feoffees or trustees.

The appointment of new feoffees by Fynnimore and Heven is still extant, and by the kindness of Messrs. Vizard, Wenden & Son, we are able to give a copy of this deed. As giving the boundaries of the property, and as supplying the names of some of the leading inhabitants of Dursley in the reign of Henry VIII., it will be of some interest to the reader.

Christi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Ricardus Fynymore et Thomas Hevyn de Dursley in comitatu Gloucestrie clothiers Salutem Sciatis quod nos prefatos Ricardum Fynymore et Thomam Hevyn tradidisse feoffasse et hoc presenti scripto nostro liberasse et dimisisse Thome Presy Ballivo ac Durseley predicta Augustino Fynch Thome Smallwoode Johanni Hoskyns seniori Edmundo Wulworthe Johanni Dery Willelmo Hevyn Thome Hyll seniori Nicholao Galon Willelmo Attwoode Thome Fynche Thome Polle Johanni Hyll Thome Hyll juniori Robert Fy'more Thomas Fy'mor' Johanni Smalwoode Ricardo Dery Nicholao Trotman Johanni Lewys Willelmo Dery Thome Attwoode Willelmo Thomas Johanni Hoskyns juniori Nicholao Davyes Augustino Davyes Thome Wulworth Johanni Fynch et Johanni Watkyns unum Burgagium situatum in Burgo ville de Durseley predicta in comitatu predicto cum Gardino eidem adjacenti prout ibidem in quodam vico ducenti versus Woodmancoote in longitudini inter tenementum Nicholai Wykys armigeri ex una parte et tenementum in quo Johannes Heysooke modo inhabitat ex altera parte Quod latitudine extendit se a predicto vico antierius versus cimiterium ecclesie parochiane ibidem posterius quod quidem tenementum sive burgagium et gardinum cum omnibus suis pertinentiis nos prefati Ricardus Fynymore et Thomas Hevyn simul cum Georgio Davyes Johanne Davyes filio Willelmi Davyes Thoma Davys juniori, Thoma Austeyn, Thoma Trolley, Ricardo Sprrott, Johanne Lewys, Willelmo Austeyn, Willelmo Sprrott, Ricardo Samforde, Johanne Sherman, Johanne Harmer, Helia Trotman, Willelmo Parker, Johanne Stynchcombe, Roberto Bertelet, Johanni Payne, Thoma Stynchcombe, Edmundo Gybbys, Johanne Sprrott, Roberto Pacy, Johanne Gennyver et David Williams modo defunctis inter alia nuper habuimus ex dono et feoffamento Ricardi Yate et Thome Withyford generosorum prout per quandam cartam eorum nobis inde

confectam cujus datum est apud Durseley predictam vicesimo die junii anno regni regis Henrici Septimo post conquestum decimo plenius appareat Habendum et Tenendum predictum Burgagium et Gardinum cum omnibus suis pertinentiis prefatis Thome Presye Augustino Fynch Thome Smallwoode Johanni Hoskyns Edo' Wulworth Johanni Dery Willelmo Hevyn Thome Hyll... Galon Willelmo Attwoode Thome Fynch Thome Polle Johanni Hyll Thome Hyll Roberto Fy'mor' Thome Fynymor' Johanni Smalwood Ricardo Dery Nicholao Trotman Johanni Lewys Willelmo Dery Thome Attwoode Willelmo Thomas Johanni Hoskyns Nicholao Davyes Augustino Davyes Thome Wolworth Johanni Fynch et Thome Watkyns heredibus et assignatis suis imperpetuum Reddendo inde annuatim capitalibus dominis feodi illius duodecim denarios argenteos et tolecestriam servicium ibidem vocatum Tolleale secundum consuetudinem Burgi predicti tollecestriam servicie ecclesiastice vocatam the churchalle omnimodo exceptis et reservatis pro omni servicio exactionibus et demandis Sciatis insuper nos predicti Ricardus Fynymor' et Thomas Hevyn attornasse et in loco nostro posuisse dilectos nobis in Christo Robertum Thomas et Thomam Mayhowe de Durseley predicta nostro veros et legitimos attornatos conjunctim et divisim ad intrandum vice et nomine nobis in predictum Burgagium cum pertinentiis ad possessionem inde Capiendam et post possessionem sic inde captam et habitam deinde plenam et pacificam possessionem et seisinam eorundem predictis Thome Presye Augustino Fynch Thome Smalwoode Johanni Hoskyns Edo' Walworth Johanni Dery Willelmo Herryim Thome Hyll... Galon Willelmo Atwoode Thome Fynch Thome Polle Johanni Hyll Thome Hyll Roberto Fy'mor' Thome Fynymor' Johanni Smalwood Ricardo Dery Nicholao Trotman Johanni Lewys Willelmo Thomas Johanni Hoskyns Nicholao Davyes Augustino Davys Thome Wulworth Johanni Fynch et Thome Watkyns vel eorum unum in hac parte secundum vim formam et effectum hujus presentis carte nostre inde confecte ratifacte et grate habentes et habituri totum et quicquid iidem attornati nostri fecerint seu alter eorum fecerit in premissis vel aliquo premissorum In cujus rei testimonium huic presenti carte nostre Sigilla nostra apposuimus Datum quarto die Septembris anno regni regis Henrici Octavi vicesimo septimo.

NOTE.—Two seals have been appended, but both are now lost.



The Father of Robert Fitz Harding.

We reprint from *Notes and Queries*, 5th series, xii., 362, the following article on the ancestry of the Berkeley family.

Robert fitz Harding of Bristol was one of those pre-eminent local men who leave behind them a name which will deservedly last as long as the town they benefited. Moreover, Robert was the founder of the *only* baronial family of the middle ages which has preserved its direct main line down to the present day without one instance of reversion to a distant collateral. From Robert downwards very few families have been so minutely and accurately recorded, but about Robert's father, Harding, everything seems uncertain. The canons of the abbey, founded by Robert, discovered long after that Harding was "son of a king of Denmark," a statement as vague as it is improbable. Smyth, the family historian, says Harding died Nov. 5, *about* 1115, and that his wife, Robert's mother, bore the unusual name of Lividia. Smyth, and more minutely, Seyer (*Memoirs of Bristol*, vol. i. ch. iv.), investigated the question of his identity with "Harding, son of Ednoth the staller," and Harding, son of Elnod, presumed to be the same, which Dr. Freeman admits (*Norm. Conq.*, iv. p. 757). According to Smyth, Harding was provost of Bristow, and had other sons besides Robert, named *Nicholas*, Elias, Maurice, and Jordan. About Nicholas he apparently knew nothing. Yet it seems clear to me he was the Nicholas fitz Harding, who besides holding a knight's fee of the old feoffment of the honour of Gloucester, in 1166 held two knights' fees *in capite* in Somerset, and describes in his return the subfeoffments made in the reign of Henry I. by his father, whose son *and heir* he, of course, was. No one has yet attempted to identify him or his lands, but he certainly was the ancestor of the family of de Meriet, and as certainly his father was the "Harding, son of Alnod," who at the date of Domesday Book (1086), was holding Meriet, Lopen, and four other manors in Somerset. When, in 1166, Nicholas made the return concerning his military tenure, he must have been about seventy-six, which would accord very well with his being the eldest brother of Robert of Bristol. Robert named one of his sons Nicholas, and that Alnod or Elnod was also Robert's grandfather there is this interesting confirmation. Some of Alnod's lands in Dorsetshire had been acquired by Hugh, Earl of

Chester, among them Fifehide (Magdalen), which, long after Robert fitz Harding and his suzerain Ranulf, Earl of Chester, gave to the abbey of St. Augustine at Bristol. Earl Hugh had also in Dorset three manors which had been Elnod's, but I think—the reasons are too long to give here—that Harding, son of Ednoth, was rather uncle of “Harding, son of Alnod,” than one and the same, being a generation earlier, having held lands in Somerset even in the reign of Edward the Confessor.

Elias, son of Harding, was probably the Elias de Bevington in Berkeley who had a son Maurice. Maurice, son of Harding, was the first of this favourite Christian name with the Berkeleys, and may have been a godson of the Bishop of London. Jordan, another brother of Robert fitz Harding, mentioned by Smyth, was in all likelihood the father of those three brothers called “de la Warr,” viz., Jordan, David (of Bristol), and Arthur, who witnessed, as nephews, charters of their uncle Robert. I think it very probable their father got his name from living in that *vicus* or street at Bristol called “the Weir,” from its proximity to the dam of the mills on the river Frome immediately beneath the castle walls. He was undoubtedly progenitor of the baronial family of “De la Warr,” though it is not certain whether he was brother or brother-in-law of Robert fitz Harding.



An old Tobacco Song.—The following quaint verses—traditional in our parish—may perhaps be deemed worthy of preservation. I first heard them at the choir supper on New Year's Eve, 1888, from the lips of the late Mr. Joseph Grindon, “cordwainer” of this place. He was for 46 years parish clerk, and one of the last survivals of the ancient style of that order. As sung in all seriousness to a weird sort of chant by our good old friend, long “churchwarden clay” in hand, and with appropriate gesture, this seemed to be nothing less than an ideal song for a man of his calling.

The not obscure allusion to the doctrine of Purgatory in verse 4 would appear to demand for this composition at least a respectable antiquity.

Tobacco is an Indian weed :
Grows up i' the morn, cut down at eve ;
Then it shews our decay, that we first came from clay ;
Think of this when you're smoking o' tobacco.

The pipe that is so lily white,
Wherein most men take great delight,
O, it's broke with a touch—and men's lives are as such :
Think of this when you're smoking o' tobacco.

The smoke that from the pipe doth fly,
It shews we're nought but vanity ;
For its gone with a puff—and men's lives are as such :
Think of this when you're smoking o' tobacco.

The pipe that is so foul within,
It shews men's souls are stained with sin ;
Such as this do require to be cleansed by the fire :
Think of this when you're smoking o' tobacco.

The dust that from the pipe doth fall,
It shews we're nought but dust at all ;
For we came from the dust—and to dust return we must :
Think of this when you're smoking o' tobacco.

Westbury-on-Severn Vicarage.

LEONARD WILKINSON.



Notes about Westbury-on-Severn Centenarians.—

I am much of opinion that the attainment of the great age of 100 years is—in modern times at any rate—by no means so rare a feat as is popularly supposed. In this connection one cannot but regret that it so seldom seems to have occurred to the parish priests of days gone by to record the ages of the persons they buried. In our case this was not regularly done until the year 1792 ; nevertheless, I have been able to cull from the burial Registers of the parish a considerable number of Centenarians, most of whom belong to the last fifty years.

Oct. 1, 1750, Mary Bayce, aged "above 100."

June 6, 1819, Hannah Cooke, aged 100 years.

Nov. 23, 1843, Hester Sier, in her 100th year.

Mar. 23, 1844, Sarah Hopkins, aged 103 years.

June 16, 1848, Thomas Woodhouse, in his 100th year.

Mar. 28, 1865, Mary Dangerfield in her 100th year.

April 6, 1866, John Hartland, in his 100th year.

Feb. 18, 1867, Mary Daunter, aged 104 years.

Westbury-on-Severn Vicarage.

LEONARD WILKINSON.

The Great Storm of 1703.

IN addition to the account of the damage done in Gloucestershire recorded in Nos. 918 and 1042, we give the following contemporary letter from the Rev. Thomas Chest, of Chepstow, which is extracted from Defoe's History of this terrible tempest. It is taken from an old copy, without date, entitled—'A | Collection | of the most remarkable | Casualties and Disasters | which happen'd in the late dreadful | Tempest | both by | Sea and Land | on Friday, the twenty-sixth of November, | Seventeen Hundred and Three.

"Sir—Upon the evening of Friday, Nov. 26, 1703, the wind was very high; but about midnight it broke out with a more than wonted Violence, and so continued till near break of day. It ended a N. W. Wind, tho' about 3 in the Morning it was at S. W. The loudest cracks I observed of it, were somewhat before 4 of the Clock; we had here the common Calamity of Houses shatter'd and Trees thrown down.

But the Wind throwing the Tyde very strongly into the Severn, and so into the Wye on which Chepstow is situated. And the Fresh in Wye meeting with a Rampant tide, overflowed the lower part of our Town. It came into several Houses about 4 foot high, rather more; the greatest damage sustained in Houses was by the makers of Salt, perhaps their loss might amount to near £200.

But the Bridge was a strange sight; it stands partly in Monmouthshire and partly in Gloucestershire, and is built mostly of Wood, with a Stone Peer in the midst, the Center of which divides the two counties; there are also Stone Platforms in the bottom of the River to bear the wood-work. I doubt not but those Stone Platforms were covered then by the great Fresh that came down the River. But over these there are Wooden Standards fram'd into Peers 42 Feet high; besides Groundsils, Cap-heads, Sleepers, Planks, and (on each side of the Bridge) Rails which may make about 6 foot more, the Tyde came over them all. The length of the Wooden part of the Bridge in Monmouthshire is 60 yards exactly, and thereabout in Gloucestershire; the Gloucestershire side suffered but little, but in Monmouthshire side the Planks were most of them carried away, the Sleepers (about a Tun by measure each) were many of them carried away, and several removed, and 'tis not doubted but the great Wooden Peers would have gone too; but it was so, that

the outward Sleepers on each side of the Bridge were Pinn'd or Bolted to the Cap-heads, and so kept them in their places. All the level Land on the South part of Monmouthshire, called the Moors, was overflow'd; it is a tract of Land about 20 miles long, all Level, save 2 little points of High-land, or 3; the Breadth of it is not all of one size, the broadest part is about 2 miles and $\frac{1}{2}$. This Tyde came 5 Tydes before the top of the Spring, according to the usual run, which surprized the People very much. Many of their Cattle got to shore, and some dy'd after they were landed. It is thought by a Moderate Computation they might lose in Hay and Cattle between 3 and 4000 £ . I cannot hear of any persons drowned, save only one Servant Man that ventur'd in quest of his Master's Cattle. The People were carried off, some by Boats, some otherways, the days following; the last that came off (that I can hear of) were on Tuesday Evening, to be sure they were uneasy and astonished in that Interval. There are several reports about the height of this Tyde in the Moors, comparing it with that in Jan., 1606. But the account that seems likeliest to me, is, that the former Tyde ran somewhat higher than this. 'Tis thought most of their Land will be worth but little this 2 or 3 years, and 'tis known that the repairing the Sea Walls will be very chargeable.

Gloucestershire, too, that borders upon Severne, hath suffered deeply on the Forest of Deane side, but nothing in comparison of the other shore; from about Harlingham down to the mouth of Bristol River Avon, particularly from Aust Cliff to the Rivers Mouth (about 8 miles) all that Flat, called the Marsh, was drowned. They lost many Sheep and Cattle. About 70 Seamen were drown'd out of the Canterbury Storeship, and other Ships that were Stranded or Wreck'd. The Arundel Man of War, Suffolk and Canterbury Storeships, a French Prize, and a Dane were driven ashore and damnified; but the Arundel and the Danish Ships are got off, the rest remain on Ground. The Richard and John of about 500 Tun, newly come into King-road from Virginia, was Staved. The Shoram rode it out in King-road; but I suppose you may have a perfecter account of these things from Bristol. But one thing yet is to be remembered, one Nelms of that Country, as I hear his Name, was carried away with his Wife and 4 children, and House and all, and were all lost, save only one Girl who caught hold of a Bough, and was preserved. There was another unfortunate Accident yet in these parts, one Mr. Churchman, that keeps the Inns at Betesley, a passage over the Severn, and had a share in

the passing Boats, seeing a single Man tossed in a Wood-buss off in the River, prevailed with some belonging to the Customs, to carry himself and one of his Sons, and 2 Servants aboard the Boat, which they did, and the officers desired Mr. Churchman to take out the Man, and come ashore with them in their Pinnace. But he willing to save the Boat as well as the Man, tarried aboard, and sometime after hoisting Sail, the Boat overset, and they were all drowned, viz., the Man in the Boat, Mr. Churchman, his Son, and 2 Servants, and much lamented, especially Mr. Churchman and his Son, who were persons very useful in their neighbourhood. This happened on Saturday, about 11 of the Clock.

Your humble Servant,

THO. CHEST.

The above account was from the Reverend Mr. Tho. Chest, Minister of Chepstow, whose Ingenious Account being given in his own Words, gives the best Acknowledgement for his forwarding and approving this design.



The Sheriff of Gloucestershire in 1644-45.—The following from the *Commons' Journals* may be worth inserting in *Gloucestershire Notes and Queries*:—

"Sept. 4, 1645.—The Ordinance for continuing of Thomas Stephens, Esq., to be High Sheriff for the County of Gloucester was read, and was *in hæc verba*. 'Whereas Thomas Stephens, Esquire, was, by Letters Patent, made High Sheriff of the County of Gloucester, *quam diu nobis placuerit*, upon a former Ordinance, made by the Lords and Commons in Parliament assembled; and took his oath for executing the said office in the month of June, 1644. It is therefore now *Ordered* and *Ordained* by the Lords and Commons in Parliament assembled, that the said Thomas Stephens shall continue to execute the said office until a writ of discharge shall be to him delivered, or other order taken by this present Parliament; and shall be saved harmless and indemnified in all Acts and Things by him done, in execution of the said office, from all Penalties and Damages whatsoever, by authority of this present Parliament.'"

I am not clear as to the identity of this Sheriff; but assume

that he was Sir Thomas Stephens, of Sodbury, the eldest son of Edward Stephens, of Little Sodbury, by Anne, daughter of Thomas Crewe (Vis. Glouc., 1682-3, p. 176). He married Catherine, daughter and co-heir of William Combs, of Stratford-upon-Avon, and received Knighthood at the hands of Charles II. after the Restoration, on the 11th July, 1660.

Leigh, Lancashire.

W. D. PINK



General Sir Henry Errington Longden, K.C.B., C.S.I.

The following obituary notice of this gentleman, who was member of an old Gloucestershire family, appeared in the "Times" of 1 Feb., 1890:—

"General Sir Henry Errington Longden, K.C.B., C.S.I., who died on Wednesday last [at Bournemouth, January 29], was the second son of Mr. Thomas Hayter Longden, D.L. and J.P., of Ennismore Gardens [see Glouc. N. & Q., Vol. III., p. 215, 245],

and was educated at Eton and Sandhurst. After taking high honours in the senior department of the Royal Military College, he was commissioned to the 10th Foot, and served with his regiment in the Sutlej campaign of 1845 and 1846, and was present at the Battle of Sobraon, for which he received a medal. He served under the Punjaub campaign of 1848-9, and was present during the whole of the siege operations before Mooltan—including the affair of the 9th of September—storming the enemy's strongly entrenched position on the 12th. In the course of this action he was buried under a portion of the fortifications, and after lying there some hours he was dug out unhurt. He took part in the Battle of Soorjkoond, carrying the heights on the 27th of December in command of his regiment, and receiving the surrender of the fortress as field-engineer. He was afterwards present at the surrender of the fort and garrison of Cheniote, and after a march of 60 miles, the day before Goojerat, he took a distinguished part in that final victory of the war. For these services he was made a brevet-major, received a medal and two clasps, and was mentioned in the despatches published in the *London Gazette* of March 7, 1849. Immediately after this he was selected by the Governor-General of India, Lord Dalhousie, to make a survey of the forests of the Himalayas, and he spent three years in this work, sending in a report that altered in a material manner the whole of the administration of this department. When affairs were going badly in the Crimea, he was one of the officers strongly pointed out by *The Times* as competent for high command [in the paper of 21 Nov., 1855], but he was left still in India, and was engaged with the Lawrences and Lord Napier in the early settlement of the Punjaub. He was home on leave when the Indian Mutiny broke out, and was ordered at once to join his regiment at Dinapore. He arrived just after the outbreak there, and the havoc made in his own regiment in the attempt to follow the mutineers; and, with the command of a field force, he was sent after them, finding and utterly dispersing them. He commanded a field force again in the Azimghur and Joonpore districts, and captured the fort of Athrowlea. He then commanded an advanced guard of picked marksmen and guns of Frank's force in its march to Lucknow, and was engaged in the actions of Chanda, Umeerpore, and Sultanpore, and the attack upon the Fort of Dooraha. He was English officer of advice to the Goorkha Brigade at the siege and capture of Lucknow, and took part in the storming of the

Begum's house and serai, the storming of the Emaumbara and Kaiserbagh, and the attack on the Moolvie, in Abassodowlah's Kumballah. He was present with a wing of the 13th Light Infantry at the first relief of Azimghur, and was then appointed Chief of the Staff to Lugard's force. In this capacity he was present at the passage of Touse, the second relief of Azimghur, the capture of Jugdespore, and several skirmishes in its vicinity. He was mentioned in despatches published in the *London Gazette* on the 25th of May, the 17th of July, the 10th and 31st of August, 1858, and the 24th of March, 1859. He received the Indian Medal and two clasps, with the brevet of colonel, and was made a C.B. for distinguished conduct under fire. After commanding his regiment at home, he was appointed Adjutant-General of India in 1865, and in 1869 he was made a C.S.I. He became major-general in 1868, lieutenant-general in 1877, and hon. general in 1881. In 1883, he received the colonelcy of the 2nd Battalion of the Hampshire Regiment, and, on the promotion of the Prince of Saxe-Weimar in 1888, he became colonel of his old regiment, the 10th. In 1886, he was created K.C.B."

Sir Henry was laid to rest on Saturday, Feb. 1st, in Brompton Cemetery in the same grave as his father and mother. Several old comrades were present, as well as his brother, General Charles Longden, and others of the family. A gratifying testimony has just come to hand in the last report of the Colonial and Continental Church Society, who say "The Samaden Chaplaincy has sustained a severe loss in the death of General Sir Henry Longden. He had been a regular visitor at Samaden every year for eighteen years. He often acted as churchwarden; frequently read the lessons in church; and was a liberal contributor to the Society. He was pleasant and genial to all, and will be much missed by all his friends, and not least, in the Engadine."



The Gloucestershire Shakespeares.—The will of John Shakespeare, of Newton Bagpath, cooke, is dated 24 December, 1623. The testator desired to be buried in the parish church of Newton Bagpath, and bequeathed all his goods and chattells to Margerye, his wife, whom he made sole executrix. The witnesses were Edward Selwin and Jane Selwin. The will was proved at Gloucester in 1624.

Anglo-Saxon Charters, A.D. 947-966.

(Continued from No. 1461, Vol. III., p. 604.)

The undermentioned charters have reference, more or less, to Gloucestershire, and are to be found in Vol. iii. of *Cartularium Saxonicum: a Collection of Charters relating to Anglo-Saxon History, A.D. 948*, by Walter de Gray Birch, F.S.A., etc., London, 1890:—

No. 882. Grant by King Eadred to Wulfric, "miles," of land at Burgtune, on the river Wenris, or Bourton-on-the-Water, on the river Windrush, A.D. 949.*

* This charter is apparently alliterative or poetical.

- „ 887. Grant by King Eadred to Glastonbury Abbey, of land at Pucklechurch. A.D. 950.
- „ 927. Grant by King Ædwie, or Eadwi, to Wulgar, Abbot of Bath, of land at Dyddenham, *i.e.*, Tidenham, or Tiddenham, near Chepstow, between the rivers Severn and Wye. A.D. 956.
- „ 928. Survey and Customs of Tidenham.
- „ 929. Lease for life by the Convent of Bath to Archbishop Stigand, of the land at Tidenham. A.D. 1052-1070.
- „ 936. Grant by King Eadwig to the Church of St. Peter at Bath, of lands at Ælvestun and Æscutun, or Alveston and Cold Ashton. About A.D. 955-959.
- „ 986. Grant by King Eadwig to his relative Byrhtelm, Bishop-elect of Wells, of land at Stowe [on-the-Wold?] A.D. 956.
- „ 1089. Lease for three lives by Oswald, Bishop of Worcester, to Ealhferth, a "levita," of land at Cumtun, or Compton, in Henbury. A.D. 962.
- „ 1090. Another form of No. 1089.
- „ 1091. Grant for life by Oswald, Bishop of Worcester, to the King's thegn Alfwold, of land at Cungle, or Coln, with reversion to the mother of the grantee. A.D. 962.
- „ 1105. Lease for three lives by Oswald, Bishop of Worcester, to the thegn Æthelnoth, of land at Heortford, or Harford, in Naunton, near Winchcomb. A.D. 963.
- „ 1181. Lease for three lives by Oswald, Bishop of Worcester, to his thegn Wihtelm, of land at Clifford-Chambers. A.D. 966.

B. H. B.

John Smyth's House at Nibley.—The residence at North Nibley of this famous Gloucestershire antiquary has long since been razed to the ground, though the entrance gateway still stands, or did, but a few years ago. Over it is inscribed the following :—

N. M. M. H.
S. P. N. C.
ANNO DNI. 1607.

HANC · PORTAM · RESTAVRAVIT ·
IOHANNES · IORTIN · ARMIGER,
A.D. 1807.

These letters, doubtless inscribed by direction of Smyth himself, have puzzled many. They are initials of a Latin rime.

Nunc mei, mox hujus ;
Sed postea nescio cujus.

We may venture to freely translate it thus :—

To-day, 'tis mine,
To-morrow, thine ;
But whose next day,
I cannot say.

The house continued in Smyth's possession a third of a century after the date of the above epigram, which was quite in accordance with his manner and feeling, as his histories clearly show. For long it remained in the possession of his descendants, *sed postea*, as the second inscription shows, it passed away to the unknown successor. Still, though but the shadow of Smyth remains in the village he settled in, the histories of the Berkeleys and of the Hundred of Berkeley will keep alive the memory of a very remarkable and able man.

W. P. W. P.

Morality Plays at Gloucester.

THE following appeared on the title-page of a small and very rare work, published in 1639, which is unnoticed in the leading bibliographical dictionaries:—

“Mount Tabor, Or private exercises of a penitent Sinner, Serving for a daily Practice of the life of Faith, Reduced to special heads, comprehending the chiefe comforts and refreshings of true Christians: Also Certain occasional Observations and Meditations profitably applied. Written in the time of a voluntary retrait from secular affaires. By R. W. Esquire. Published in the year of his age 75. Anno Dom. 1639. The Contents of the booke are prefixed. London. Printed by R. B. for P. Stephens and C. Meredith, at the gilded Lion in St. Paul's Churchyard, 1639.” 16mo. 3 ls. pp. 227.

The name of the author is not recorded in Halbett & Laing's *Dictionary*. Fortunately the copy of this work in the British Museum Library supplies the information. On one of the fly-leaves is this M.S. entry:—“The author's name was Willis, as appeared from a writing on the back of the vellum cover in which it was originally bound. He was born in 1564.” This agrees with the statement on the title-page as to his age. It is signed “Edm. Malone” (perhaps the Shakespearian commentator). The work itself affords us no clue to the actual birthplace of the writer, but from various passages in it, it is most probable he was a native of Gloucestershire. We have his own declaration (at p. 97) that he was educated “in the free Grammar Schoole, called Christ's Schoole in the City of Gloucester;” and his statement that he was taught there by “a new schoolemaster brought thither, one *Master Gregory Downhale, of Pembroke Hall, in Cambridge*, after I had lost some time under his predecessor.” One of the incidents of his childhood, to be now narrated, relates to this City, where his father evidently dwelt.

The title of Willis's work would scarcely lend any one to expect that it contained a remarkable description of a stage play acted in the city during the sixteenth century, and witnessed by the author. Such, however, is the fact, as the following transcript (pp. 110-114) will demonstrate:—

"Vpon a Stage-Play which I saw when I was a child."

In the City of *Gloucester* the manner is, (as I think it is in other like corporations,) that when Players of Enterludes come to towne, they first attend the mayor to enforme him what noble-man's servants they are, and so to get licence for their publicke playing; and if the Mayor like the Actors, or would show respect to their Lord and Master, he appoints them to play their first playe before himselfe, and the Aldermen and common-Counsell of the City; and that is called the Mayor's play, where every one that will, comes in without money, the Mayor giving the players a reward as hee thinks fit, to shew respect unto them. At such a play, my father tooke me with him, and made me stand betweene his leggs, as he sate upon one of the benches, where we saw and heard very well. The play was called *The Cradle of Security*, wherein was personated a King, or some great Prince, with his Courtiers of severall kinds, amongst which three ladies were in speciall grace with him; and they, keeping him in delights and pleasures, drew him from his graver Counsellors, hearing of sermons, and listning to good counsell admonitions, that in the end they got him to lye downe in a cradle upon the stage, where these three ladies, joyning in a sweet song, rocked him asleepe, that he snorted againe, and in the meane time closely conveyed under the cloaks where withall he was covered, a vizard like a swine's snout upon his face, with three wire chaines fastened thereunto, the other end whereof being holden severally by those three ladies who fall to singing again, and then discovered his face, that the spectators might see how they had transformed him, going on with their singing. Whilst all this was acting there came forth by the other door at the farthest end of the stage, two old men, the one in blew with a serjeant-at-armes, and his mace on his shoulders; the other in red with a drawn sword in his hand, and leaning with the other hand upon the other's shoulder; and so they two went along in a soft pace round about by the skirt of the stage, till at last they came to the Cradle, where all the Court was in greatest jollity, and then the foremost old man with his Mace stroke a fearfull blow upon the Cradle; whereat all the Courtiers with the three Ladies and the vizard all vanished; and the desolate Prince starting up barefaced, and finding himselfe thus sent for to judgement, made a lamentable complaint of his miserable case, and so was carried away by wicked spirits. This Prince did personate in the morall, the wicked of the world; the three Ladies, Pride, Covetousnesse,

and Luxury; the two old men, the end of the world and the last judgement. This sight tooke such impression on me, that when I came towards man's estate it was as fresh in my memory as if I had seen it newly acted. From whence I observe out of my owne experience, what great care should bee had in the education of children, to keepe them from seeing of spectacles of ill examples, and hearing of lascivious or scurrilous words; for that their young memories are like faire writing tables, wherein if the faire sentences or lessons of grace bee written, they may, by God's blessing, keepe them from many vicious blots of life, where withall they may otherwise bee tainted; especially considering the generall corruption of our nature; whose very memories are after to receive evill then good; and that the well-seasoning of the new Caske at the first, keepe it the better and sweeter ever after; and withall wee may observe how farre unlike the Plaies and harmlesse morals of former times are to those which have succeeded, many of which, by report of others, may be termed schoolmasters of vice, and provocations to corruptions, which our deprived [*sic*] nature is too prove unto: nature and grace being contraries."

Copies of the above, containing important variations, will be found in *European Magazine*, IX. (1786) 395-6; in Collier's *History of English Dramatic Poetry*, II., 273; and of the larger portion of it in Baker's *Biographia Dramatica* (1812) II., 140. In the latter it is termed an interlude; but perhaps its more correct name would be a morality play, the successor of the religious play performed by trade guilds at an earlier period. The same work assigns the date of its composition to some year between 1560 and 1570. Its representation was witnessed by Willis probably about 1575. No copy of this play is known to exist either in print or manuscript. It is mentioned in "A Tragedy on the History of Sir Thomas More" in Harl. M.S. 7368. Also in the following passage copied from "The Pleasant Comedy of Patient Grissel," written by Dekker, &c., in 1599, and published in 1603:—

Enter Babulo with a Cradle.

"Come, where be the infidels? here's the Cradle of Security." (ed. of 1841, p. 61). As a notice possibly of the earliest reference to the performance of a stage play in Gloucester the foregoing is of much interest. T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

Salterton, Devon.



Gloucestershire Wills.

FROM time to time we shall give short abstracts of miscellaneous Wills of Gloucestershire persons. The value of these to genealogists and local antiquaries is happily now well known, and doubtless they will be welcomed by many readers who have no opportunity of making searches themselves in the Probate Registries at Gloucester and Somerset House. F. L. M. R.

John Trye, of Clinger, gentleman. Will dated 4 July, 1681. appoints his wife Lydia, executrix, and directs his heir-at-law to pay his daughter Lydia Trye £100 at 21 years of age.

Witnesses—Hen. Weston, Chr. Hanby, sen., the mark of Daniell Bendall. Proved at Gloucester.

Timothie Steevens, of Chavening, Horsley, Glouc., bachelor. 19 Sept., 1638.—To be buried in the churchyard of Tetbury; to my aunt Margaret Steevens, of Charlton, £10; to my aunt Katherine Masters, of Charlton, £10; Toby Pegler and his son William Pegler; to five of my uncle Dockett's children, £50; residuary legatee and executor, William Dockett the younger, of Woodchester; overseers: Thomas Miller and Jonathan Wickes. Signed, the mark X of Thomas Steevens, Jonathan Wickes, the mark X of William Webb. Proved 24 October, 1638.

P.C.C., Lxx 128.

Mary Estcourt, of Lashborowe, widow. 23 May, 1643. Directs my cousin Charles Estcourt, clerk, son of my cousin Edmund Estcourt, Esq., to preach my funeral sermon; my cousin Thomas Estcourt, of Shipton Moigne, Esq., by the name of T. E., of Lincoln's Inn, Esq., is bound in £1000 to be paid at the Tolsey House, Tedbury, upon the 183rd day after my death; names his brother Edmund; bequest to William Savage, now living with me, son of my cousin Francis Savage, of Tedbury, when of age, remainder to the other children of Francis Savage; bequest to Anne Master, now living with me, daughter of Sir William Master, of Cirencester, at the day of her marriage or 18, with remainder amongst my god-children, Thomas, George, and Mary Master, the three other children of Sir William Master; my god-daughter, Mary Sperte, now living with me, daughter of Robert Sperte, gent., deceased; the poor of Dursley, Cirencester, and Newton-Bagpath; gives legacies to servants, specific bequests to the

Master family; names also, besides other legatees, cousin John Savage, son of Anthony Savage, Esq., deceased; cousin Charles Savage, Esq., of Tedbury, deceased; Mary Savage, daughter of my brother Giles Savage; my sister Savage, of Elmley; brother George Savage; cousin Mary Daston; cousin Edward Hungerford, Esq., of Cadnam; cousin Francis Savage, of Tedbury; cousin John Savage, now living with me; cousin Sir Giles Estcourt, Knt.; cousin Thomas Savage, son of my brother Giles Savage; cousin John Sheppard, of Tedbury; cousin Thomas Estcourt, of Shipton Moigne, and his brother Edmund; cousin dame Alice, wife of Sir William Master, Knt.; cousin Edmund Estcourt, of Newton-Bagpath. Proved 14 Nov., 1646. *P.C.C. Twisse, 163.*

Sir John Bridgeman of Prinknash, Knight, chief justice of Chester. Dated 5 February, 1637. Lady Frances, my wife; my son, George Bridgeman; John Bridgeman, son of my son George; my son, John Bridgeman; my daughter Mary; my cousin, Anne Catchnay. Proved at Gloucester, 23 March, 1637.

Richard Hall, of Beverston, clerk. 1 January, 1637. To be buried in the chancel of the parish church of Beverston. Wife, Elizabeth Hall, was sole executrix. Witnesses, Henry Bolde, Lucy Hyde, Thomas Woodroffe, clerk, Thomas Hyde.

On the seal are three . . . heads erased between 9 roundels.

Mr. Hall died 30 June, 1638, and his will was proved at Gloucester.

For particulars of this rector of Beverston, see Blunt's *Dursley and its Neighbourhood*, p. 156.

Joane Purnell, of North Nibley, widow. 16 January, 1617. Names my son, Thomas Purnell; son, Francis Purnell; daughters, Elizabeth Milwater, Mary Cole, Agnes Marten, Joane Flower, and son-in-law, Robert Flower, and son-in-law, Morris Andros; five of my daughters, Mary Cole, Ellinor Andros, Edith James, Jane James, and Joane Flower; to the Poor, 20s.; Elizabeth Milwater, daughter of Thomas Milwater; Margaret Cole and Alice Cole, daughters of Thomas Cole; Mary, daughter of George James; Rebecca, daughter of Jane James; and the rest of my children's children; Mary, daughter of Thomas Milwater; Elinor, daughter of Thomas Andros: god-children, Joan Hoskins and her daughter Joan, Elizabeth Cole, and Robert Jobbins; Edith Androes; Joan Trotman, late wife of my son, Robert Purnell.

Executor, son, Thomas Purnell; overseers, sons, Thomas and Francis; witnesses, Ambrose Doninge, John Robertes, Frauncis Phelps, Margerie Purnell, Elizabeth Fowler.

Proved 5 June, 1619, by Thomas Purnell, the son.

P.C.C. Parker, 58.

John Shakespeare, of the parish of Newington Bagpath, cooke. 24 December, 1623, bequeaths all his goods and chattells to his wife Margerye Shakespeare, and appoints her sole executrix. Signed, John Shakespeare, x his mark. Witnesses, Edward Selwin, Jane Selwin, x her mark. Proved at Gloucester.



Frocester Chapel.

THE reader will be glad to learn that at length steps have been taken to place the old chapel at Frocester in a proper state of repair. In reply to some inquiries made respecting it, a correspondent in Frocester, who has taken much interest in the matter, has supplied the following account of the chapel. It is from the pen of the present vicar of Frocester, the Rev. William Symonds, M.A. It will be seen that further money is required to complete the repairs to the building. Subscriptions for this purpose may be sent to the vicar of Frocester.

EDITOR.

In 1883, in the January number of *Gloucestershire Notes and Queries*, vol. II., p. 283, attention was called to the neglected and decayed state of the interesting old Jacobean Chapel at Frocester. This building has lately been repaired, some work having been taken in hand in December, 1888, and continued at various intervals until January, 1891, and the building is now in regular use for divine service. Frocester Chapel was erected on its present site between 1676 and 1691, the year 1680 being the probable date. The materials of which it was constructed were brought from Frocester Court on the demolition of the private chapel there, being given by the executors of Viscount Downe, Sir William Ducie, Bart, K.B., whose niece and heiress, Elizabeth Ducie, brought the estates of Woodchester, Frocester Court, etc., to the Moretons. The arms of this old family of Ducie, of Frocester Court, are displayed on the oak ceiling of the chancel of the Chapel, upon the second boss from the east end (*or*, a fesse *vair* between three cinquefoils *gules*).

An interesting question arises; when was this private chapel at Frocester Court built? (1) Was it in existence before the dissolution of the abbey of Gloucester, when the Abbot of Gloucester, as lord of the manor of Frocester, held his manor courts at the Court House? Or (2), was it built by John Huntley, who bought Frocester Court of the Court of Augmentations in 1554, and rebuilt the house (Bigland, I., 606) prior to the visit of Queen Elizabeth? Or (3), was it an addition made by Sir Robert Ducie, when he acquired the property in 1628? On the cornice of the oak ceiling in the nave, occurs the date 1637, followed by the initials E. W., which lends support to the last theory. On the whole it seems probable that the bell-gable and a small single-light window in the north wall of the existing building, which appear to belong to the Tudor style, are parts of an older chapel at Frocester Court, and that the oak ceilings of the nave and chancel which respectively bear the date 1637 and the Ducie arms are an enrichment added by Sir Robert Ducie some nine years after he purchased the property. Portions of old oak panelling, which had been worked up into pews, and are now set against the walls, are very similar in character to the existing panelling at Frocester Court, and doubtless came from there, having been erected in the private Chapel at the same time as the ceiling. The following would appear to be a fair summary of the history of the building:—

Erected at Frocester Court in the Tudor period.

Ceiled with oak, and otherwise enriched by Sir Robert Ducie in 1637 (E. W. being perhaps the carver).

Given to the parish by the executors of Viscount Downe: and re-erected about 1680 on a site given by Lady Brooke near the cross roads.

Repaired and much altered, 1812.

In course of restoration, 1891.

A print of the chapel as it appeared before the alterations of 1812 occurs in Bigland's *Gloucestershire*. The view there given shews an east window of 3 lights, with trefoiled heads, a small single light window in the south chancel wall, and stone copings on the ridge of each gable. These features disappeared after the alterations of 1812, and the exterior was further disfigured by four massive but clumsy buttresses erected at that period to resist the thrust of the heavy roof, which had begun to spread,

and moved the wall plate to a dangerous extent. To increase the accommodation, the chancel was lengthened by several feet eastwards, and in the new east wall a window was inserted, with wooden mullions, in the worst style of carpenter's gothic. The present unsightly chancel arch, with roughly constructed brick-work, was substituted for the older work under the bell-gable, probably to secure greater openness; the chancel was filled with high pews, in elm, lined with green baize; a western gallery was put up, and the pulpit erected in the form of a "two-decked" over the reading-desk in the north window of the nave, and a poor west window was inserted to match that in the east wall of the church. The altar was put upon a new platform, with rails and some seats inserted in the walls on the north and south of it for the poor people.

During the recent repairs, the stone copings on the east wall of the nave and of the chancel, destroyed in 1812, have been restored, that on the east gable of the chancel being surmounted by a cross. A stone mullioned east window, Tudor in character, of three lights, has been substituted for the carpenters' work of 1812. The little north chancel window, which had been built up and plastered, has been re-opened, and has received internally a new stone face, where it had been destroyed. The south window of the nave has been repaired in a conservative manner, the western gallery removed, and the stone tiling on nave and chancel relaid, the latter on felt and boards. The old oak panelling has been experimentally placed against the side walls, which have been roughly pointed internally, and the font, which was broken, re-erected near the door. During the repairs, part of an old stone piscina was found in the masonry of the sill of the north window of the chancel; it is now lying just outside the principal entrance. Another discovery was a wall decoration, consisting of texts, in good bold black-letter type, with a border of conventional roses. From various indications of paint, it appears that the whole of the nave was thus decorated. Unfortunately the plaster had been almost entirely removed before this decoration was found; and what was left, mostly flaked off on any attempt to remove the various coats of white-wash and yellow-wash with which it had been coated; but a specimen has been left just over the font. We may imagine that there cannot be much decoration of this period extant, so this example is almost unique; and though rude, it is certainly interesting. About £250 has been lately raised and spent upon the

repair and furniture of the Chapel. Work remaining to be done includes coping on west gable, west window, chancel arch, south chancel window, north chancel wall (repair), restoration of ceiling, &c., &c. Altogether, not less than £200 is required. The Chapel is always open by day, and visitors are most welcome to see it.



Beverston Church.—The following account of this Church is compiled from notes taken fifteen years ago.

Beverston Church stands at some little distance from the village on the north side of the Castle, and is surrounded by a somewhat spacious churchyard. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. In plan the building consists of a nave with aisle on the south side; a chapel belonging to the lord of the manor, now used as a vestry; a chancel and a tower at the west end. In the chancel is a piscina occupying the angle which is identical in design with the one in the large chapel in Beverston Castle. The credence shelf, however, has disappeared. There is a priest's door on the south side of the chancel now, however, unused. There are several floorstones and tablets in the chancel, most of which are described in Mr. Blunt's History of Beverston. In the Berkeley chapel, on the north side of the nave, is a curious "skew" passage in the south-east corner, which evidently led into the chancel, though it is now blocked up at one end. In the nave the most notable object is an extremely fine pulpit of Edwardian date. It is of carved stone, but stands upon a modern base; a portion of the old one, however, is still preserved in the tower. The south aisle is separated from the nave by a very fine arcade supported by pillars, having some good capitals and bases; the latter being apparently left untouched in the restoration. Nor must we omit to notice a splendid window of large size in this aisle in the late decorated style. There is also a south doorway with porch, and on the opposite side the north doorway, now blocked up. It may be noted that the custom of separating the sexes at divine service was still retained here in the time of the late rector; the men sitting on the south side, and the women on the north. Outside the church, high above this northern door, several sepuchral slabs, incised with crosses of very good design, may be seen worked up amongst the masonry. The tower is a plain, uninteresting erection, plastered upon the outside, and surmounted by battlements. The lower stage seems

to be the earliest part of the church, and bears traces of Norman work; but the upper part is of Edwardian date. The windows of the belfry are of two lights, pointed and cusped exteriorly, but they are divided by a plain, square mullion inside, with the heads filled up by an equally plain tympanum. The lower windows are small round-headed ones, very deeply splayed. Somewhat curiously, there is no arch between the tower and the nave, nor does there ever appear to have been one. There was, however, until the late restoration, a doorway connecting it with the church. At present, the entrance to the tower is by a door at the south side.

F. L. M. R.



Cromhall Church: Nicholas Hickes' Monument.—(See No. 1941, Vol. IV., p. 644.) I send you an inscription I lately copied in Cromhall Church, to supplement those given by ABHBA.

Chancel, south side.

Memoriæ sacrum Domini admodum venerabilis Nicholai Hickes, in sacrosancta Theologia Baccalarei, olim diu Sanctæ Mariæ Magdalænæ Collegii Oxoniæ Socii, deinde ecclesiæ Cathedralis Cicestrensis Prebendarii, necnon de Charfield in agro Glocestrensi Rectoris, qui postquam in sacris apprime et indefesse elaboravit, in Christo placide obdormivit pridie Idus Septembres, anno Redemptionis 1710, et ætatis suæ 75.

Draycot Vicarage, Cheddar.

T. H. F. HICKES.

Through some mistake the above inscription was not inserted in its proper place, with the eleven others which are in the church. The mistake is the more unaccountable, the monument having been duly mentioned in No. 1190, vol. iii., p. 212.

B. H. B.



Queries and Replies.

Window Family.—On the north wall of the chancel of the Church of S. Nicholas, Gloucester, is a mural monument in memory of William Window, who died in the year 1669. I should be glad if any of your correspondents were able to tell me anything more of him or of his progenitors.

Harrow-on-the-Hill.

W. D. BUSHELL.

Bristol Corporation.—The *Commons Journals* give the following:—"1 Nov. 1645—An Ordinance for Restitution of Richard Aldworth to be one of the Aldermen of the City of Bristol, and of Richard Vickris and Luke Hodges, late Sheriffs there, to be of the Common Council of the said City; also for Removing of Francis Creswick, now Mayor there, from the Place of Mayor of the said City, and for admitting and swearing of John Gunning to be Mayor in his Place, and for the appointing of John Herrington, Esquire, to be one of the Committee of Bristoll, was this day read the first and second time upon the Question, passed, and ordered to be sent unto the Lords for their Concurrence."

Richard Aldworth and Luke Hodges were elected M.P.'s for Bristol in January, 1646. Aldworth was Sheriff in 1627, and Mayor in 1642, and must have been removed by the King when the Royalists held the city. When was he first appointed an Alderman? also what was the year of Luke Hodges' Shrievalty, and did he ever attain to the Mayoralty?

Leigh, Lancashire.

W. D. PINK.



The Lloyds of Gloucester.—Mr. William Harris, of Oakfield, Pontyberem, Llanelly, writes:—"I desire to obtain a history of the Lloyds of Gloucester, which would throw light on the family connection of the following names who are parties to an indenture made in 1690:—

Walter Lloyd, Newparke, in the County of Gloucester.

Francis Lloyd, of Gray's Inn, Middlesex.

William Powell, of Lincoln's Inn, Middlesex.

The deed relates to landed properties in the counties of Carmarthen and Cardigan, and has come to me among many other deeds of the Lloyds of Priscedwin, a very ancient family in the county of Glamorgan, among whom the christian names of Walter and Griffith were prominent."

Can any reader assist Mr. Harris in his inquiry for particulars of this family of Lloyd.

EDITOR.

Somers Family.—The following abstract of a will proved at Gloucester may be of service to Mr. Allen, who asks for information respecting the ancestry of Cornwell Somers who was buried in Cam Church in 1699.

Lawrence Sommers, of Cam, yeoman, 25 July, 1620, mentions lands at Slimbridge, purchased from William Harris; to William, now the third son of my son John Somers, an annuity of 40s.; to John, second son of said son John, all the said lands; to the three daughters of Richard Hathaway, my son-in-law, being a widow or married, 22s.; to the other four daughters being unmarried, £6 13s. 4d. each at 21 or marriage; the eldest son of the said Richard Hathaway and his three younger sons; Katherine, my wife; to my brother, John Sommers, 1s. 6d. per week; to Thomas Sommers, son of Lawrence Sommers; Samuel, Elizabeth, and Katherine, children of my son John, at 21 or marriage; George Pegler, my son-in-law, Lawrence Sommers, my godson; residuary legatee, and executor, my son John; overseers, Mr. John Trotman, gentleman, William Smith, clerk.

Proved at Gloucester, 4 October, 1620.

W. P. W. P.



Uley.—Over the front door of a house in Uley Street is the following coat of arms:—Ermine on a canton, a mullett of five points. Can any of your readers identify the family to whom it belongs? The house from its style was erected about a hundred years ago, and is locally said to have been built by a Mr. Millard or Milward. It is now known as Ryland Farm.

J. N. E.

These arms are evidently those of the family of Bassett, of Uley, who were possessed of the reputed manor of Bassett's Court in this parish, the site of which is now unknown to village tradition. Perhaps this house may occupy the site of Bassett's Court, and the person who erected it may have sculptured their arms over the door as a compliment to the old Bassett family. They are certainly not the arms of any family of Millard or Milward. The Bassett property was sold about 1760, or a little earlier, so we are told by Rudder, who adds that only a portion of the old manor house remained in his day. EDITOR.

Washborn Family.—I have recently obtained an old “grandfather” clock, which was in its late owner’s family at least three generations. The clockmaker’s name, John Washborn, is engraved on the brass dial, and I am anxious to identify him, so as to ascertain, approximately, the date of the clock. It should be mentioned that the clock was obtained from a village in the neighbourhood of Dursley. It possesses an hour hand only, and the dial is marked to indicate the quarter hours, but not minutes. One weight, which is suspended on a chain, serves to drive both the hour hand and the striking gear. The style of it would lead one to suppose that it may be of seventeenth century date.

J. P.



Coin with Seal.—Grant, dated 23 January, 36 Elizabeth, of certain lands in Dursley, by Richard Thackeham, of Dursley, yeoman, to Samuel Ben. This deed is remarkable for the seal, which consisted of wax, with a shilling impressed upon it, the wax and the shilling both being wrapped in a linen bag. Is this usual?

R. M. L. F.



The Smyth Manuscripts.—Some three or four years ago, large bundles of manuscript, forming part of the collections of John Smyth, of Nibley, which had come to his descendants, the Cholmondeleys of Condover in Shropshire, were sold at public auction by Messrs. Puttick & Simpson. These would doubtless be of considerable value in illustrating the history of the Hundred of Berkeley, and it would be an advantage to put on record their present place of deposit. Possibly their present owner might be willing to give some particulars in these pages respecting them.

QUERENS.



Holy Wells, etc.—I shall be very grateful for any legend or tradition connected with Holy Wells, Rivers, or Lakes, your readers may be cognisant of, if they would kindly send me such, particularly of any in Gloucestershire.

Communications addressed to me direct will greatly oblige.

Albion Crescent, Scarbrough.

R. S. HOPE, F.S.A.

Book Notices.

A Glossary of Dialect and Archaic Words used in the County of Gloucester. Collected and compiled by J. Drummond Robertson, M.A. Edited by Lord Moreton. London: published for the English Dialect Society by Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co. 1890. Printed by White, Stroud.

This work, the compiler tells us, is the outcome of eight years' residence in the County, and though he has not had the advantage of being to the language born, he has produced a work which will be very serviceable to those who desire to study more fully the distinctive speech of Gloucestershire. It contains a summary of the various word-books and other works in which dialectic words are found. With it has been incorporated a mass of fresh matter collected by Mr. Robertson and others, whose help he duly records. We cannot but share his regret that the amount of assistance obtained for the task should have been so small. A reasonably perfect word-book must of necessity depend upon the co-operation of many workers in this corner of lingual knowledge, for obviously no one student can hope to become thoroughly acquainted with the rural speech of such a district as Gloucestershire. The publication of this volume ought to stir up many to study and to note down the local forms of speech which, from an antiquarian point of view, are only too rapidly becoming extinct. The book is very well printed, and there is ample room for the student's annotations. Though it is, perhaps, unfair to judge an author other than by his aims, we may yet express regret that Mr. Robertson was unable to essay an account of the grammar of the County. Some day we hope to see a word-book and grammar for Gloucestershire, as full as Miss Jackson's excellent volume on the speech of Shropshire; and we hope that either Lord Moreton or Mr. Robertson will some day see their way to undertake the task.

Mr. Robertson was unable through leaving Europe to, himself, complete the work, and see it through the press. This duty was undertaken by Lord Moreton, who contributed much information from the Tortworth district, and has performed his task with care.

At the end of the book the Editor has added a useful sketch-map, showing eight divisions of Gloucestershire. More appropriately it would have appeared at the beginning of the book, and the same remark may be made of the table of contents.

Lord Moreton has done well to reprint the early collection of "Phrases of Speech" made nearly three hundred years ago by that acute observer John Smyth. It is probably unique, and should encourage local philologists to further efforts.

Handbuch für den Deutschen Adel. Hand und Adressbuch der Genealogen und Heraldiker Europa's mit Ausnahme von Deutschland und Deutsch-Oesterreich. Abtheilung I., Zweite Hälfte. Bearbeitet von Botho Freiherrn von Eberstein. Berlin, 1890, Verlag von Mitscher & Röstel. 8vo. pp. 394.

This work is a directory of those persons in Europe who may be considered to be authorities on all subjects connected with heraldry and genealogy; and in these cosmopolitan days there can be no doubt that it will prove an extremely useful book of reference to those who have to seek their ancestry in foreign lands. Dependent, as the author, must necessarily be upon foreign help, there must be some omissions, while the entries of some individuals are as short as others are unduly long. This, however, is a defect which in future additions of the handbook will doubtless be amended. The work was originally projected by the late Alfred von Eberstein, but in consequence of his death, has been completed by his brother, whose name appears on the title-page. The first portion of the "address book," which has not reached us, was, it appears, devoted to Germany and Austria; the part before us deals with the rest of Europe, with the exception of Portugal, and it need hardly be said, Turkey. The entries are arranged alphabetically under each country, as a rule in the language of that country, and give the address, often the date of birth, and the various works each individual has written. There is a good index nominum and an index locorum, which of course considerably enhance the value of the book for purposes of reference.

The "adressbuch" should find room in every library which devotes any special attention to genealogy and heraldry.

As a rough guide to the interest taken in heraldry and genealogy, we may mention that 62 pages are devoted to Holland and Belgium, 45 to republican France, 37 to England, 31 to Switzerland, and 27 to Italy. Even Finland makes a fair show. Under "verschiedene Länder" we find America, Greece, Spain, and Russia, the latter country contributing only a single name.

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Correspondents are requested not to make use of any contractions in their transcripts except when such occur in the originals, and to write only on one side of the paper. Names of persons and places should be very distinctly written.

REVIEWS.—Books, pamphlets, etc., bearing on the district, or subjects connected therewith, sent for review, will receive due attention.

LOCAL SOCIETIES.—Secretaries of local literary and scientific societies will oblige by sending notices of their doings during the quarter. Such notices should reach the Editor at least a fortnight before the end of each quarter.

BINDING.—The binder is requested, in arranging the illustrations of Vol. I., to attend to the directions given for his guidance, p. xvi. "Bishop John Talbot's Monument" will be found in Part VI., and the "Map of the County of Gloucester" and "Over Bridge" in Part XI.

Special covers for the volumes have not been provided, the matter of binding being left to the taste of each subscriber.

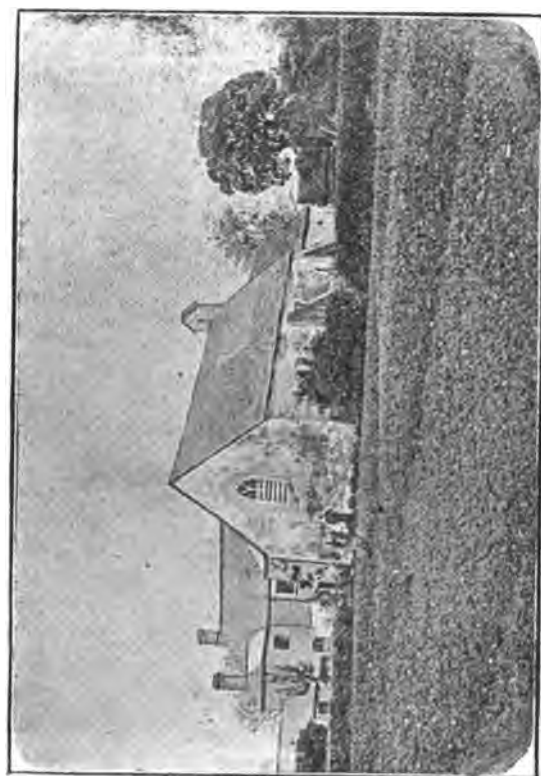
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INDEX TO VOLUME IV.—In reply to enquiries, the Editor begs to say that the index to Vol. IV. was prepared and printed under the directions of Mr. Blacker's representatives. Copies were sent to all known subscribers, but those who may not have received the index should address—G. A. W. Blacker, Esq., 21, King Square, Bristol.

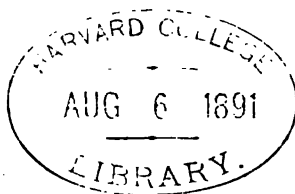
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FROCESTER CHAPEL.



Gloucestershire Notes and Queries.



Frocester Chapel.

WE are enabled to place before the reader an engraving of the old chapel taken about twelve months ago, which shows its delapidated appearance previous to the recent repairs described by Mr. Symonds on page 49 *ante*. It may be noted that the brick plaster and wood "leanto," erected against the bell-turret to make the roof watertight, which appears in the engraving has been removed. For the photograph from which this view has been taken we are indebted to Dr. D. W. Eshelby, of Frocester, who has also kindly supplied a copy of an inscription on a tablet affixed to the north wall of the nave of Frocester Chapel.

It is to the following effect:—

This sacred monument records the mortality of
W^m Mills, Esq^r
(late of Calcutta in the province of Bengal),
who exchanged worlds the 3rd day of Dec^r, 1809,
Aged 49,
and was interred within a vault
in the North Aisle of Frocester Church.
Reader { Consider thine own mortality,
 { And prepare to meet thy God.



Star Chamber Proceedings.

WE give some extracts and notes thereon from the Star Chamber Proceedings relating to Gloucestershire, which have been contributed by D. T.

The bill of complaint of Davy vabe Thlewelyn* and Margery his wife alleges as follows:—

That wher the seyd Margery being In her owne Dwellyng house at Tweekysbury in the countie of Gloucestre the — day of —, in the xxvith yer of the reying of our sou'eng lord Kyng Henry the eight [1534-5] one Elizabeth, wiff unto one Thomas Arkell, of the seiyd Towne of Tweekysbury of her malycous and cruell mynde the seiyd — day of —, with force and armes assaulted the seyd Margery with a knyff, entending to have murdered and slayne the seyd Margery, had she not been letted by one —, and afterwards the seyd Elizabeth, not yet contented, thinking to fulfil her seiyd evil entent on the — day of —, repayred and cam' in the nyght in to the house of the seyd Davy, and then and ther assaulted and sore wounded the seyd Margery on her hedd, so y^t she was in dyspeir of her liff, to the grete hurt, costs, and expenses of the seyd Davy and Margery. . . . [Prayer for redress follows in the usual form.]

Henry VIII., Bundle 18, No. 91.

In the 7th year of Henry VIII. [1515-16], one Thomas Thompson, of Stroudwater, yeoman, was suspected of having murdered a certain person, not named, at Stroud. An inquest was held on the body, and the jury appear to have returned an open verdict. At all events, they did not find that any guilt could be laid against Thompson. This must have given dissatisfaction, for proceedings were instituted in the Star Chamber to enquire, *inter alia*, how the jury had arrived at their

* There was a considerable, not to say large, Welsh element in the population of the county of Gloucester down to the end of the Tudor period, which had not adopted the English custom of a fixed and transmissible family surname. Many examples of the use of the "Ap" might be found, not only where the county borders on Monmouthshire, but also on the other side of the Severn, and in particular in and near Dursley. "Vabe" is synonymous with "Ap," and is the softened form of "Mab" (son), used in the living language.

verdict, and what influence had been brought to bear upon them. Certain interrogatories were administered, 11 July in the year before mentioned, to ten of the jurymen, beginning with the foreman.

John Darstyn, of Dumbleton, co. Gloucester, gent., whose deposition in substance runs as follows:—

“That there was no evidence offered on the inquest concerning the said murder supposed to be done by the said *Tompson*.” [That is, as I take it, that no evidence was given, implicating *Thompson* in the murder.]

“That deponent dwelleth from *Strode Water*, where the said murder is supposed to be done, by the space of xx myles, and never came within the said town to his knowledge.”

“That he is not servant, nor any way appertayning to the said *William Compton*, Kn^t” [who was supposed (1) to have instigated the murder, and (2) to have used undue influence with the jury].

“That oon *Stratford* and oon *Barne* be and were of the same *Tyme* of the Hundred where the murder was supposed to be committed, and that they be all of sufficient free holde to his knowledge.”

“That no manner of person never laboured hym, nor noon of his company to his knowledge to acqyte the seid *Compton* of the seid murder.”

The other deponents, in the main, merely confirm what the foreman has stated. It will not be necessary to give more than their names, except in the case of the two last, who introduce some personal matters into their depositions.

Stephen Colon, of *Twexbury*, gent.

Nicholas Sempyr, of *Twexbury*.

Gyles Brodewey, of *Porslyp*, gent.

Richard Gylbert, of *Hassell*, husbandman.

Richard Boucher, of *Twexbury*, marchant.

John Busshe, of *Twexbury*, tanner.

Roger Pullon, of *Corslaunde*, husbandman.

William Barne, of *Packenell*, in parish of *Strode*, husbandman,

“That he dwelleth in the same parish where the

murder was committed, but that at the time of the murdre, he was seke and yn his bed, and that the comen voyce there-about ys that oon James Saunde-forde, which is fled out of the country, but whether he know' not, comytted the seid murdre."

Richard Stratford, of Pakenell aforesaid, husbandman, "Agreeth yn effect with the seid Barne, and saith that at the tyme of the murdre done, he was at home yn his owne house yn his bedde."

Henry VIII., Bundle 18, No. 98.

"Misbehavings commytted, sethens the Free pardon agents the Kyngs peace and lawes in the Shire of Gloucester, expedyent to be reprimed."

"That the Wensday afor palmesonday last, S^r John a Bruggs, Knyght, Thomas Bruggis, his brother, Gilis Cassye, gentelman [and many others named], were at the Sessions of assisiz at gaole dely'er at Glouc', w^t the foreseid p'sons and other to the Numb'r of m and moo, and at the same sessions he and the seid Giles Cassye labored the acquittal of ij errant theves and Robbers by the Kyngs hye wheys, as Maister Newport, Justice of Assise there, can report, if he be called therto, and yn contynent after the dep'tyng of the seid Justice from Gloucest' affray was made between the seid Gilis Casseys s'unts and adherents and John Goderugh and his sonnes, at the which affray on Owen was hurt on the hand, and wthin xiiij nyght aftw^d he dyed, by the reason of the which affray the peace was soo disto'bed that the comyn bell was rong, and ther was like to have byn great manslaughter' and mischif don, sauynge hit was pacefyed by S^r Moreys Berkeley, Sherff, and the Meyre of the seid towne and other Justices of the peace, And wher' Edmond Tame, esquier, custos Rotlor' ther by thavyce of the seid Sherif . . . gave unto the seid S^r John in the Kyngs name an iniunction to keep the kyngs peace upon peyn of an C^h the seid S^r John therwth sore displeased, called the seid Edmond Tame moreyn' horeson chorle, with other wylde words toward hym and the other Justices, dispysyng and setting them at Nought, then p'sent S^r Alexander Beynam, S^r Edward Wadden, S^r Christofer Beynam, knyghts, Thomas Poyntz, Will'm Denyse, Will'm Rudhall, Rob^t Wye, John Walshe, Will'm Tracey, John Whityngton, Roger Porter, Thom's Matston, Justices of the peace, and as it was seid that the seid Thom's Bruggs, after the seid affray peased, w^t his swerde drawn rant at Edward Skydmo'

gentilman, in S^r John a Brugg's chamber in the Newe Inne, and by meanys of other p'sons was putt a part."

"Also wher on Wodcok, of Wylshire, was Robbyd by dyu'rs p'sons, and som of theym fled to Sentuary, and some of theym were put in execuc'on, hit is seid that John Quynnton the younger, of Brynkeworth, in Wilshire, which ys endited and nye outlawed for the same Rob'ye, ys dayly mayntenyd w^t S^r John a Bruggs as his houshold s'uant."

"Also yt ys seid that in contynent after that on Robert Spencer, of Cheltenham, hadde put on Reynford, gentilman, p'ter to the byshop of hereford, in danger of his life, fled to S^r John a Bruggs, and was ther kept for mayntenance of misrule."

Several other charges of a like nature, but of less interest than the foregoing, against Sir John a Bruggs and others, follow.

Appended to the document are two lists of names, one of the persons charged with the misdemeanours mentioned, the other the certificate of the bailiff or other officer of serving of the process of the court upon each individual. The lists are in effect the same, but the names do not appear in the same order. The list which follows is that accompanying the indictment. Those persons distinguished by an asterisk beside their names appear in the second list in a separate classification as "Servants of S^r John Bruggs."

Sir John Bruggs, knight,
 *Thomas Bruggs,
 Gyles Cassye, gent.
 *John Quynnton,
 Thomas Browne,
 ——— Howey.
 *Thomas Grey,
 Walter Wynston,
 William Byssseley,
 Thom's Wroughton,
 Henry Stylfelde, p'don.
 Richard Rede, gent.,
 *Will'm P'ker,
 Robert Spencer,
 *John Challon',

*George Fawkener,
 John Dauys,
 Richard Chunchey,
 Thom's Brasington,
 *John Teynton.
 John Whight,
 John Butt,
 Thomas Butt,
 *John Parker,
 Nicholas Barne.
 Richard Castyll,
 *Henry Hunt,
 *Edward Wyks,
 John Smarte.

Henry VIII., Bundle 22, No. 43.



Uley Parish Register extracts (*continued*).

This part of the Register was begun by me, John Jackson,
Rector of Uley, December 4th, 1709.

Mary, w. of William Veal, of Simon's Hall, in the parish of Wooton-under-edge, was bu. in this parish church	B 17 Feb., 1709.
Mrs. Elizabeth Bassett, widow	B 14 July, 1710.
Ann, d. of Robert and Elizabeth Small	C 10 June, 1710.
William, s. of William Holbrow, jun.	B 10 Sep., 1710.
John Jackson, Rector, } Mrs. Mary Bassett }	M 17 Oct., 1710.
Thomas Bayly	B 5 Mar., 1710.
Timothy, s. of John and Elizabeth Thomas	C 9 April, 1711.
Catherine, d. of Anthony and Elizabeth Holbrow	C 20 May, 1711.
Margaret, d. of William and Philadelphia Bassett	C 6 Dec., 1711.
Mary, d. of William and Mary Holbrow ..	C 25 Feb., 1711.
Charles, s. of John and Hester Rudder	C 10 Sep., 1712.
Margaret, d. of William and Philadelphia Bassett	B 19 Dec., 1712.
Rose, d. of Thomas and Mary Bailey	C 1 Mar., 1713.
William, s. of Daniel and Sarah Ady, laid in the ground, and would not stay for the minister	B 10 Mar., 1712.
William, s. of William and Philadelphia Bassett	Born 6 May, 1713. C 9 May, 1713.
Hester, dafter of Anthony and Elizabeth Holbrow	C 21 Aug., 1713.
Elizabeth, d. of William and Marrey Holbrow	C 17 Nov., 1713.

Begun here by me, Thos. Gwynn, Curate of Uley, March y^e 28th,
1714.

Elizabeth, d. of William and Philadelphia Bassett	C 18 June, 1714.
Daniel Rutter	B 22 Jan., 1714.
Elizabeth, d. of William Holborough	B 27 May, 1715.
Mary, d. of Thomas and Mary Bayly	C 17 July, 1715.
Elizabeth Heart, widow	B 27 Dec., 1714.
John Sheakspear, of Alderly } Mary Walker, of Ozleworth }	M 24 Apr., 1716.

Incipit Registrum pro Anno 1719, Rice Williams, Rector.

Hester, d. of Mr. Thomas and Anne Gyde	B	4 Dec., 1718.
Catherine, d. of Anthony and Elizabeth	{	Born 26 Aug., 1719.
Holbrow		C 14 Sep., 1719.
Margaret, d. of Mr. William and Philadelphia Bassett	B	30 Jan., 1718.
Thomas, s. of Thomas and Mary Bayley ..	C	24 Mar., 1718.
Elizabeth, d. of William and Rosoman Holbrow	C	6 Sep., 1719.
Timothy, s. of Mr. Thomas and Anne Gyde	C	13 Jan., 1719.
Hester, d. of Thomas and Anne Gyde	B	8 Aug., 1721.
Marey, d. of William and Rose Holbrow ..	C	21 Oct., 1720.
Hester, d. of Thomas and Anne Gyde	C	25 July, 1721.
Elizabeth, d. of William and Ann Holbrow	C	5 Aug., 1721.
Elizabeth, d. of Mr. Thomas and Ann Gyde	C	28 Mar., 1721.

The Second Register book is stated to commence from 25 March, 1722, but the first entry is made by Thomas Twissell, Curate, 25 April, 1723.

Samuel, s. of Roger and Lidia Rutter	C	5 Dec., 1726.
Abraham, s. of Thomas and Hester Rutter	C	29 Jan., 1728.
Germanicus, s. of Samuel and Ann Holbrow	C	21 Jan., 1733.

N.B.—In 1726, there were two families of Holbrows in Uley: William and Ann Holbrow, and Samuel and Ann Holbrow: but the baptisms relating to them for the following 23 years have not been all abstracted.

John Hogis, Curate, appears in 1733		
Mary, d. of Mr. John and Elizabeth Hoges	C	31 May, 1735.
Allinton, s. of Mr. John and Elizabeth Hodges	C	16 Sept., 1736.
John Hodgis, curate, 1737.....		
Thos. Gregory, M.A. curate 1738.....		
Troilus, s. of Mr. Samuel and Ann Holborow	C	14 Oct., 1748.
Thomas, s. of Mr. John Foyle Small and	{	C 26 Dec., 1748.
Mary his w.		B 29 Dec., 1749.
Thomas Gregory, Rector 1748.....		

The Burials from 21 June, 1723, follow the Baptisms for 1749.

Mr. Thomas Small.....	B	16 June, 1724.
Mr. William Basset, gent.	B	16 Nov., 1724.
Daniel, s. of John and Hester Rutter....	B	29 Jan., 1728.
John Rutter, broadweaver	B	13 April, 1729.
Mr. Anthony Holbrow, clothier	B	21 May, 1729.

John Holbrow, clothier	B 23 May, 1730.
William Holbrow of Lurginshall, gent	B 26 Feb., 1730.
William Holbrow, Esq., High Sheriff for this County.....	B 8 July, 1743.
Mary, w. of the Rev. Mr. Thomas Gregory	B 13 Mar., 1744.
William Holbrow, gent	B 17 May, 1748.
Mrs. Elizabeth Holbrow, widow	B 13 Feb., 1754.

The Marriages from 6 March, 1721, follow upon the Burials for 1755.

John Fisher and } both of this parish	M 23 May, 1723.
Sarah Rutter }	
Rev. Mr. Thomas Gregory, Rector of this parish	} M 1 Nov., 1748.
Mrs. Susannah Thomas, of the same	
Robert Bailey, Sojourner }	M 18 Feb., 1749.
Hester Elliots, of this parish }	
John Lyn, of Ringwood, Hants }	M 29 Aug. 1753.
Ann Holbrow, of Uley..... }	

The Baptisms from 1750 follow the Marriages for 1754.

Mary, d. of Rev. Thomas Gregory, and }	C 20 Nov., 1751.
Susannah his w. }	
Thomas, s. of ditto	C 3 Jan., 1754.

The Third volume of the Register begins in 1758.

On the fly leaf are the following memoranda—

April 26th, 1778. Mr. Edward Dorney of this parish was excommunicated: John Gregory, Rector.

April 3rd, 1785. Sarah Talboys, of this parish, was excommunicated: John Gregory, Rector.

Sarah Talboys's sentence of excommunication was revoked by me, Ralph Lockey, curate.

Susannah, d. of Rev. Thomas and Susannah } C 2 Feb., 1758.
Gregory

William, s. of Rev. Thomas Gregory..... { C 22 May, 1759.
B 20 Feb., 1759.

Lucina, d. of Cavendish and Grace Austin C 15 Jan., 1764.

John, s. of Bennett and Ann Austin..... C 27 Mar., 1764.

[Charles?] s. of Charles and Elizabeth } C 28 Nov., 1764.
Whittard, by the dissenting minister of
Nailsworth

Ann, d. of Mr. John and Catherine Holbrow { C 14 April, 1770.
B 16 April, 1770.

William, s. of ditto { C 7 July, 1771.
B 25 Aug., 1771.

† Father of the eminent engraver, the late Charles H. Jeens.

Gloucestershire Seals.—The following list of Gloucestershire Seals is taken from the "Catalogue of Seals in the Department of Manuscripts in the British Museum, vol. i., 1887.

ROYAL SEALS "PRO RECOGNITIONE DEBITORUM."

EDWARD II.

Bristol, 1066, 1067, 1068.

Gloucester [A.D. 1590], 1073, 1074.

ECCLESIASTICAL—DIOCESE OF GLOUCESTER AND BRISTOL.

Bishops. No Seals.

Chancellor, 1597 [A.D. 1641], Francis Baker, 1598, ditto.

MONASTIC, &c.

Bristol, 2718 [13th Cent.], Austin Canons' Priory of St. Augustine, 2719 [14th Cent.], ditto, 2720 [12th Cent.], John Abbat (?), of same. 2721. William de Bradeston, A.D. 1234-1242, or William Long, A.D. 1242-1264, Abbat, of same.

2722 [A.D. 1486]. Benedictine Priory of S^t James, John Aston, Prior.

2723 [15th Cent.]. Leper Hospital of S^t John Baptist.

2724 [15th Cent.]. Ditto of S^t Mary Magdalene, near Britbow (*sic.*). 2725. Ditto.

2726 [14th Cent.]. Hospital of S^t Catharine.

2727 [13th Cent.]. An uncertain Religious House.

2728 [15th Cent.]. Church of S^t Stephen. 2729. ditto.

2730 [1566]. Church of S^t Thomas.

Cirencester. 2959 [14th Cent.]. Mitred Abbey of Austin Canons of S^t Mary.

Flexley. (*sic.*) 3154 [A.D. 1256]. Cistercian Abbey of S^t Mary. 3155 [late 13th Cent.]. ditto.

Gloucester. 3192 [early 12th Cent.]. 3193, ditto. 3194, ditto. 3195 [15th Cent.], ditto. 3196, ditto. Benedictine Mitred Abbey of S^t Peter.

3197 [A.D. 1538], ditto. Perhaps Seal of William Malvern, *al.* Parker, Abbat.

3198. Thomas Carbonel, Abbat, A.D. 1178-1212. 3199. Adam de Stauntone, Abbat, A.D. 1337-1356. 3200, ditto. 3201 [late 14th Cent.]. Privy Seal of the Abbats. 3202 [15th Cent.], ditto.

- 3203 [12th Cent.]. Austin Canons' Priory of St. Oswald.
3204, ditto.
- 3205 [13th Cent.]. Prior's Seal, Hospital or Priory of S^t
Bartholomew, near the West Gate.
3207. House or College of Black, or Preaching Friars,
founded A.D. 1239. 3208, ditto.
- Hayles*. 3261 [15th Cent.]. Cistercian Mitred Abbey of
S^t Mary. 3262, ditto.
- Horsley or Horkesley*. 3297 [15th Cent.]. Alien Benedictine
Priory. William Car', Prior.
- Lanthony*. 3413 [12th Cent.]. Austin Canons' Abbey or
Priory of S^t Mary. 3414, ditto. 3415 [15th Cent.], ditto.
3416 [after A.D. 1137], Prior's Seal. 3417 [12th-13th
Cent.], Gilbert, Prior.
- Longbridge*. 3573 [12th-13th Cent.]. Hospital of the Holy
Trinity. 3574 [12th-13th Cent.], ditto.
- Tewkesbury*. 4147. [Late 12th Cent.]. Benedictine Abbey of
S^t Mary. First Seal. 4148, ditto. [15th Cent.]. Second
Seal. 4149-4151, ditto. 4152 [late 12th Cent.], ———,
Abbat. 4153 [A.D. 1522], Henry Beoly, Abbat.
- Westbury*. 4297 [15th Cent.], Collegiate Church of S^t Mary.
4298 [15th Cent.], ditto.
- Winchelcombe or Winchcombe*. 4340 [15th Cent.], Benedictine
Abbey of SS. Mary and Kenelm.

GUILDS, CHANTRIES, AND FRATERNITIES.

- Bradstone*. Chantry in *Winterbourne*. 4454 [16th Cent.]. A
doubtful Seal. CECIL T. DAVIS.
- Wandsworth.



Stroud Vestry Minute Book.

UNDER date of 25 October, 1890, Mr. Daniel Hipwell, of
34, Myddleton Square, Clerkenwell, wrote to Mr. Blacker
to say that he had become possessed of the original Vestry
minute book of Stroud, dating from 12 April, 1762, to 30
October, 1783, but stating that the only obstacle to returning it
to its lawful custodians was the re-payment of the sum of money
originally given by him for its acquisition. In this connection
the question put by QUERIST, No. 1939, Vol. IV. becomes of

importance. "Parish registers, when they happen to go astray, cannot legally be withheld from their proper custodians. Does the same law apply to churchwardens' accounts?" Though an actual legal decision has not been obtained, so far as the Editor is aware, there can be no doubt whatever that parish authorities are entitled to the return, without payment, of such of their muniments as have strayed into unlawful custody. Quite recently the churchwardens' accounts of Andover, Hampshire, were advertised for sale by auction by a leading firm of literary auctioneers in London. A formal claim to them, however, was put forward by the vicar and churchwardens of that town, and the auctioneers at once returned the volume without payment.

At the same time, it is not unreasonable for a person who has *bona fide* acquired such a document to ask, as Mr. Hipwell does, the parish authorities to reimburse him the sum of money expended for its purchase. It is to be hoped that means will be found to ensure the return of this record to the Stroud parish chest.

Mr. Hipwell sends a transcript of a list of the churchwardens for the years 1756-83, which appears on a fly leaf of the minute book in question, and is printed below.

Churchwardens for the sev^l years hereafter mentioned as follows, viz.:—

Mr Rich ^d Cooke and M ^r Sam ^l Colborne	for 1756.
G. Gardner, Esq ^r , and Mr. Fream Arundell	1757.
J. Cox, Esq ^r , and M ^r Tho ^s Griffin	1758.
H. Wyatt, Esq ^r , and M ^r Ja ^s Winchcombe	1759.
J. Stephens, Esq ^r , and Mr. Leversage	1760.
G. Gardner, Esq ^r , and Mr. Fream Arundell	1761.
T. Gryffin, Gent., and Mr. [Peter] Leversage	1762.
G. Gardner, Esq ^r , and M ^r Sam ^l Baylis	1763.
Jn ^o Coxe, Esq ^r , and H. Wyatt, Esq ^r [y ^e elder]	1764.
H. Wyatt, Esq ^r , and T. Gryffin, Gent.	1765.
Do. do.	1766.
M ^r Leversage and M ^r Jn ^o Colborne	1767.
Do. do.	1768.
Jn ^o Coxe, Esq ^r , and M ^r Fream Arundell	1769.
Jn ^o Stephens, Esq ^r , and M ^r Robert Ellis	1770.
W ^m Knight, Esq ^r , and M ^r Rich ^d Aldridge	1771.
H. Wyatt, Esq ^r , and M ^r Leversage	1772.
M ^r Tho ^s White and M ^r Sam ^l Baylis	1773.
Tho ^s Gryffin, Esq ^r , and M ^r Peter Leversage	1774.
M ^r Tho ^s Baylis and M ^r Robert Ellis	1775.
Henry Wyatt and Fream Arundell, Esq ^r	1776.

Tho ^s Gryffin, Esq ^r , and M ^r Jn ^o Allaway	1777.
Henry Wyatt and Thomas Baylis, Esq ^r	1778.
M ^r Tho ^s Baylis and Peter Leversage, Jun ^r	1779.
Do. do.	1780.
M ^r Tho ^s Baylis and M ^r W ^m Clutterbuck	1781.
M ^r Tho ^s Baylis and M ^r W ^m Clutterbuck	1782.
Fream Arundell, Esq ^r , and M ^r Sam ^l Baylis	1783.



Nonconformity at Cam.—Like many other manufacturing districts, the parish of Cam has long been inclined to dissent; and it still possesses a meeting house, which has probably existed for at least a couple of centuries, thus giving to the nonconformity of Cam, a very respectable antiquity, when we bear in mind that most probably all modern forms of dissent have sprung into existence during the last three hundred years. At one time in the earlier part of this century, it appears in this district to have surpassed the church in public estimation, and if the former has lost much ground in our day, it is due, doubtless, to dissent being no longer needful as a means for protesting against the lack of energy, scanty enthusiasm, and other shortcomings of the church.

“Cam’s dissenting church” is worthy of the attention of the antiquary for the very interesting registers still in use there, which not only give much information useful to the genealogist, but also throw light on the management of dissenting congregations in the eighteenth century. Unlike other nonconformist registers, these documents have not been removed to Somerset House, but still remain in the custody of the minister.

The meeting-house or chapel is but a few yards from the church. It has probably been devoted to its present use for a very long period, but we have no means of ascertaining its exact age, though we can hardly doubt that the building belongs to the seventeenth century. It is built of the ordinary stone of the district, and covered with Tetbury stone tiles. The interior was remodeled some 50 or 60 years since. There are a few mural tablets inside, but all of modern date, for the dissenters of an earlier age always buried at the church, although they were baptised by their own minister. There are several grave-stones in front of the chapel, and recently a considerable piece of ground has been added as a grave-yard. The present

Registers commence in the year 1702, and are continued down to the present time. They begin as follows:—"The names of all the children baptized by me, Joseph Twemlow, since my settlement at Cam."

Joseph Twemlow was a member of the ancient Cheshire family of Twemlow of Arclyd, formerly of Twemlow, and we are inclined to think that originally he was a clergyman of the Church of England. His name appears in the printed pedigrees of the family.

Mr. Twemlow was buried in Cam churchyard. The inscription on his mural tablet, which does not appear to be in existence outside of the church, is preserved by Bigland.

Near this place lieth the body of
Mr. Joseph Twemlow, of Dursley,
Minister of the Gospel, who departed
this life the 22nd of August, 1740, aged 67.
Mrs. Mary Twemlow, relict of
the above Mr. Joseph Twemlow,
died March 24, 1759, aged 89.

The following names appear in the register of baptisms after Mr. Twemlow's, as officiating here, and are doubtless the ministers who succeeded him:—

J. Hodge occurs in 1744.

T. Hornblower occurs in 1747-1762.

William Billingsley occurs in 1772.

"*Rev. Mr. Moffat*" occurs in 1777.

John Thomas occurs in 1777.

Thomas Griffiths occurs in 1820.

Charles Thomas.

Andrew Gazard was for many years assistant minister, and then in sole charge till his death.

James Williams, the present minister.



The Earldom of Berkeley.

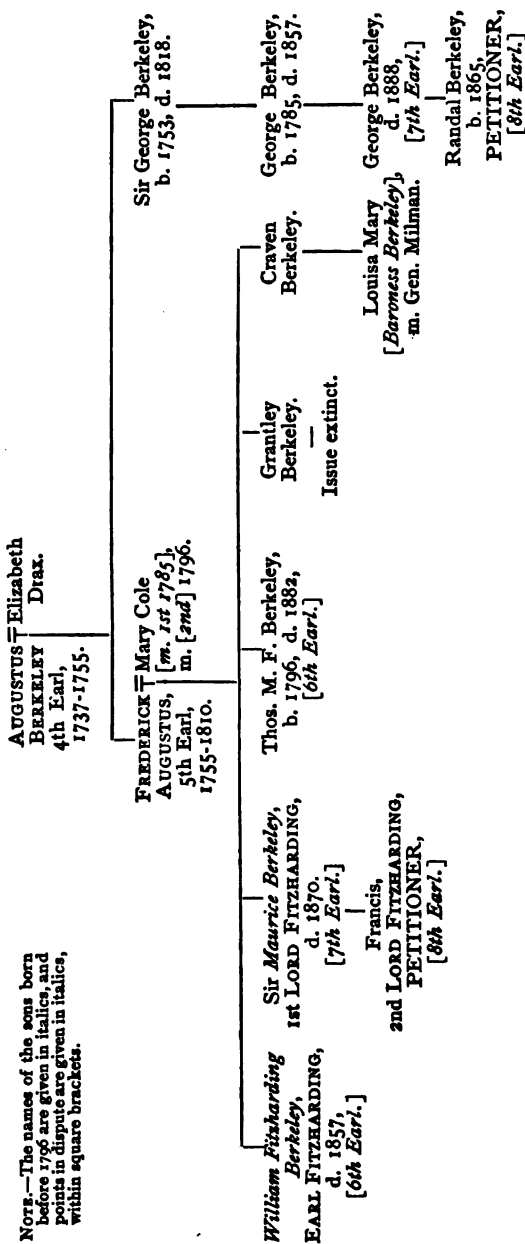
ONCE more the question of the descent of the Earldom of Berkeley and the accompanying peerages has come before the House of Lords. Mr. Randal M. T. Berkeley has presented a petition to the Queen, claiming thereby to be entitled to a summons to the House of Lords as Earl of Berkely,

a title which has been in abeyance since 1810. This is opposed by the present head of the family, Lord Fitzharding, who also claims the like dignity. So much interest, especially for Gloucestershire people, attaches to this important peerage case, that our readers will be glad to have the facts summarized, and the questions involved shortly defined. On the following page is given an outline pedigree which will enable them to follow this remarkable case. From this it will be seen that Augustus, the fourth Earl of Berkeley, left two surviving sons, Frederick Augustus, who succeeded as fifth earl, and Sir George Cranfield Berkeley, the great grandfather of Mr. Randal Berkeley the present claimant. All the questions involved in the case, as is well known, centre round the marriage of Frederick Augustus, the fifth Earl, with Mary Cole of Gloucester. The Earl and Countess alleged that they were married at Berkeley in 1785, and it is universally admitted that they were married at Lambeth in 1796. They had a large family, but it is needful to name five sons only in the accompanying pedigree. Two of these, Col. Berkeley, afterwards Earl Fitzharding, and Sir Maurice Berkeley, afterwards Lord Fitzharding, were born *before* the 1796 marriage. It is obvious if the alleged marriage of 1785 could be proved, that Col. Berkeley and his brother, Sir Maurice, would have succeeded in turn to the earldom which would have descended to Lord Fitzharding as eighth Earl of Berkeley. If it can be known that this 1785 marriage was never celebrated, then the late Hon. Thomas Berkeley was *de jure* sixth Earl of Berkeley, and on his death in 1882, the earldom passed to his first cousin, once removed, Mr. George Berkeley, grandson of Sir George Berkeley, the brother of Frederick Augustus, the fourth Earl, and father of the petitioner, Mr. Randal Berkeley, who thus would be, *de jure*, eighth Earl of Berkeley. As it is (apart from the questions circling round the marriages of 1785 and 1796), only two lives, the present Lord Fitzharding's and his brother's, intervene between him and the sought-for dignity, which therefore, in the ordinary course of events, must devolve upon him, as his, by undoubted right. The effect then of his petition, if successful, can only be to anticipate somewhat the march of time.

Col. Berkeley, after the death of his father in 1810, claimed the family honours, but was unable to prove the 1785 marriage to the satisfaction of the Peers, who decided that he had not made out his claim. Consequently it has been assumed by

OUTLINE PEDIGREE,
SHOWING THE RELATIVE POSITIONS OF THE CLAIMANTS TO THE
EARLDOM OF BERKELEY.

NOTE.—The names of the sons born before 1796 are given in *italics*, and points in dispute are given in *italics*, within square brackets.



many that the title descended to the Hon. Thomas Berkeley, who was born in the year 1796. That gentleman steadily declined in any way to question the legitimacy of his elder brothers, and accepted his parents' statement that they were married in 1785, and honourably preferred, for nearly three quarters of a century, to content himself with the position of a younger son. For the present claimant to show a right to the Earldom, it may be presumed that he has now to undertake the difficult task of proving a negative, viz., that the marriage of 1785 did not take place. Whether this be feasible or not at the present time, nearly a century after its occurrence, is the question, as it seems to us, now placed before the House of Lords for their decision. It may be that, as in 1811, the Peers will content themselves with declaring that the claimants to the Earldom, viz., Lord Fitzharding and Mr. Randal Berkeley, have neither of them made out their case, in which event the matters must remain *in statu quo*. If, however, it be decided, that the marriage of 1785 did *not* take place, then Mr. Randal Berkeley will become Earl of Berkeley, and a further point may arise as to the devolution of the ancient barony of Berkeley, a dignity, the origin of which is so remote, that its existence may be best accounted for by saying that it *grew*. It may be remembered that in 1858 Sir Maurice Berkeley, first Lord Fitzharding, claimed this ancient dignity as owner of the castle and honour of Berkeley, with which he alleged it descended. The claim, however, was disallowed by the House of Lords. If the title of Lord of Berkeley exists apart from the Earldom, it is thought by some that it must descend to the heir general of the Hon. Thomas Berkeley, *i.e.*, Mrs. Milman, daughter of the late Hon. Craven Berkeley. Before, however, she could make good her claim, it would be needful for her to disprove the marriage of 1785, unless this should have already been done by the present action of Mr. Randal Berkeley. Had this been a *Scotch* peerage, these intricate questions could not have arisen, as in Scotland the civil law doctrine of legitimation of children *per subsequens matrimonium* obtains, and it would have been unnecessary to discuss whether the marriage of 1785 ever took place. The elder line would succeed on proof of the marriage of 1796. The status of the late William Fitzharding Berkeley, and his brother, Sir Maurice, cannot be so hastily settled as some people may think. The law of the church, that is the canon law, is the same as the civil law, and allows an after-marriage to legitimate the children born previous to its

celebration. We are therefore inclined to think that the late Earl Fitzharding, and his brother, Lord Fitzharding, were, in any event strictly speaking, legitimate, subject only to the disability that at common law they could not succeed to property or to any hereditary titles. The famous saying of the barons of England, "Nolumus leges Angliæ mutare," was in reply to the canonists who in 1260 proposed that the common law should be assimilated to the civil law, and that children born before their parents' marriage, should nevertheless be permitted to succeed to their parents' property. It is not a little remarkable that amongst the barons who refused the proposal and gave the answer "we will not alter the laws of England" was the then Lord of Berkeley.



Notes on the Trotman Family (*continued*).

CAM REGISTERS: VOLUMES II. AND III., 1708-1812.

- 1708. Aug. 12. Daniel, s. of Edward and Ruth Trotman,
bapt.
- 1712. Feb. 19. Mary Trotman, bur.
- 1714. Oct. 17. Mary, w. of Robert T., broadweaver, bur.
- 1718. Mar. 30. Mary, w. of Thomas Trotman, bur.
- 1718. Aug. 27. Daniel, s. of Edward and Ruth T., bapt.
- " Aug. 29. Daniel, s. of Edward and Ruth T., bur.
- 1719. Mar. 29. Thos. Trotman and Hester Dudley, mar.
- " Oct. 19. William, s. of Edward and Ruth T., bapt.
- 1720. July 4. Joseph, s. of Thomas Tratman, bur.
- " Oct. 13. Hester, w. of William Trotman, bur.
- " Feb. 2. Charles, s. of Daniel Tratman, bur.
- 1721-2. Feb. 2. Jane Tratman, widow, bur.
- " Feb. 9. Robert Trotman, clothier, bur.
- 1722. June. 28. Nathaniel Pope and Mary Trotman, mar.
- " Nov. 21. Jos., s. of Edw. & Ruth Trotman, bapt.
- " Dec. 24. John T., of Slimbridge, & Eliz. Bendal, mar.
- 1725. May 28. Robert, s. of Edward Trotman, bapt.
- 1726. Apr. 26. Edward Tratman, gent., bur.
- 1727. July —. John How, Dursley, & Ester Tratman,
Berkeley, mar.
- " Dec. 28. Eleanor Trotman, maid, and gent., bur.
- 178-9. Feb. 13. Jane, d. of Daniel and Jane Trotman, bur.
- 1730. Dec. 14. Jane, wife of Robert Trotman, bur.

1733. Feb. 25. Samuel, s. of Thomas and Esther T., bur.
 " Mar. 31. Charles T. and Mary Damsell, of Dursley.
 1734. Apr. 19. James Rudge and Mary Trotman, mar.
 1735. Sep. 20. Hannah, wife of Robert Trotman, bur.
 1736-7. Feb. 17. Robert Trotman, bur.
 1737. Apr. 12. Hester, wife of Daniell Trotman, bur.
 1740. Nov. 16. John Trotman, bur.
 1744. June 21. Daniel Trotman, bur.
 1744-5. Feb. 9. Richard Trotman, bur.
 1746-7. Feb. 12. Margaret Trotman, bur.
 1747. Apr. 24. Daniel Trotman, bur.
 " June 15. Daniel Trotman and Jane Creed, mar.
 1747-8. Jan 11. Robert Trotman, bur.
 1748. Apr. 6. Edward Trotman, bur.
 " Sep. 6. Daniel, s. of Daniel and Jane Trotman, bur.
 1748-9. Mar. 23. Ruth Trotman, bur.
 1751. June 16. Judith Trotman, widow, bur.
 1752. Jan. 9. Samuel Nicholls and Ann Trotman, mar.
 1753. Nov. 18. Robert, s. of Robert and Jane Trotman.
 1754. May 30. Samuel T., bach., and Mary Harding, mar.
 1756. July 28. Samuel, s. of Samuel and Mary T. [bapt. ?].
 1758. Sep. 14. William, s. of Daniel and Ann Trotman.
 1759. Oct. 21. Betty, d. of Sam. and Mary Trotman, bur.
 " Oct. 25. Robert Trotman, bur.
 1761. May 11. Charles, son of Daniel and Ann Trotman.
 1765. June 20. John Trotman, bur.
 1766. Mar. 19. John, son of Josiah and Edith Trotman.
 [Register very irregular to 1769.]
 1772. Aug. 31. Joseph Trotman, bur.
 " Nov. 15. Esther Trotman, widow, bur.
 1773. Mar. 30. Daniel [or? John] Tyndall, widower, and
 Mary Trotman, of Berkeley, mar. by
 special licence.
 " Aug. 16. Daniel Trotman, bur.
 1778. Mar. 25. Charles Trotman, bur.
 1781. Dec. 21. Richard Trotman, bur.
 1782. Feb. 11. Daniel Trotman, of St. James', Middlesex,
 and Susannah Smith, of this parish, mar.
 by special licence; witnesses, William
 Turner, John Trotman, and Samuel
 Chappel.
 1789. Feb. 2. Thomas Trotman, of this parish, bachelor,
 and Ursula Underwood, of the same,
 spinster, mar., banns.
 1789. Dec. 5. Daniel, s. of Daniel & Susannah Trotman, bu.
 1790. July 24. Thomas Bird, of Dursley, bachelor, and
 Elizabeth Trotman, of Cam, spinster, mar.
 1790. July 24. Thomas Barnfield, bachelor, and Ann
 Trotman, of Cam, spinster, mar.

1794. Mar. 7. — Trotman, widow, bur.
 1794. July 27. John Baglin, of Cam, bachelor, and
 Elizabeth Trotman, of Cam, spinster,
 mar.
 1795. Jan. 23. Samuel Trotman, bur.
 1795. Sep. 17. Josiah Malpas, of Uley, and Mary Trotman,
 of this parish; witnesses, Samuel Trotman
 and Ann Barnfield.
 1797. Jan. 21. Mrs. Betty Trotman.
 1799. Aug. 18. Robert Trotman.
 1801. Dec. 28. Samuel Trotman and Hester Workman, mar.
 1807. Oct. 13. Stephen Trotman and Dinah Butcher, mar.

BURIALS, 1813-1825.

1815. May 1. Susannah Trotman, spinster, Cam, aged 63.
 1817. Dec. 13. Mary Ann Trotman, Dursley, aged 11.
 1823. Mar. 5. Frederick Trotman, Dursley, aged 1.
 1824. July 13. William Trotman, Cam, aged 67.
 1825. Mar. 2. Susannah Trotman, Cam, aged 72.
 „ Oct. 4. John Trotman, Dursley, aged 43.

ENTRIES IN DURSLEY REGISTERS, 1646-1701.

VOLUME I, 1939-1695.

1646. May 25. John, son of William Trotman, baptized.
 1646. Oct. 16. Isabella Trotman, baptized.
 1648. May 25. Sarah, d. of Thomas Tratman, baptized.
 1648. Aug. 8. John, son of John Tratman, baptized.
 1648. Nov. 1. John, son of John Tratman, buried.
 1649-50. Mar. 9. Robert, son of Thomas Trotman, baptized.
 1653-4 Mar. 3. William, son of Thomas and Sarah Trotman,
 baptized, (born 16 Jan.).
 1656. Aug. 2. Mary, daughter of Thomas and Sarah
 Trotman, (born 24 July).
 1665. May 1. Isabell Trotman, buried.
 1665. July 8. Mary, daughter of Thomas and Sarah
 Trotman, baptized.
 1665-6. Jan. 2. Thomas Adeane & Sarah Trotman, married.
 1670-1. Feb. 26. John Dean and Isbell Trotman, married.
 1672. July 3. [? Aug.] Joan, daughter of Samuel and Joan
 Trotman, baptized.
 1681. Mar. 29. Martha, d. of — Trotman & Anne, baptized.
 1682. Aug. 24. Sarah, daughter of William Tratman, sher-
 man, and Elizabeth, baptized.
 1682-3. Jan. 28. Robert, son of John Trotman, scribbler,
 and Anne, baptized.
 1683-4. Mar. 24. Sarah, daughter of William Trotman, sher-
 man, and Elizabeth, baptized.
 1685. Sept. 1. Thomas, s. of John & Ann Trotman, bapt.

- 1686. May 30. Nathaniel, s. of Charles and Mary Trotman, baptized.
- 1686. Nov. 29. Hannah, son of W^m & Elizth Trotman, bapt.
- 1688. July 31. Samuel Trotman and Sarah Webb, married.
- 1686. June 27. Nathaniell, son of Charles Tratman, buried.
- 1686-7. Jan. 2. Martha, d. of John and Ann Trotman, bur.
- 1687. July 31. Mary, d. of Charles & Mary Trotman, bapt.
- 1687. Aug. 1. Martha, d. of John & Anne Trotman, bapt.
- 1688-9. Jan. 22. Sam. son of William & Eliz. Trotman, bapt.
- 1689. Sept. 20. Samvell, son of John and Anne T., bapt.
- 1689. Nov. 17. John Trotman, bur.
- 1689-90. Jan. 18. Sarah, d. of Charles & Mary Trotman, bapt.
- 1690. April 7. Samvell, s. of Sam. & Sarah Trotman, bapt.
- 1690. May 23. Samvell, s. of Sam. & Sarah Trotman, bur.
- 1691. Aug. 25. Samvel, s. of Sam. & Sarah Trotman, bapt.
- 1691-2. Feb. 3. Nathaniel, s. of Chas. & Mary Trotman, bapt.
- 1692. Sept. 27. John Trotman, of Slimbridge, and Elizabeth Curtis, married.
- 1692-3. Feb. 28. Throgmorton, s. of William & Eliz. T., bapt.
- 1693-4. Jan. 24. Martha, daughter of Chas. & Mary T., bapt.
- 1694. Sept. 23. Eliz., d. of Sam. & Sarah Trotman, bapt.
- 1694. Dec. 26. Anne, d. of Thos. & Anne Trotman, bapt.
- 1694-5. Mar. 16. Martha, d. of John & Anne Trotman, bur.
- 1695. May 19. Sam. son of John and Anne Trotman, bur.
- 1695. June 6. Hannah, d. of William & Elizabeth T., bur.
- 1695. Aug. 29. Sarah, wife of Samuel Trotman, buried.

VOLUME II., BEGINS 1696.

- 1696. Apr. 25. John, son of Charles & Mary Trotman, bapt.
- 1696-7. Feb. 6. Sarah Trotman. widow, buried.
- 1697-8. Feb. 27. Charles, son of William & Eliz. T., bur.
- 1698-9. Feb. 19. Sam. Trotman and Esther Harold, married.
- 1699. April 19. Chas., son of Chas. & Mary Trotman, bapt.
- 1700. Nov. 9. Eliz., d. of Thomas & Anne Trotman, bapt.
- 1701. June 11. Anne, d. of Sam. & Esther Trotman, bapt.
- 1701. July 18. Chas., son of Chas. & Mary Trotman, bapt.
- 1701. Aug. 10. Elizabeth Trotman, widow, buried.

WOTTON-UNDER-EDGE REGISTERS, 1595-1683.

VOLUME I., 1571-1659.

- 1575. June 19. Kateren, dau. of Wm. Tratman, baptized.
- 1578. Jan. 6. Maud, daughter of William Tratman.
- „ Feb. 22. Maud Tratman, buried.
- 1579. Jan. 17. Robert, son of William Tratman.
- „ Jan. 5. Richard Tratman & Margaret Hale, married.
- 1581. Mar. 10. Agnes, daughter of William Tratman, bapt.
- 1582. April 15. [Alice?] Tratman, buried.

[From 1586 to 1599 there are no entries, with the exception of one in 1597].

1599. June 17. Richard, son of Richard Trotman, buried.

[In 1600-1601, no entries].

1602. July 18. Dorothy, daughter of John Tratman, buried.

1603. Feb. 19. Margaret, daughter of Richard T., [bapt. ?]

" Oct. 25. Robert Tratman & Isabell Wallington, mar.

" [Nov. ?] 29. Henry Lowe and Agnes Tratman, married.

1604. Dec. 16. Hellen, daughter of Robert Tratman, bapt.

1605. Mar. 31. Richard, son of John Tratman, bapt.

1606. Sep. 21. William, son of Robert Tratman, baptized.

" Oct. 24. Richard Tratman, buried.

1607. Feb. 28. [Mary, daughter of] John Tratman, baptized.

" Feb. 28. Tymothe, son of [John Tratman], baptized.

" May 6. William, son of Richard Tratman, baptized.

" Mar. 13. William Tratman, buried.

1608. June 19. [Edith, daughter] of Richard Tratman, bapt.

1609. May 3. [Ellen] Tratman, buried.

" Aug. 7. Agnes Tratman, buried.

" Oct. 6. Richard T. and Margaret Taylor, married.

1611. Dec. 28. Edward Tratman, buried.

1612. Jan. 3. Edward, son of Robert Tratman, baptized.

1613. Jan. 23. Katherine, dau. of William Tratman, bapt.

" Oct. 20. Ellen Tratman, buried.

1614. May 18. Joane Tratman, buried.

1615. July 3. Richard, son of Robert Tratman, baptized.

1616. — Mary, daughter of William Tratman, bapt.

" May 16. Thos. Trotman and Joane Seaburne, mar.

" Jan. 29. John Tratman, buried.

1617. Feb. 2. Mary, daughter of Robert Tratman, bapt.

1618. Sep. 14. John Tratman and Elizabeth Gayner, mar.

1619. July 15. Elizabeth, dau. of William Tratman, bapt.

" July 17. Elin, daughter of John Tratman, baptized.

1620. Aug. 20. Thomas, son of Robert Tratman, bapt.

" Aug. 20. John, son of John Tratman, bapt.

" Feb. 20. Richard, son of John Tratman, baptized.

1621. May 27. John, son of William Tratman, baptized.

" Nov. 11. Margaret Tratman, buried.

1622. Dec. 29. Elizabeth Tratman, buried.

1623. Apr. 14. William, son of John Tratman, baptized.

1624. Nov. 21. William, son of William Tratman, baptized.

1625. Dec. 4. Alice, daughter of John Tratman, baptized.

" Nov. 28. — Pearce and Ellinor Tratman, married.

[The entries for 1626 have been torn out. In the bishop's transcripts for this year there are 12 marriages, 48 burials, and 63 baptisms recorded.]

1627. Nov. 16. John, son of John Tratman, baptized.

1627. [Oct. ?] 6. Simon Tratman and Joane Waighte, married.
 1629. July 17. Susanna, daughter of William Tratman, bap.
 1630. July 16. Elizabeth, daughter of John Tratman, bap.
 [In 1631 there is a gap in the baptisms and burials from 25
 April to 3 July.]
 1633. Dec. 28. Susanna, daughter of John Trotman, bap.
 " May 30. Margret Trotman, buried.
 " Aug. 6. Susanna Tratman, buried.
 1634. Sept. 11. William Trotman, buried.
 1636. Aug. 21. Giles, son of John Trotman, bap.
 " Apr. 12. Joane Trotman, buried.
 1641. Feb. 6. Margery, daughter of John Trattman.
 1643. May 16. Richard Trotman, buried.
 1644. Oct. 28. Hester, daughter of Thomas Trotman, bap.
 1645. Mar. 23. Richard T. and Margaret Fowler, married.
 " Mar. 3. Alce, wife of Richard Trotman.
 1646. May 9. Mary, daughter of Ely Trotman, bap.
 " Sept. 15. — daughter of Thomas Trotman, bap.
 " Jan. 22. Thomas Trotman, buried.
 " Aug. 31. Francis Trotman and Margaret Shephard.
 1647. May 1. William, son of Francis Trotman, baptized.
 " Mar. 5. Elizabeth, daughter of Ely Trotman, bap.
 1648. May 24. Elizabeth, daughter of John Trotman.
 1649. Dec. 11. William, son of John Trotman.
 1650. Oct. 13. Thomas, son of Ely Trotman, bap.
 " Dec. 13. William, son of Francis Trotman.
 1651. Sep. 20. Mary, daughter of John Trotman.
 [No marriages entered for 1651.]
 1652. Oct. 11. Christian, daughter of Ely Trotman, bap.
 " July 8. Richard Trotman, buried.
 1653. May 21. John, son of Francis Trotman, baptized.
 " June 19. John, son of Francis Trotman, buried.
 1654. — Annis, daughter of William Trotman, bap..
 1655. June 24. Sarah, daughter of Ely Tratman, bap.
 " Nov. 11. Elizabeth, daughter of John Tratman.
 1656. Aug. 17. Elizabeth, daughter of Wm. Tratman..
 " May 31. Margaret, daughter of Ely Trotman.
 1657. — John, son of John Trotman, baptized.
 " Oct. 20. Charles, son of John Trotman, baptized.
 " Nov. 1. John, son of John Trotman, buried.

VOLUME II., 1659-1747.

1659. May 15. Joan, daughter of John Trotman, baptized.
 " Sep. 12. John, son of John Trotman, baptized.
 " Feb. 6. Giles Trotman, buried.
 1661. June 22. William, son of William T., of Nibley, bap.
 1662. Apr. 1. John, son of Eli Trotman, buried.
 " Aug. 19. Joane Trotman, buried.
 1665. Dec. 27. Elizabeth Trotman, buried.

1666. Feb. 27. John Trotman, buried.
 1668. Aug. 18. Sarah, dau. of Christopher Trotman, bapt.
 1670. May 26. William Trotman and Elizabeth Web, mar.
 1671. June 24. John, son of William Trotman, baptized.
 " Aug. 1. John, son of William Trotman, buried.
 1672. July 9. William, son of Christopher Trotman, bapt.
 " Aug. 10. John, son of William Trotman, baptized.
 1673. Sept. 21. Richard Tunley and Anne Trotman, married.
 " Nov. 25. John, son of William Trotman, buried.
 1674. Apr. 21. Nicholas, son of William Trotman, baptized.
 " Apr. 26. Nicholas, son of William Trotman, buried.
 1675. May 12. William, son of William Trotman, baptized.
 1677. Mar. 31. John, son of William Trotman, baptized.
 1678. Dec. 19. Andrew Twyford & Margaret Trotman, mar.
 " Mar 9. Elizabeth, wife of William Trotman, buried,
 1681. Mar. 29. Margaret Trotman, widow, buried.
 1682. April 26. John, son of Charles Trotman, baptized.
 " Aug. 12. William White and Christian Trotman, mar.
 " Mar. 17. Joan, wife of John Trotman, buried.
 1683. Mar. 10. John George and Sarah Trotman, married.
 " July 15. John, son of William Trotman, buried.
 1683. [Aug. ?] 28. Margaret Trotman, widow, buried.
 " Sep. 11. Mary, wife of Elias Trotman, buried.

ST. NICHOLAS, GLOUCESTER.

1732. June 6. Edward Trotman and Elizabeth Smith,
 both of Bisley, married.

S. MARY LE CRYPT, GLOUCESTER.

1674. April 17. Timothy Trotman and Alice Attwoode, of
 Barckley, married.
 1675. May 24. Robert T. and Hana Hicks, of Cam, mar.
 1703. May 20. Samuel Trotman, of Stinchcombe, & Hester
 Wallington, Wotton-under-Edge, mar.
 1716-7. Jan. 29. William Trotman and Sarah Peacock, both
 of S. Michael, married.
 1720. Sept. 25. William Trotman, of Dursley, and Hester
 Hollister, of Cam, married by license.
 1726. Oct. 31. Charles Trotman and Olive Cole, both of
 Berkeley, married by license.

SCHOLÆ REGLÆ GLOCESTRIENSIS LIBER CENSUALIS, SIVE
 MATRICULA ALUMNORUM, ETC., A.D. 1685.

John, son of John Trotman, gen., of Cam, admitted to this
 School, 19 Jan., 1685-6.

APPRENTICE BOOKS, BRISTOL.

William, son of Thomas Trotman, of Sadbury, Co. Glouc.,
 yeoman, to William Barnes, weaver, and Susanna, for 7 years.
 1 July, 1648.

Thomas, son of John Trotman, of Tortworth, clothier, to John Knowles, pewterer, and Mary; 7 years. 21 Aug., 1650.

John, son of William Trotman, late of Bristol, weaver, dec^d, to Joseph Ivy, weaver, and Hester; 7 years, 22 Jan., 1682-3; on 4 March, 1686, turned over by consent to Mary Trotman, widow, his mother.

Samuel, son of William Trotman, late of Bristol, weaver, dec^d, to John Hooper, feltmaker, and Anne; 7 years, 16 Aug., 1686.

William, son of Robert Trotman, late of Tortworth, clothier, deceased, to Thomas Clements, shippwright, 27 Nov., 1702.

Richard, son of Daniel Trotman, late of Camm, yeoman, dec^d, to Thomas Clements, shippwright, 1 Oct., 1703.

John, son of Robert Trotman, of SS. Philip and James, staff-maker, to Samuel Tipton, barber surgeon, and Martha, 18 May, 1733. £20.

Edward, son of John Trotman, of Bristol, Tidewater, deceased, to Slade Baker, linen draper, 16 Jan., 1744.

James, son of John Trotman, late of Bristol, deceased, saddletreemaker, to Edward Jones, glazier, 22 April, 1745.

John, son of William Tratman, of Stinchcombe, yeoman, to Richard James, joiner and cabinet-maker, and Ann, 21 Nov., 1752. £20.

Robert, son of Daniel Trotman, of Camm, clothworker, to John Kidson, cabinet-maker, and Elizabeth; 7 years, 9 March, 1772. £20.

Charles, son of Daniel Trotman, of Camm, malster, deceased, to Abraham Houlson and Zipporah, 17 April, 1776. £10 : 10 : 0

BOOK OF FREEDOM, BRISTOL.

Charles Trotman, feltmaker, apprenticed to John Hooper, admitted to freedom 18 Aug., 1693. 4s. 6d.

William Trotman, shipwright, apprenticed to Thomas Clement, esq. 8 Feb., 1709-10. 4s. 6d.

Joseph Trotman, sadler, apprenticed to William Thornhill, 3 Jan., 1726-7. 4s. 6d.

William Trotman, hosier, for that he married Hanah, widow of Nathaniel Warren, clothier. 40/- fine. 3 Jan., 1732-3. £2 : 4 : 6.

Robert Tratman, stuffmaker, for that he married Mary, widow of John Chapman. 40/- fine. 14 May, 1734. £2 : 4 : 6

John Trotman, saddletreemaker, for that he married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Wilcox, miller, deceased, 17 Oct., 1734. 4/6

Charles Trotman, labourer, for that he married Susannah, dau. of Samuel Newman, hooper, 7 Nov., 1739. 4/6

John Tratman, barber surgeon, apprenticed to Samuel Tipton, 2 June, 1740. 4/6

REGISTERS OF THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

Richard, son of John and Elizabeth Tratman, born near the Ware, Bristol, 2735, 2, 16.

William, son of John and Elizabeth Trotman, born ditto, 1736, 6, 20.

Elizabeth, daughter of ditto, born at Bristol, 1737-8, 12, 9.

Richard, son of ditto, born in Philips parish, Bristol, 1738, 1, 15.

Elizabeth, daughter of ditto, born at ditto, 1740, 12, 19.



Hearne's Collections.—Three volumes of the diaries of Thomas Hearne, the Oxford antiquary, have been issued by the Oxford Historical Society. From these we take the following items:—

1711, July 11. There was lately found at Cirencester, under ground, an old Roman Pavimentum Tessalatum, intire, and now in the possession of Mr. Masters (a very honest worthy Gentleman of y^e place), in whose House (I think) 'twas discover'd. "?"

1711, Aug. 15, Wed. Writing to Mr. Fothergill, of Pontifract, Hearne says:—Not long agoe, a whole Room, adorned with such sort of Pavement was discovered at Cirencester, in Gloucestershire, w^{ch} is Antoninus's Durocornovium. And Leland mentions such Discovery to have been made at the same Place in his time.

1712, Aug. 4, Mon. Four Roman Coyns of Brass said to have been found at Cirencester, where there certainly have been taken up vast Numbers. CONSTANTINUS PF. AVG. Const. M. Litterae detritae. Fig. Mil. stans in duo signa mil.—Alius Nummus ejusd. Imp. CONSTANTINUS. In parte aversa GLORIA EXECUTUS Duo Milites inter duo signa mil.—CONSTANTINUS PF. AVG. Constantij Constantine M. Fil. Caput. Rev. FELICITAS TEMPORUM Miles alienum militem gladio petens.—alius ejusdem generis, cum eadem figura in parte postica.

1712, July 11, Fri. This day was shewed me *A Topographical Description of Gloucestershire, containing a compendious account of Its Dimensions, Bounds, Air, Soil, and Commodities. Its Towns and Villages, with their Churches, Schools, Hospitals, Markets, and Fairs. Its Rivers and Castles, Noblemen's and Gentlemen's Seats, Roman Camps, Coins, and Stations. With a short History of its Religious Houses, describing their Order, Founders, Dedication, the time of their Foundation, and yearly Revenue. Printed in the year 1712. Price Twopence.* In a single sheet. Neither the Author's

nor Printer's name added. But I guess 'twas printed at Oxford, by Lichfield. 'Tis a silly trivial paper.* (The Author was one Lewis, formerly of Edmund Hall, when he took his degree of Bach. of Arts, and afterwards was a schoolmaster, a man very conceited).

1712, Jan. 13, Sun. About a fortnight since died Dr. Föwler, who upon the Revolution succeeded Dr. Frampton (a most conscientious good man), in the see of Gloucester, Dr. Frampton being then deprived for not taking the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy to K. W. 3d, and Q. Mary the II^d. As for Fowler, he was a man of no integrity, nor much learning, and had but a bad character in his Diocese.



Berkeley Hundred Court Rolls.

IN Vol. iv., p. 27, Mr. Charles Scott, of Berkeley, gave a careful account of a court leet, held at Berkeley in the present day. We now give an abstract of the proceedings at one of these courts, held in the days of Henry VIII., nearly three hundred and fifty years ago.

As is well known by reason of the demise of William, Marquis of Nottingham, the great estates of the Berkeleys came into the hands of the crown in the year 1495, and so remained until the death of King Edward VI., in 1553. Consequently, the Court Rolls of the hundred of Berkeley for that period are now to be found at the Public Record Office. An abstract in English of the court roll, for the hundred of Berkeley and Wotton Foreign follows. The entries relating to each place are occupied with presentments, made by the respective decennarii or tithing men, and appointments of the new constables and the tithing men. In this abstract, only the names of the officers appointed are given, with a few presentments, enough however, to indicate the nature of the business transacted. The official reference to this document is "Exchequer. Court of Augmentations: court rolls, portf. 2, No. 93."

* A copy of this tract has descended to me and is now in my possession. Hearne was scarcely just to the author who has fairly summarized the information he professes to give. The tract was well worth the price fixed for it.—Ed.



BERKELEY HUNDRED. View of Frankpledge held Monday after the feast of Simon and Jude. 35 Henry VIII. [1543] before Anthony Kingston, knight, chief steward.

ESSOIGNS. Hugh Tanner, Thomas Robyns, John Booke.

JURORS For the lord the king: Thomas Butler, gent., John Herny, gent., Richard Tyndall, Walter Wodward, Thomas Bayly, Edward Mallett, William Bere, Thomas Hurne, Robert Towche, Richard Jobyns, Richard Walker, Richard Griffith.

HAMME. The tithing men, with all the tithing present, that John a Barnysdale (8^d), Thomas Warante (8^d), Thomas Machine (8^d), hold a water corn mill, and take toll, and are therefore amerced.....That Richard Phelippes committed an assault upon William Mallett, with a stick of no value, against the peace of the lord the king; he is amerced 12^d. That Robert Smyth committed an assault upon Margaret Herne, with a stick, etc. That Richard Smyth assaulted William Willis with his fist, etc. That Morgan Griffyn assaulted John Evans with a stick. That William Mallet assaulted Richard Philipps with his fist. Officers elected: Thomas Warante, Richard James, constables; Thomas Wynter, Thomas Cole, tithingmen.

STONE. [Presentments]. Officer elected: Thomas Tanner, constable.

AULKYNTON. [Presentments, assaults, etc.]. Officers elected: John Cole, constable; John Fremon, tithingman.

HYNTON. The tythingmen present that John Smyth brewed and broke the assize. Officers elected: John Fryer, James Hurne, constables; James Towrche, tithingman.

HAMFALLOW in Hynton's Side. [Presentments]. Officer elected: William Baker, constable.

KYNGESCOTT. [Presentments]. Officers elected: John Marten, tithingman; Thomas Hatheway, constable.

HURSTE. [Presentments, including one as to John Selwyn]. Officers, elected: William Webbe, tithingman; Thomas Harmys, constable.

SLYMBRIGGE. [Long presentment]. Officers elected: John Gordeler, tithingman; Richard Tomrell, constable.

NYMESFELD. Officer elected: John Mylls, tithingman.

STYNCHECOMBE. Officer elected; Thomas Duryarde, tithingman; Richard Duryard, constable.

FYLTON and HAYE. No officers elected.

BRADSTON. [Presentments.] Officers elected: John Cowley, sen., constable; John Browne, tithingman.

GENERAL VERDICT by all the twelve jurors concludes the business of the court.

WOTTON FORINE. View of Frankpledge, etc., and same date, etc., as previously abstracted view of Frankpledge of Berkeley.

ESSOIGNS. None.

JURORS for the Lord the King: John Fryer, Thomas Dorney, Giles Clayfield, James a Barnesdale, James Dunnyng, William Rye, John Hardyng, Anthony Mabbott, John Fordes, John Browninge, William Fordis, Walter Fryer.

CAMME. The tithing men with the whole tithing, summoned and sworn, come and present.

Amerciaments. That Richard Tyndall holds a water cornmill, and takes excessive toll to the common damage of the lieges of the lord the king; therefore he is amerced 8*d*.

.
Pains pending

Pains imposed. That Edmund Derratt, John Walkeley, and John Turner do not sufficiently amend a certain way leading from le hyde to hyde mede. Pain imposed, 6*s*. 8*d*. That Edmund Derrett has inclosed and stopped up a certain public way leading from le hyde clyffe to the common, damage, etc.; and he is ordered to throw open the same as it was used of old time, before the feast of St. Katherine next, under a penalty of 3*s*. 4*d*.

Officers elected. William Nye, tithingman of Upper Camme; Edmund Deryett, tithing man, of Lower Camme; John Oswald, constable of Upper Camme; Henry Mayle, constable of Lower Camme.

OWLPEN. The tithingmen, etc., present, that all the inhabitants within the tithing sufficiently cut and lop all branches of trees hanging over a certain lane called Bowestrete lane, before the feast of Easter next, under a penalty of 6*s*. 8*d*. each. And that they make up their hedges round a field called the Woodcote filde before the feast of St. Katherine the Virgin. Also that Agnes Daunte, widow, William Hancocke, and Thomas Adye, make up their hedges between Lampenis wood and Lurgishaler field before

Christmas next, under a penalty of 3s. 4d. [Name of tithingman elected not given].

HUNTINGFORD. Presentment, "that all things are well."

ULEY. [Presentments] The tithingmen present that Roger Redyng holds a water cornmill, and takes toll to the common damage of the lieges; amerced 8d. That John Davy brewed and broke the assize thereof to the common damage, etc. That William Bassett do sufficiently scour the ditches about a garden called le Courte garden before the feast of the purification next ensuing, under a penalty of 6s. 8d., and that he also sufficiently scour the ditch in a lane called Tyberlays lane. That Giles Dymock do sufficiently scour the ditches in Shybelay's lane before the feast of St. Katherine next ensuing, and make up the hedge round a field called le Whete field in Shybley. Also that the said William Bassett do sufficiently scour the ditches next the Cliffe, called Fowley's Cliffe. Also the tithingmen do provide one net called le Chassenett, for taking crows. under a penalty of 10d. Officers elected, John Brounyng Giles Dauncey, tithingmen.

CROMEHAL. [Presentments]. Officer elected: Philip Hyckes, constable.

ARLYNGHAM. [Presentments]. Officers elected: Walter Rowyls, William Arnold, constables.

WARREN'S TENANTS. No tithingmen named.

SYMMONSHALL AND COMBE. [Presentments]. Officer elected: Roger Come, tithingman.

WORTLEY. [Presentments]. Officer elected: Robert Hopkyns, tithingman.

COWLEY. [Presentments]. Officers elected: Richard Peglar, constable; William Oliver, tithingman.

WODMANCOTE. [Presentments only].

NYBLEY. The tithingman presents, *inter alia*, that Thomas Purnell holds a water corn mill, and takes toll to the common damage, etc. Officers elected: Robert Jobbyns, constable; Robert Dawe, tithingman.

GENERAL VERDICT by all the twelve jurors concludes the business of the court.



The Gloucestershire Shakespeares. — The following fourteen extracts occur in the parish registers of Dursley. We have included five entries, here marked with an asterisk, which we are inclined to believe, notwithstanding the variations in spelling, belong to the same family. They were apparently persons in a humble rank of life.

Extracts from the Dursley Registers relating to the Shakespeares.

- 1 "Thomas Sheakspeare & Joane Turner mairred" 3 March 1678 [*i.e.* 167 $\frac{8}{9}$.]
- 2 "Edw. the son' of Tho' Shakspear weav' & Joane his wife Bapt." 1 July 1681.
- 3 "Mary daft' of Tho: Shakspear weav' & Joane his wife bapt." 28 Aug. 1682.
- 4 "thomas the sonn of thomas Sheekspeare and Joan his wife bapt." 1 March 1686 [query error for 168 $\frac{4}{5}$.]
- 5 * "Jno son of Tho: & Joan Shakesbury bapt." 4 Sept. 1687.
- 6 * "Thomas y^e sonn of Thomas Shaftsbury & Joan his Wife sep." 8 Aug. 1688.
- 7 * "Abra^m son of Tho: Shafsbury and Jone his Wife bapt." 18 Oct. 1689.
- 8 "Mary Daughter of Tho: Sheakspear and Joan his wife bapt." 27 Dec. 1691.
- 9 "Joan ye wife of Thomas Shakspear sepult." 16 July 1701.
- 10 "Thomas Shakspear Brodweever sepult." 5 Dec. 1702.
- 11 "Will^m Son of John and Eliz. Shakspear bapt." 6 May 1730.
- 12 * "Ursula Dau' of John & Eliz. Shakesberry sepult." 1 May 1735.
- 13 * "William son of John and Eliz. Shakesberry sepult." 18 May 1735.
- 14 "William Combey and Elizabeth Shakespear† married." 30 Oct. 1755.



† She signed as "Shaxpear," and was entered in the Bishop's Transcript, as "Saxespear."



Extracts from the Hawkesbury Registers.

The following notes have been contributed by Mr. Cecil G. Savile Foljambe, M.P., F.S.A.

The parish registers of Hawkesbury, consist of 13 volumes.

Vol. I.—Baptisms, marriages, and burials, 1603 to 1642.

„ II.— ditto ditto 1642 to 1683.

„ III.— ditto ditto 1695 to 1729.

„ IV.—Baptisms and burials, 1730 to 1812.

„ V.—Marriages, 1754 to 1798.

„ VI.— ditto 1798 to 1812.

„ VII.—Baptisms, 1812 to 1844.

„ VIII.— ditto 1844 to 1866.

„ IX.— ditto 1867 to present time.

„ X.—Marriages, 1812 to 1837.

„ XI.— ditto 1837 to present time.

„ XII.—Burials, 1812 to 1884.

„ XIII.— „ 1884 to present time.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REGISTERS.

1630. Gyles Wodrofe, buried September 16.

1635. Willyam Jenkins and Dorothy Easmed, May the 25.

1654. Birth—Mary Jenkins, d. of Stephen Jenkins, Sept. 9.

1666. Sarah Woodroofe, daughter of John Woodroofe, bapt.
Jan. 30.

1668. Arthur Woodruffe and Mary Bennet, maryed, Sept. 2.

1669. William Woodruffe, sonne of Arthur Woodruff, bapt.
August 29.

1670. Ideth Woodruffe, buried Aug. 10.

1672. Sarah Woodruffe, daughter of Arthur Woodruffe, bapt.,
June 16.

1673. William Jenkins and Jone Rodway, maryed Jan. 26.

1679. Mary, daughter of Giles Woodroffe, buried June 15.

1679. Henry Stephens signs as Vicar.

1685. Isaak Fairfax, buried Oct. 6.

1687. James Woodroff and Rechel Urrin [almost illegible],
married July 3.

1697. Buried—Isaak Jenkins, Dec. 14.

1702. Thos. Jenkins and Mary Mowray, mar. Dec. 23.

1711. Mr. Ballard, Minister of the Parish, deceased, Jan. 7th
18th in 7th year 1711, and was buried att Worcester.

1712. Mary Fairfax, widow, buried April 7th 12th.

1713. Baptized—Thomas, s. of Thomas Jenkins, and Mary, his wife, Mar. 20.
1715. Baptized—John, son of Rob^t Codrington, and Anne, his wife, Jan. 16.
1717. Baptized—Hannah, dau. of Thomas Jenkins, Dec. 13.
1718. Buried a child of Thomas Jenkins, Aug. y^e 15. (No aff[*idavit*, *i.e.*, of burial in woollen], Oct. 21).
1724. Rob^t Colins and Sarah Jenkins, both of this parish, married by banns Nov. y^e 30.
1727. Buried—Mary Jenkins, widow, August 29.
1734. Buried—Mary Jenkins, Nov. 13.
1747. Buried—John Jenkins, June y^e 11.
,, Esther Jenkins, buried June y^e 17.
1767. William Jenkins, of this parish, and Mary Manning, of St. James, Bath, married by license, Jan. 27.
1802. Rev. J. Potter Cole, Vicar, March 28, buried.

ENTRIES RELATING TO THE JENKINSON FAMILY.

BAPTISMS.

- 174⁸₇. Jan. —. Penelope, the daughter of William Blathwayt, Esq., and Penelope, his wife, y^e 31st.
1755. Penelope, y^e daughter of William Blathwayte and Penelope, his wife, July y^e 21st.

MARRIAGES.

1742. Thomas Oatley, Esq^r, of Pitchford (Salop), and Miss Catherine Jenkinson, of this Parish, by License, Feb. y^e 22. P. Cole, Vicar.
1747. William Blathwayt, of Dirham, Esq., and Penelope Jenkinson, of this Parish, by Lycence, Oct. y^e 9. P. Cole, Vicar.

BURIALS.

- 174⁸₇. Penelope Blathwayte, Feb^y y^e 1st.
1766. S^r Robert Jenkinson, Barronet, Aug^t 12.
1770. Amelia Jenkinson, wife of y^e Right Honorable Charles Jenkinson, Esq^r, July 20.
1771. Thomas Jenkinson, Esq^r, Mar. 15.
1780. Dame Chatherine Jenkinson, March 24.
1790. Sir Banks Jenkinson, Bart., July 29.
1808. The Right Honorable Charles Jenkinson, Earl of Liverpool, Decem^r 30th. H. J. Randolph, Vicar.

1821. The Right Hon^{ble} Louisa Theodosia, Countess of Liverpool, Fife House, Westminster, buried 22 June, aged 53 years. H. J. Randolph, Vicar.
1828. The Right Hon^{ble} Robert Banks Jenkinson, Earl of Liverpool, Fife House, Westminster, buried 18th Decem^r, aged 58. H. J. Randolph, Vicar.
1855. Katherine Jenkinson [in margin—Lady Jenkinson from Paris—] buried Feb^r 14th, aged 75.
W. H. Boothby, Vicar.
1855. [Sir] Charles Jenkinson, Bart., from Paris, buried March 15th, aged 76. W. H. Boothby, Vicar.



The Family of Williams of Wotton-under-edge.

IN the "Maine Historical and Genealogical Recorder" for January, 1891, which is published at Portland, Me., U.S.A., is a portrait with biographical notice of the Hon. Joseph Hartnell Williams, late governor of the State of Maine. Accompanying it is a genealogical note of his ancestry by Mr. Williams himself. The "Note" shows how valuable the enquiries of our American cousins often are to English genealogists, and as Governor Williams traces his ancestry to more than one Gloucestershire family, we have no hesitation in reproducing with some slight alterations and some omissions the result of his searches:—

The genealogy of this family of Williams was given in 1870, by the historian of Augusta, the Hon. J. W. North, but he could not trace the lineage farther back than Richard Williams, who came to New England about 1636-7, and settled in Taunton, Mass., in 1637.

Efforts have been made by his descendants to ascertain his ancestry, but till lately they have been obliged to rest content with certain old traditions which have survived the lapse of almost two centuries. The Rev. S. H. Emery in his "Ministry of Taunton, Mass. (1853)," on the authority of "a MS. of considerable antiquity," stated that "Richard Williams was descended from a family of that name in Glamorganshire, Wales, and found a wife in Gloucestershire." Savage, in his *Genealogical Dictionary* (1869), discredited the statement that the immigrant ancestor found a wife in Gloucestershire, but recent researches have confirmed its truth.

Another statement not yet verified is that "Richard Williams was born as early as 1599, and was related by blood to Oliver Cromwell."

These recent researches have resulted in discovering the parentage and family of Richard Williams, and of his wife, Frances Deighton.

The first advance towards this result was the discovery by Mr. H. F. Waters, M.A., of two wills in England, abstracts of which are given in the New England Historical and Geanealogical Register, Vol. 37.

The first was that of Jane Williams, of Whetenhurst, Gloucestershire, spinster, dated 31 May, 1650, and proved 30 June, 1655. It mentions her brother Samuel Williams; her brother Richard Williams and her sister Elizabeth Williams, "that are in New England;" Benjamin Williams and Nathaniel Williams, "the two sons of my brother Samuel Williams;" and John Hall the younger, "my sister's eldest son," and Samuel, Daniel and Susanna, "the other three children of my brother-in-law John Hall."

The second will was that of Benjamin Williams, of Stoke, near Guldeford, Surrey, schoolmaster, dated 2 July, 1698, proved 22 Sept., 1698. It mentions his brother Nathaniel Williams; his cousins, Susanna Hall, John, Samuel and Daniel Hall, now or late of Whetenhurst,....."my cousins," Samuel, Thomas and Benjamin Williams, of New England; "my cousin Elizabeth Bird, of Dorchester, in New England;" the eldest child of "my cousin" [Nathaniel] Williams, of New England, deceased; the eldest child of "my cousin Joseph Williams, deceased," and also the eldest child of "my cousin" Hannah Parmater.

A comparison of these two wills shows that the maker of the second will was the Benjamin named in the first. The "cousins" in New England bore the same names as the children of Richard Williams, and even the *married* names of his two daughters, Elizabeth (giving her residence) and Hannah. Further he speaks of Nathaniel, Joseph and Hannah, as "deceased." The two children of Richard Williams, Nathaniel and Joseph, died in 1692, and Hannah died in 1693, while the will was dated 1695, and the other children of Richard, viz.: Samuel, Thomas, Benjamin and Elizabeth Bird, were then living.

Soon after the publication of the abstracts of these wills, it was universally conceded that Jane, the maker of the first will, was the sister of Richard Williams, of Taunton, Massachusetts, and the maker of the second will was his nephew, and that we had obtained thereby the names of the following members of her father's family, viz.: Samuel, Richard, Jane, Elizabeth (in New England), and Mrs. John Hall, of Whetenhurst. Further, the bequest in the will of Benjamin, "to the poor of the parish of Whetenhurst," "*any poor people of my father's kindred principally recommended,*" was held to indicate that the family must have been in Gloucestershire more than one generation, and that, therefore, Richard must have been born there.

Governor Williams thereupon undertook to prosecute the investigation by correspondence, and the results are now given.

In the Gloucester Probate Registry was found the will of Samuel Williams, dated 26 Sept., 1668, and proved in 1669. He was apparently a clergyman, for he gave to his son Benjamin his "Book of Marters" and "Perkins Works" [undoubtedly the works of William Perkins, the learned Calvinist divine 1558-1602], and to his son Nathaniel, his "Written Sermons." He also mention his [wife's] "brother" James Adams, his brother Richard Williams, and his sister Elizabeth Williams, and his "cousins," *i.e.*, nephews and nieces, the four Halls.

Next was discovered the will of William Williams, of Synwell, Wotton-under-edge, dated 26 Sept., 1618, and proved in the same year. He names sons Samuel and Richard; daughters Ann, Elizabeth, and Jane. These are the same names as in the other wills, with the addition that Mrs. Hall's christian name is found to be Ann. The executor was Richard Tyndall, of North Nibley; and the witnesses were William Martin, Robert Trotman, and Francis Wright, the two former being the overseers.

The parish register of Wotton-under-edge brought to light the baptisms of the following children of William Williams:

"An," daughter, 2 Dec., 1599.

Richard, son, 28 Jan., 1606.

Jane, daughter, 19 Mar., 1608.

There is also the record of the burial of William Williams, 29 Sept., 1618, and of Elizabeth Williams, 19 Nov., 1630. It was at first supposed that this Elizabeth might have been the mother of Richard, but as no wife is mentioned in the will of William, this is scarcely probable. Susanna Williams was buried 11 Jan., 1610, and she may have been the wife of William. It is hoped

that further investigations, now being prosecuted, will lead to the discovery of the mother's name.

The records show that Samuel Williams married Alice Knight, a widow, in 1637; that their son Samuel was baptized in 1638, their daughter Hannah in 1640 (died in 1645), and their son Nathaniel in 1645; that the mother died in 1661, and the father in 1669. Samuel Williams, jun., died young, and the record of Benjamin's baptism has not yet been found.

But these more recent discoveries have not been confined to the paternal family of Richard Williams. "The Gloucestershire wife," doubted by Savage, has been established. It was known that the wife of Richard was Frances Dighton, sister of Katherine, the wife of Gov. Thomas Dudley, but the discovery of their family had baffled the efforts of all investigators. Early in 1889 the record was discovered which shows that on 11 Feb., 1632, Richard Williams was married at Witcombe Magna, to Frances Deighton, of Gloucester.

The will of John Deighton, dated 31 Jan., 1639, proved 21 May, 1640, mentions his eldest son, John, his eldest daughter, Jane, his daughter Frances Williams, his daughter Katherine Haighburne, at that date wife or widow of Samuel Haighburne, and his daughter Damaris, who was residuary legatee and executrix. All these names have been used among the descendants of Richard Williams to the present day.

Among the inscriptions in St. Nicholas' church at Gloucester, Bigland gives the following:

"Here lie interred the bodies of John Deighton, of this city, gent., and Jane, his wife, daughter to Edward Bassett, of Uley, by whom he had issue, three sons and four daughters. He spent all his time in the study of chirurgery, and attained to great knowledge therein. He died 16 May, 16[40], and she the 23 April, 1634."

The registers of the same church show the christening of Frances and Katharine, daughters of John Deighton:

Frances, bap. 1 March, 1611.

Katharine, bap. 16 Jan., 1614.

The accounts of Katharine make her, when she married Gov. Dudley (14 April, 1644), the widow of Samuel *Hackburne*. The name in some records is *Haighburne*; in her father's will it is *Hayburne*. The pronunciation of *Haighburne* is not known. The name "Haigh," at the present time is variously pronounced



—Hay, Hague, Hake, etc. The transformation of "Haighburne" to "Hackburne," therefore, is not surprising.*

We now return to the Williams family.

Richard Williams, the son of William Williams of Sinwell, baptized as already mentioned at Wotton-under-edge, 28 Jan., 1606 [not in 1599], died in Taunton, Mass., in 1693. He married Frances, daughter of John and Jane [Bassett] Deighton, who was baptized at Gloucester, 11 March, 1611. She died at Taunton, Mass., in 1706. Her mother being one of the Bassetts of Uley, was a descendant of the ancient Berkeley family. The record of the marriage is:

"Richard Williams, of the parishe of St. Johns, in Glouc', and Frances Deighton of the parishe of St. Nicholas, in Glouc' aforesaid, were marryed the XIth day of February, at Witcombe Magna, by Mr. Stubbs, [t]eacher, 1632."

II. Children, born in Gloucester, England:

- 1 John Williams, bap. 27 March, 1634; died young.
- 2 Elizabeth, bap. 7 February, 1635-6; died young.

Children, born in Taunton, Mass.:

- 3 Samuel Williams, b. about 1639.
- 4 Nathaniel Williams, bap. 7 February, 1641.
- 5 Joseph Williams.
- 6 Thomas Williams.
- 7 Elizabeth, b. 1647.
- 8 Hannah.
- 9 Benjamin Williams, who died in 1701, from whom Gov. Williams traces his descent.

While Governor Williams has sought the parentage of Richard and Frances [Dighton] Williams, their *descendants* to the fifth generation have been inquired for by one of their number, Hon. H. Drummond of Portland, Maine. A compilation of more than *twelve hundred* names in the male and female lines, has already been made, and Mr. Drummond expects to complete it at an early day.



Excerpts from Old Magazines.—April, 1791. Died at Dursley, in Gloucestershire, Mr. Bendal, aged 76, famous in 1731 for riding one thousand miles in one thousand hours, on the same horse on Stinchcombe Hill. *European Magazine.*

* No doubt the pronunciation of Haighburne varied considerably. Very probably in Gloucestershire the "gh" in this name was sounded, as it still is in "height," by those who speak the dialect of the county.—EDITOR.

Aug. 1st, 1750. Bristol Bank opened. Isaac Elton, Harford Lloyd, Will Miller, Thomas Know, and — Hall, Directors. Such large sums of money daily offer, that the tellers and clerks meet with difficulty to dispatch the discompts fast enough.

European Magazine, Aug., 1750.

Verses at the entry of the Green Dragon Inn, at Cross Lawn, between Upton and Gloucester.

Oh! what a hurly-burly, noise, and splutter,
When Wantley's Dragon eat the bread and butter;
Till Moorhall's Knight avenged the evil done—
A Knight more famed than Knights Peg Nicholson;
But this great Dragon's always kind and civil,
And drives away all self-created evil;
So, should that Devil, Care, your peace confound
Old Port's the Knight to cicatrize the wound.
His potent Drops expel each latent ill
And Sorrow's Ebon Throne with joyous transport fill.

European Magazine, August, 1789.

Gloucestershire Feast, 21st Sept', 1786, at the Taylor's Hall, to proceed to St. James's Church to hear divine service, and will afterwards dine at the Assembly Rooms in Prince's St, Lord Apsley in the Chair. The Great Expenses which have for several years past accrued by giving away the Tickets, obliged the Committee last year to adopt the convenient mode of selling them at 5/-. Tickets may be had of Mr. Dyer.

✚ A proper number of waiters will attend the feast; Gentlemen are requested not to bring their servants.

Advertisement in British Gazette.

'*Bristol Pottery.*' Joseph King advertized in the *Bristol Gazette* of 11th Jan^y, 1787, that he had established a factory of Queen's and other earthenware which he would sell cheap.

At the Gloucester Assizes held March, 1779, ten criminals were capitally convicted....but the judge, before he left the town, reprieved all of them except Stephen Walker, one of two men who robbed Captⁿ Morgan, at Newnham.

S. James's Chronicle, 18th March, 1779.

Gloucestershire Wills (*continued*).

John Wallington, of Woodmancott, Dursley, clothworker, will nuncupative dated 12 October, 1619, bequeathes all his goods to his wife Margery, subject to the payment of £20 to his son John.

Witnesses—(Signum) Elizabethhe "E." Wallington,
 „ Margeriae "M." Wallington.

Proved at Gloucester, 14 October, 1619.

John Purnell of Dursley, clothier, desires "that there be not strife amongst my children"—to son Joseph Purnell £80, and one half of my clothworking tools to be delivered presently after my decease—to son John Purnell the other half of my clothworking tools—to daughter Elizabeth £80—to daughter Mary £81—to daughters Anne and Sarah £80 each, at 18 years of age—to daughter Margaret Singer £40, and to her son Thomas £5, at 14 years of age, towards placing him apprentice—to daughter Joan Nash £20—residue to Margaret my wife whom I make executrix. Overseers—my friends and kinsmen, Richard Tippetts and John Purnell, of the Greenehouse. Dated 16 May, 1692. Witnesses—John Purnell, Jun^r, Abraham Stiffe and Edward Morse.

Proved 15 June, 1692, by Margaret Purnell the relict.

P.C.C., Fane 116.

Mary Purnell of Woodmancote, Dursley, widow, 3 June, 1618, to Margaret my sister £100, which my father bequeathed me by his will. To every of my brothers and sisters £20. Margery, my brother John Purnell's daughter, Thomas Sandford's three children, born of my sister Katherine, his late wife, £5 each, viz. Thomas, John, and Katherine. To every child of sister Anne, wife of William Trotman, 6/8. Anne, my mother, to be executrix, and to have residue. Overseers—my uncles William Harding and Nicholas Smith. Witnesses—Thomas Purnell, Robert Purnell, and Henrie Mathewe.

Proved at Gloucester, 10 April, 1619.

Peter Hardwicke, of the Borough of Chipping Sodbury, co. Gloucester, tanner, 28 Jan., 1729-30. To my eldest son Peter, Eastcroft. My son James Hardwicke, and his children. To my son Joseph Hardwick the void ground lying between the malting house of Benjamin and his own; also the bark kiln. Peter, son of Joseph Hardwicke. My son George Hardwicke

deceased, and his children George and Rachel (also called Rebeccah). To my son Benjamin Hardwicke the remaining part of my cellar, under his malt house for ever. Peter and Mary children of Benjamin. My daughter Rachel, wife of Stellard. My grandson Samuel Hardwicke. To my grandson Robert Hardwicke the farmhouse in Chipping Sodbury, for life, after the death of Hannah Jenkins and Hester Davis. My sons Peter and James, executors.

Proved in *P.C.C.* 25 Feb., 1729-30, by Peter Hardwicke, M.D., and James Hardwicke.

James Hardwicke of the city of Bristol, a Christian, 11 Nov., 1733. My brother Peter Hardwicke, Doctor of Physick. My only son James Hardwicke. My daughter Katherine an annuity of £20 for life, chargeable on my interest in the navigation of the river Avon. My daughter Mary £16 a year, while under 16, and after that, £25 a year, till she is 21 years, and then, £1000. My daughter Elizabeth (as Mary). My brother Peter and my kinsman, the honourable Gilbert Fleming, Esq., surviving trustees named in my marriage articles, in relation to my tythes, renewing in Shirehampton (except the tythes of Rush Parrock), and the farm called Upper Field, co. Hereford, estates in Newland and Bicknor. To my wife £100, and all the household goods. She to be sole executrix if my son be under 21 at the time of my death. Proved 15 Feb., 1736-7, by his son James Hardwicke. *P.C.C.*

Gentleman's Magazine, 2 Feb., 1737. Died James Hardwick, Esq., of an apoplectick fit at the 3 Tun Tavern, Bristol.

Samuel Hardwicke of Bristol, apothecary, 19 Feb, 1762. John Hardwick and Peter Hardwick, sons of my uncle Joseph Hardwick. The three daughters of my uncle Benjamin Hardwick. My sister-in-law Ann Webb. "My present wife" Mary mentioned in codicil only. My son Henry Hardwick, deceased. My kinswoman Betty Hardwick sister of Mrs. Gould. In codicil £50 for a monument to my deceased son Henry.

Proved 30 March, 1765, in *P.C.C.*

Edward Hardwicke of Chipping Sodbury, nuncupative will was proved at Gloucester, 1709. 344 : 5 : 0.

Sarah Hardwick, of Chipping Sodbury, Adm'on of goods, was committed to Joseph Hardwick, her husband, 24 Jan, 1746-7 (Gloucester).

Mary Hardwick, of Chipping Sodbury, widow and executrix of the last will of Benjamin Hardwick of the same, maltster, 16 Mar., 1758. My brother Brice Fisher, esq., Robert Willington of Bitton, gent., and Jeremiah Russell of Yate, gent., trustees and executors, to sell house, etc. My sons James and Peter. My husband's brother, Peter Hardwick, M.D. My son John, and two daughters, Rachael and Mary.

Proved at Gloucester by all the executors, 2 and 14 July, 1758.

Jelyan Knowlys.—2, July 7, Edward VI. [1553], to be buried in the churchyard of Uley—names Gyls Bande, my daughter's son; gives the residue of her property to Margaret my daughter; she is to be sole executrix. Witnesses—John Baker, curet, Thomas Dorney, Robert Tove, and Wyllyam Dorney.

Proved at Gloucester, last day of February, 1553.

Endorsed—T. Juliane Knolles.

Nycolas Bande of the parish of Uley, 13 Aug., 1553, to be buried in the churchyard of Uley—to Thomas my son, the indenture of my house—William my son—Margaret my wife, to have the residue, and to be sole executrix—John Bande to be overseer. Witnesses—John Baker, curet, Rycharde Band, Rycharde Cadell, Wyllya' Bande, Wyllya' Dorney, and others.

Proved at Gloucester, 3 Feb., 1553.

Thomas Payne, of the parish of Vley, yeoman; will dated 12 April, 1606: to be buried in the churchyard of Uley; to daughter Rebecca, and grandchild Launcelot Whitchwell, 22 ewes of Austen's breed; my daughter Sarah, wife of William Cole; my grandchild Thomas Payne, son of Thos. Payne; to Thos. Daunsey, my great grandchild, son of Henry Daunsey, 6s. 8d.; to every of my grandchildren and my great grandchildren "which are as I now remember just lxxvj. I give twelve pence apiece;" to John Payne my grandchild, son of George Payne, my broad loom, after the death of my wife; to Martha my daughter, wife of John Webbe, *als.* Wilkens, my messuage in Ewley, now in the tenure of Elizabeth Nicholls, subject to a rent charge of 5s.; George Payne my son, Margery Smyth my daughter, Julian Whitchwell my daughter, deceased, and Christopher her son and heir, and Mr. George Birch, parson of Ewley, were trustees of testator's conveyances; to George Payne, lands on West Hill; executors, eldest son John Payne, son Thomas Payne, and wife Alice Payne; overseers, William Fourdes of Cowley and Mr. Benedict

Austen of Uley: Mr. John Smith of Nibley to expound anything doubtful herein; witnesses, Jo. Smythe, William Smith, John Payne, Launcelot Wichwell, George Payne, Thomas Payne, John Tovey, Martha Webbe, Alice Payne.

The testator and three last witnesses signed with a mark. Will proved at Gloucester 6 August, 1606.

It is not unreasonable to suppose that this will was prepared by John Smyth of Nibley, the antiquary. Note that the testator is careful to give the exact number of his descendants.

John Dorney of Uley, 29 June, 1657, "my body to be buried where it shall please my friends to lay it"—to my son-in-law George Pinckett, one half of my ground called Lincen, with the half of the profits for the remainder of the terms as in the lease—the other half to my daughter Elizabeth—to my son Augustine, 1s. as also all my wearing apparel, and the bed which he now lieth on—to my wife my best bed, &c., and to go after her death to my executrixes—residue to my two daughters, Elizabeth and Sarah, whom I appoint executrixes. Witnesses—William Ashmeade, John Parsley.

Proved, 28 June, 1658, by the daughters. *P.C.C., Wotton, 478.*

Edward Bassett of Uley, gentleman, to be buried in the chapel of Uley church—my lands, etc., to Izabell Bassett, my wife, with remainder after her death, to my sons, Barnaby, Edward, and Giles, in equal shares—to my three daughters, Margaret, Susana, and Jane, 100 marks apiece—executrix my wife. Overseers—Edward Bassett and Thomas Poyntz.

Proved, 5 November, 1602, by Anthony Calton, notary-public for Izabel Bassett the relict. *P.C.C., Montague 77.*

Isabel Bassett, by Smyth of Nibley, is called Elizabeth, and was a daughter of Sir Arnold Ligon. Smyth also mentions a fourth Elizabeth, who apparently was the eldest.

Barnabi Bassett, devises to Robert Bassett, my youngest son, my messuage and land in Uley, called Banchwell, now in the occupation of Gyles Taylor, which was bought of Gyles Browning, with remainder to Edward Bassett, my eldest son—to Hester, my daughter, £15, and the house and orchard in Uley, in the occupation of Nicholas Webb, smith, for 21 years after my deceased—to Jane, my daughter, £5 to be paid her within three years after my decease—to Elizabeth Russe, widow, my kinswoman, all debts, etc., to me owing. The gifts and devises above mentioned were expressed by Barnabi Bassett of

tower reminds one, in its general proportions, of the towers of Nimpfield and Kingscote churches, and no doubt was of much the same date.

From a very rough sketch in the Editor's possession, there were but two windows on the south side of the nave, which was much disfigured by two outside staircases leading to the galleries or private pews. The only decorative feature of the nave, if such it can be termed, was a plain buttress. Two plain pointed windows and doorway of the churchwarden order of gothic are shown on the south side of the chancel, which, like the nave, was also disfigured by a private staircase. Two of these were of the present century, and respecting them, records are to be found in the churchwardens' accounts.

At a parish meeting held on the 3^d of June, 1820, the necessity of providing accomodation for Mr. Edward Shepherd, Mr. William Hinton, and Mr. Richard Blagden was considered, and it agreed that they should be allowed to obtain a faculty for erecting three pews adjoining the organ gallery. A sketch plan of the pews was given. At apparently a latter date, a faculty was granted when Mr. Timbrell was archdeacon, to the Rev. William Lloyd Baker, to enlarge the chancel on the south, and to

erect a gallery in the south-west corner of the enlargement, with staircase on the outside, to serve as a pew for Mr. Baker, his family, and servants, and all future occupiers of Stoutshill.

This alteration, it may be noted, necessitated the removal of an east window, presumably the east window of the aisle. As far as we can judge from the photograph, the east window of the chancel was one of good proportion. But the most interesting feature of the church was the north chapel. This, no doubt, was Bassett's chapel, the burying place of that ancient family. Here, according to Sir Robert Atkyns, existed in his time, *i.e.*, about 1709, the monument of Robert Bassett, Esq., who died in 1572. The inscription does not appear to have been preserved, nor does there appear to be any record of other monuments to the Bassett family, and it is certainly remarkable that the church does not possess a single memorial of this once important Gloucestershire family. Even their burial-place was wholly swept away at the rebuilding of the church. It is worthy of remark that Bassett's chapel possessed a somewhat rare dedication, for we learn from the will of Robert Bassett, Esq., who died in 1492, that he directed that he should be buried in the Chapel of St. Godbold the Abbott. We are unable, however, to give any further particulars of this little-known saint, and should welcome information on the point.

The old church, with the high pitched roof of the nave, the well-proportioned tower, and its pointed roof, and the chancel with the adjacent chapel of St. Godbold, as seen from the village green, must have formed a very picturesque composition.

In the peculiar position of the church, situated on the side of the hill, the low height of the tower must certainly have been an advantage, as it could hardly have been seen on approaching the church from the west by the road from Dursley, thus avoiding the not altogether pleasing effect of the present tower as it appears rising just behind the ridge of the nave roof.

The only relic of the old church besides the monuments appears to be a large and very fine-toned tenor bell, which bears the following inscription:—

THE LIVING I TO CHURCH DO CALL, & TO THE GRAVE DO SVMON ALL:
ABR: RVDHALL, OF GLOUCESTER BELLFOVNDER CAST ME 1715.

There is ample room in the bell-chamber, and it certainly seems a pity that Uley church, which in every way is so admirably situated for the purpose, should be without a good ring of bells.



The Merrett Family.

IN St. Peter's Church, Winchcombe, may be seen two brass plates, bearing inscriptions to the Merrett family, of which through the kindness of the Rev. Canon W. Cook, F.S.A., we are able to give exact copies below. The Inquisition *post-mortem* of Christopher Merrett, yeoman, was taken 15 June, 1625, and a full abstract of this document has just been printed in *Gloucestershire Inquisitiones post-mortem*. He lived at the Crown Inn in Winchcombe, and seems to have been possessed of a considerable amount of property. The "Crown" he devised to his wife Adriana, or Awdery, as she was stiled on the monument, for life, or during her widowhood, with remainder to his eldest son Richard. The second son George Merrett was to have the shop adjoining the "Crown," provided he follow the "art or trade of a mercer." Richard Merrett, "of his piety," it will be seen erected this monument to his parents, and his nephew Christopher, in due course "added" an inscription as a mark of gratitude towards his uncle. It will be seen that Richard Merrett is described as a bachelor, and a special stress is laid upon this fact, which is a little amusing, since the monument goes on to say that he was of a "fatherly disposition," unless, indeed, we may take it that "*animi paterni*" alludes to Richard Merrett's reverence towards his own parents. F. L. M. R.

HERE LYETH Y^e BODY OF CHRISTOPHER
MERRETT INTERRED Y^e 9TH OF IANVARY
1624 & OF AWDERY HIS WIFE (RE-
MARRIED TO THOMAS HAWKINS) BVRIED
Y^e 7TH OF SEPTEMBER 1654

HOC POSVIT PIETATIS ERGO RICHARDVS MERRETT
CHRISTOP. & ADRIANÆ PRIMOGENITVS

HIC ETIAM IACET IDEM RICHARDVS, CÆLEBS
(SI QVIS ALIVS) VITÆ INTEGRÆ, NOTVSQ3 INTER
SVOS ANIMI PATERNI —
OBIJT XIX MARTIJ, AÑO ÆRÆ CHRISTIANÆ
MDCCLXX. — ÆTATIS LXIV —
HONORIS GRATITUDINISQ3 CAUSA HOC
— ADDIDIT —
CHRISTOPHERVS MERRETT NEPOS.

Merchants' Marks.

AS is well known to antiquaries, it was customary for traders in the middle ages to adopt certain personal emblems, not armorial, as their marks, which seem to be arbitrary in their character, though there is a family resemblance between them all. In later times, at any rate, they were used by families who were entitled to coats of arms. The figure 4, or the figure 4 reversed, formed in perhaps most merchants' marks the main feature of the design, in which also usually appeared the owner's initials. By some it is said to symbolize the mast and sail of a ship. We give below some notes with rough sketches of Gloucestershire merchants' marks extending through three centuries, from 1442 to 1731.

Our first example is the mark of Reginald Spycer, a merchant in Cirencester, who died in 1442. It is taken from the brass in Cirencester Church, which commemorates him and his four wives. It will be observed that in this one the figure 4 is absent, and its place is supplied by a cross. On the right hand are two wavy lines, not of infrequent occurrence in these marks, which some say represent streamers or banners.



The next we engrave belongs to the well-known Gloucestershire family of Hicks, and is the seal of one John Hicks, of Tortworth, as attached to a deed dated in the 35 year of King Henry VIII.

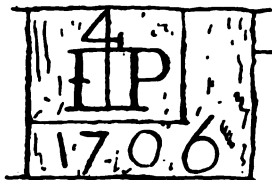


The Trotman mark occurs on the seal attached to the will of Edward Trotman, of Cam, which was proved at Gloucester in 1612, and will be printed subsequently amongst the "Notes on the Trotman Family." It is of simple design, and as will be seen, the figure 4 is prominent, and on either side are the owner's initials.

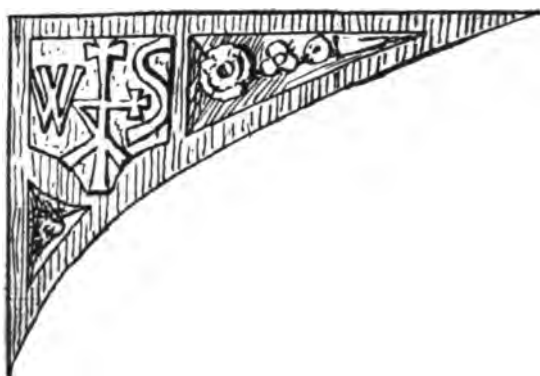


The next example we have, the Phillimore merchants' mark, which belongs to the next century, also conspicuously exhibits the figure 4, but in this case the owner's initials form an integral part of the design. It occurs on a corner stone of a building, anciently used for weaving, added no doubt in 1706 to the Vennings, an old house in Lower Cam, which John Phillimore had purchased from

William Hopton in 1689. This John Phillimore, who died in 1711, was the son of John Phillimore or Phinimore who died in 1680, aged 91. Unfortunately, the stone on which this mark is incised is now flaking away.



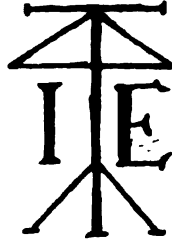
The Selwyn mark is taken from the spandril of the doorway of the Selwyn house at King's Stanley, erected as the date in the corresponding spandril shows in 1583. No doubt this was the



mark of William Selwyn, who died in 1586, and was buried at King's Stanley. He was the eldest son of Richard Selwyn, and was the direct ancestor of the Matson Selwyns, of whom Mr. Bazley gave a full pedigree in the second volume of the *Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society*. But it should be noted that that pedigree was in error as to William Selwyn's wife Catherine. She was a daughter of Thomas (*not* John) Clutterbuck, of Leonard Stanley. The old King's Stanley residence of the Selwyns is now occupied as cottages. It is of some architectural interest, and though dilapidated, it still retains both inside and out, many of its original features.

The last example, and the latest in date with which we are acquainted, is that of John Eyles, a clothier living at Wresden, in the adjacent parish of Uley, whose great niece, Elizabeth Bayly, married Jonathan Phillimore, the grandson of John Phillimore, who died in 1711. It occurs on the tablet in

Uley Church, erected to John Eyles' memory in 1731, and is remarkable for consisting as it were of a double 4. An old Uley weaver once stated that he believed it to represent a swift, or reel for winding yarn upon, but this explanation is one that is open to doubt.



There must have been many such of these merchants' marks in Gloucestershire, besides the few instances now given, on seals, brasses, houses, etc., and we shall be very pleased to receive particulars of any, and to give engravings of them from time to time.

F. L. M. R.



Queries and Replies.

Sir Orlando Bridgeman, 1745.—The following entry occurs in the Registers of St. Nicholas', Gloucester.

1745. Sir Orlando Bridgeman, K. B^t, buried 5 December.

Who was this person? According to Burke's "Extinct Baronetage" the last Sir Orlando Bridgeman was missing for some weeks in 1738, when at length his body was found in the Thames, in the June of that year. Sir Francis Bridgeman, his son, died in 1740, unmarried.

W. C. HEANE.

Cinderford.



John Castle, 1620-50.—Any information would be acceptable with reference to John Castle, living in Bristol from about 1620 to 1650, and believed to have been a clerk in holy orders. As his name does not appear in Barrett's History of Bristol, amongst the beneficed clergy of the city, it is possible he held a lectureship or curacy, and there is some reason to suppose that he was connected with Redcliffe or Bedminster. F. P.



Britton or Breton, of Bitton.—Wanted, any early data as to this family, more particularly as to its first settlement at Bitton, and whence it came.

The Subsidy Roll, 14 and 15 Hen. VIII., contains the names "Thomas Breten" and "John Breten," and is the earliest record of the name at or in the neighbourhood of Bitton known to your enquirer.

BRITO.

Gloucestershire Beacons.—With reference to certain "Instructions for beacons in Gloucestershire," *A. B. S.* remarks "There is no date given, and therefore the period this circular was issued remains undecided; but some Gloucestershire parochial record may throw additional light on the 'Beacon' or 'Alarm' which the 'Instructions' bound the 'Towne' to have in readiness to blaze forth.

It may be right to state that certain churchwardens' accounts relating to this parish Anno 1667, contain the following:—

"Item paid towards repaire of the beacon £0 : 12 : 6."

Pepys writes in his Diary, April 27th, 1667, "Certain news of the Dutch being abroad on our coast with twenty-four great ships."

I should be glad to know what was the probable location of the beacon to the repair of which Westbury folks contributed 12/6. [See also No. CCCC., Vol. II.]

Westbury-on-Severn Vicarage.

LEONARD WILKINSON, B.A.



Westbury-on-Severn.—Will someone who has access to Mr. W. de Gray Birch's "*Cartularium Saxonum*," Vol. I., have the kindness to inform me whether the "Westbury" mentioned in Nos. 274 and 379 is Westbury-on-Severn or not.

Our marriage register, under date Jan. 25, 1544, contains the following entry:—

"John Fryer, pawthie, of Arlingham, and Marion Fare of this parishe." What does "pawthie" mean?

Westbury-on-Severn Vicarage.

LEONARD WILKINSON, B.A.



The Arundel Family.—The following abstracts of three wills of members of the Arundel family have been contributed by Mr. W. C. Heane, of Cinderford.

Mary Arundell, of the parish of Stroud, widow. Dated 17 August, 1660; proved at Gloucester, 24 April, 1660. Names—eldest son John Arundell; daughter Mary Wright, living at Tetbury; grandchild Mary Hodges; eldest daughter Sarah Harris; third daughter Elizabeth Hodges; son Samuel Arundell; daughters Anna and Rebecca Arundell, who are to be joint executrixes. Witnesses—Samuel Hatton and Julian Hatton.

Elnor Arundell. Will dated 25 March, 1656; proved at Gloucester, 24 June, 1663. Names—son James Arundell; daughter Elizabeth; son Samuel Arundell; son Jasper Arundell; Jasper, son of my son Thomas Arundell; daughter Hester Clarke; daughters Margery and Elizabeth; Sarah and Elizabeth, daughters of my son Edward Arundell; Ann, daughter of my son James Arundell; John Clarke and Giles Clarke; residue to daughter Margery.

Witnesses—John Petat and Henry Arundell.

John Arundell, the elder, of Overlyppiatt, clothier. Will dated 6 December, 1659; proved at Gloucester, 16 July, 1666. Names—Hannah, my now wife; daughter Sarah Launder, wife of James Launder, of Stroud, mercer; son Thomas Arundell; son John Arundell; to poor of Stroud, £5; to poor of Randwick, 40s.; residue to son John Arundell, who is appointed sole executor; Nathaniel Gardner, of Stroud, mercer, and John Chadwell, of the same, clothier, to be overseers.

Witnesses—Samuel Hatton and Julian Hatton.

In the Freeman's Roll of the City of Gloucester occurs the following entry:—

1808, September 19. *Samuel Arundel*, of Dursley, in the county of Gloucester, gentleman, son of Richard Arundel, late of Painswick, in the same county, soap boiler, deceased, is admitted by his father's copy.

Can any reader help us to connect these Arundels of Painswick and Dursley with others of the name in Gloucester and elsewhere. The foregoing wills shew that the Arundels settled in the neighbourhood of Painswick in the sixteenth century. Richard Arundel, of Painswick, according to tradition, emigrated to America, but was lost with the ship on the passage over, leaving his widow and child Samuel Arundel in this country. Samuel Arundel, about the year 1809, married Adariana Mary, younger daughter of William Stiff, of Uley, and died about 1840. His only son, Ferdinand Leopold Arundel, died a bachelor a year or two ago, and with him the male line of this family of Arundel has become extinct. It is, however, still represented in the female line by Mr. Charles de Sélincourt, of Cannon Street, London, who is the only son of the late Mr. Charles de Sélincourt of Paris, who married Adriana, the eldest of the three daughters of Samuel Arundel.

F. L. M. R.

Sir Francis Popham.—May I invoke the aid of some of the readers of "Gloucestershire Notes and Queries" in solving a query that I have already asked in London "Notes and Queries," and which has some little connection with Gloucestershire. Who was the Sir Francis Popham, who, as stated in Barrett's History of Bristol (p. 349), died on the 16 March, 1646 [*i.e.*, 1646-7], and was buried in the Mayor's Chapel there? So far as appears, there was but one Sir Francis Popham of that era, namely, Sir Francis, of Littlecott, eldest son of Chief Justice Sir John Popham, and M.P. for Minehead in the Long Parliament. Sir Francis, the M.P., was certainly dead before 25 Oct., 1645, when a new writ was ordered for Minehead to fill his place. A Sir Francis Popham, doubtless the M.P., was buried at Stoke Newington, London, 15 Aug., 1644.

The late Rev. B. H. Blacker, writing to me upon the appearance of my query in "Notes and Queries" said, "I cannot see any difficulty in the matter. The M.P. was, as you write, certainly dead before Oct., 1645, and Sir Francis Popham, as stated in Barrett, died 16 March, 1646, and was buried in the Mayor's Chapel. Therefore, if so, there must have been *two* of the name. Knights were as thick as midges." This would seem to be the common-sense view: but then, who was the second man? The late Colonel Chester and the late Rev. F. W. Brown, both gave no little attention to the point, and failed to solve the difficulty. Neither could find any trace of a second Sir Francis Popham.

W. D. PINK.

Leigh, Lancashire.



The Washborn Family.—On page 54, *ante*, J. P. enquires about an old clock in his possession, made by John Washborn, which he supposes to be of 17th century work.

Although I cannot identify this John Washborn, it may be worth while to record that Mr. George Washborn, who was a watch and clock maker, purchased the stock and trade of Mr. James, in 1774, who lived in and conducted his business in the house I now occupy at the Cross, Gloucester. Mr. James (whose stock Geo. Washborn had purchased, and to whose business he had succeeded), was the successor to Mr. Peyton. Mr. Peyton had probably carried on his business in this house nearly half a century before 1774. The Washborns, the clock makers, made excellent clocks, and their clocks are still to be found in many old farm houses, in the county of Gloucester.

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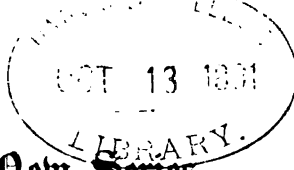
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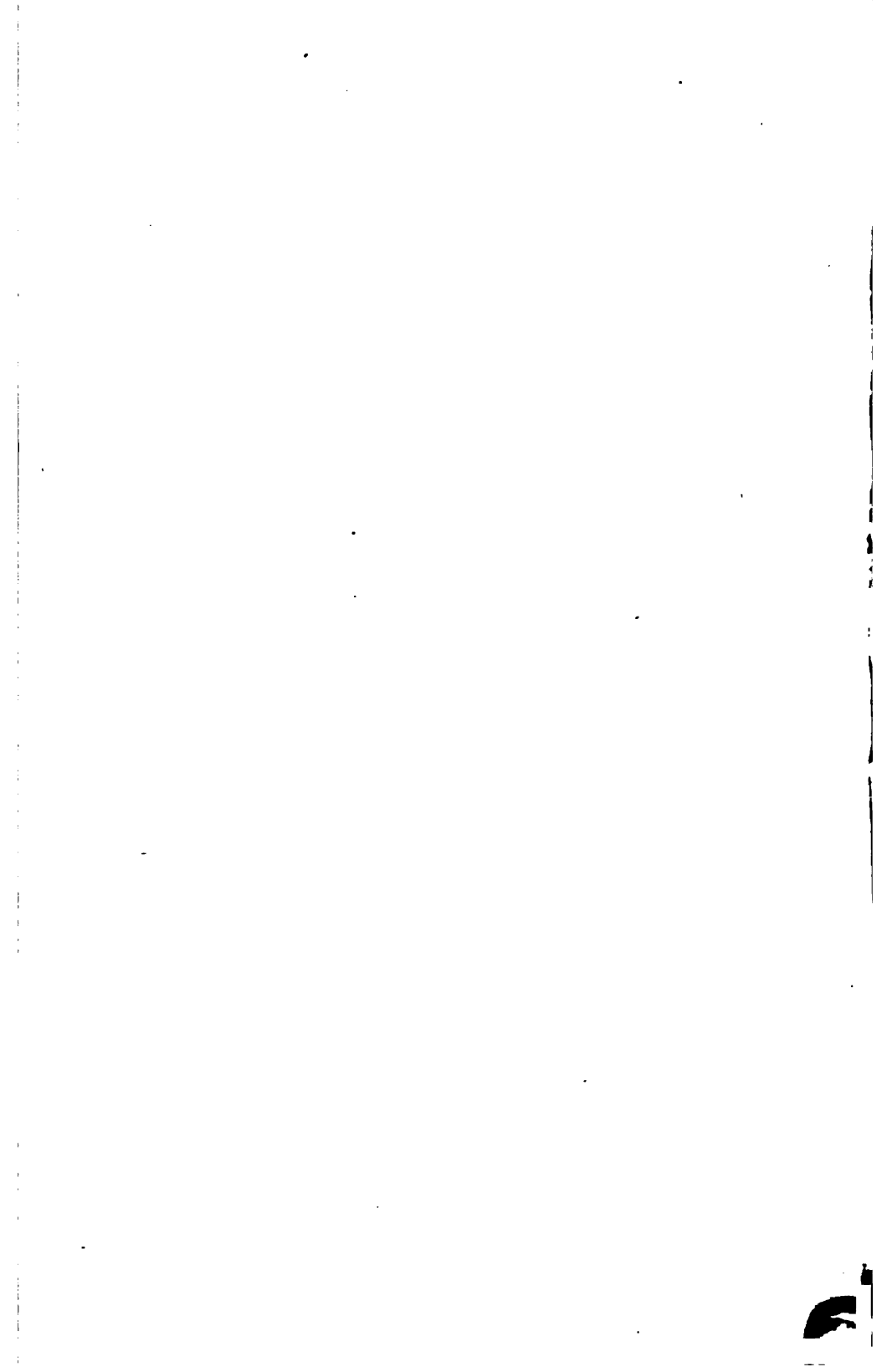
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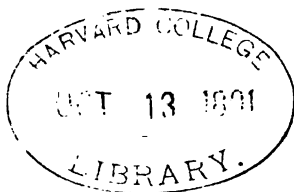
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Gloucestershire Notes and Queries.



On the Origin of the Surname of Stiff.

THE surname of Stiff has been associated with the county of Gloucester for close upon five hundred years at least, and though at present we have no evidence of its existence in Gloucestershire at an earlier period than the commencement of the fifteenth century, there is documentary proof that persons of the name were living in the adjoining county of Wilts some two or three hundred years before that date, thus carrying it back to a time not very long after Domesday Book.

Although the Stiffs have never taken any prominent position in Gloucestershire, it still may be of interest if we attempt to trace the origin of the family and derivation of this surname, for there is some reason to believe that it belongs to the very oldest class of English family names, those which are patronymic in their character, and are derived from the ancient personal names brought over from the continent by the early Teutonic invaders of Britain, most of which, however, fell into disuse in consequence of the Norman conquest. To this conclusion we are drawn by the fact that all instances of the name, however early may be their date, are without the prefix of any particle,



like "le," "at," or "de," such as are usually found associated with those names which are derived from the occupation or place of origin of those who first acquired them.

The etymology of the family nomenclature of England is a science still in its infancy, being indeed, to a very great extent, little more than guesswork, and it must remain so until surnames are individually traced back to their respective localities and, through the changing forms which occur in records, to the earliest periods at which they can be found.

In attempting then to ascertain the origin and early history of a surname, the principal questions to be considered are the various forms it may take, the early recorded examples, and the localities in which it is found, and in the case of a patronymic the origin of the personal name upon which it is based. This we shall seek to do with the surname with which we are now concerned. A name consisting only of a single syllable, like Stiff, obviously does not admit of much variation of form, a fact which, of course from the view of the genealogist, is no small advantage.

The surname of Stiff is one of a group of three now existing names which are probably identical in their origin. These are Stiff, Steff, and Staff. The first seems to be the form mostly in use in the West of England, and the two latter in East Anglia. Steff, at present a very rare name, is apparently becoming extinct through absorption in the ranks of either the Stiffs or the Staffs. There are other forms, no longer extant, depending upon the alteration in the vowel, the change of "f" into "v," and the addition of the letter "t." That these variants are interchangeable forms, there is in most cases ample documentary evidence. They may be arranged as in the following table—

Stuf and Stuph.	Stefe.	Stiff, Styffe,	Steff.	Staff.
Stive.	Steeffe.	and Stiffe.	Steffe.	
Stife.		*Stift, Stift,		
Stief.		Styffe, and		
Styfe.		Steyffe.		

With the exception of Stuf, Stuph, Stive, Steff, and Staff, all these variant forms occur in the parish registers, wills, and other

* Stift or Stiff does not now exist as a surname in England, and only appears occasionally in parish registers and the like. It, however, is found on the continent, and occurs in Austria where, according to "Rietstap," there is a family of barons of this name. As a slight confirmation of the identity of Stiff and Stift, it may be noted that a recent edition of Kelly's London Suburban Directory enters a lady named Stiff under the spelling Stift. We may also compare the names Cliffe and Clift.

records relating to the Gloucestershire Stiffs in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries. That Stiff and Steff are identical is shown by the registers of St. Magnus, London Bridge, the wills of the Northamptonshire Stiffs and Steffs, and records relating to the Steffs and Stiffs of Drinkstone in Suffolk. We have at present no documentary evidence to show the identity of Steff with Staff, and Stiff with Stuf, but that they are etymologically the same there can be no doubt.*

Locally the families which bear the name of Stiff, if we except comparatively modern settlements in great trading centres such as London and Birmingham, seem to be almost wholly confined to a zone or district extending something like five and twenty miles on either side of a line drawn from Bristol to Lowestoft. Within this zone, several families of Stiff and Steff have been settled, between whom for the last three or four centuries no kinship can be traced, although of course it is by no means improbable, when we consider how few families of the name there are, and how very localized it is, that at some early period they may have branched off from one common stock, and that an agnatic blood relationship exists, though remotely, between most of those who bear the name. Whether this be so or not, is, however, a point we cannot hope to determine. The counties in which the name is chiefly found during the last three or four centuries, are Gloucestershire, Berkshire, and Hampshire, Northamptonshire and Suffolk.

The *Gloucestershire* Stiffs appear at Hawkesbury as early as the year 1419, and they are found in the register of that parish down to the year 1826. Branches of this family settled in Kingswood, Wotton-under-Edge, Dursley, Cam, and Uley, and with one or other of these places they are still connected. One line, presumably an offshoot of the Hawkesbury Stiffs, has existed in the neighbouring village of Iron Acton for a very considerable period. To this latter family belong the Stiffs of Dover, who settled there in the beginning of this century. Others were settled at Chipping Sodbury, Wickwar, and North Nibley.

In *Berkshire* the name appears at least as early as 1584, and persons bearing it were living in the county early in the

* See below where the etymology of Stiff in the various Teutonic languages is touched upon. It may be worth while noticing that in Scotland, where they say "wull" for "will," English people named Stiff are sometimes addressed as Stuff. Compare also Clutterbuck and Clitterbooke, Brunnesley and Brinsley, Dudcot and Didcot.

present century. The districts with which the Stiffs were associated are in Mid Berkshire round about Lambourne, and on the southern edge of the county adjoining *Hampshire*, in the northern part of which county they appear as early as 1509. We find them at Sherborne, Pamber, Bramley, Strathfieldsaye, and Silchester, at which last place they still own property.

In *Northamptonshire*, the subsidy rolls show a Robert Steffe at Norton, in 1524-5. The will of Robert Styffe, of Norton, was proved 1548-61, and that of Richard Steffe, of Norton, in 1556-7. Other Northamptonshire places with which they were connected were Whilton, Braunston, Rotherthorpe, and Floore. The will of William Stiffe, of Glendon, was proved in 1724.

In *Bedfordshire* we find the will of Eusebius Stiff, of Elstow, which was proved in 1723.

In *Suffolk* there is, at the present day, quite a numerous clan of Stiffs. Some few of them seem to have been emigrants from other districts, but the majority are doubtless indigenous to the county, that is to say they can be traced in the early part of the sixteenth century. Anciently, the more usual spelling followed in East Anglia seems to have been Steff, a form which has been almost wholly superseded by Stiff.

The will of Simon Steffe, of Woolpit, was proved in 1529-38, and with that village and the neighbouring ones of Drinkston, Norton, and Rougham, the Stiffs are still connected.

Anne Steffe of Drinkstone, in 1585, married John Stevens, *alias* Cator. James Steffe of Drinkston, youngest son of John Steffe of the same place, in 1668 filed a bill in chancery against his brother John Steffe, claiming certain copyholds by virtue of the custom of borough English. In his brother's reply, however, the name is throughout spelt Stiffe, thus forming an interesting proof of the identity of the two surnames.

There was a family of Steffe settled at Tuddenham at the end of the sixteenth century, several of whom were educated at Emanuel College, Cambridge, and became clergymen. John Steff graduated at Clare College in 1672, and George Steff in 1675, and the former may be the Rev. John Steff, rector of Wrentham, who died in 1723, and whose son the Rev. Thomas Steff, of Taunton, published a volume of sermons in 1743. Whether the Steffs of Tuddenham and Wrentham were one and the same family, or whether they were connected with the Steffs or Stiffs of Woolpit and Drinkstone, we are unable to say.

The general result then is this: we find that in the sixteenth century there existed some five or six different groups of the name, extremely localized, and apparently not then related to each other. These were—

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.		Stiff, Stefe, and Stift.	Hawkesbury, Cam, Dursley, Iron Acton, from 1419.
HAMPSHIRE and			
SOUTH BERKS.		Stiff.	Silchester. „ 1509.
MID BERKSHIRE.		Stiff.	Lambourne. „ 1584.
NORTHAMPTON.		Steff or Stiff.	Norton, Glendon. „ 1524.
SUFFOLK.		Steff or Stiff.	Woolpit, Drinkston. „ 1529.
		Steff.	Tuddenham. „ 1598.

Leisure has not permitted the taking of an accurate census of the name, though that of course is possible, since 1837, through the records of the Registrar-General's office. But a study of the birth registers for the period of five years ending 1881 leads to the conclusion that there were nearly two thousand Stiffs, Steffs or Staffs, living at that date. This calculation is based on the supposition that the rate of births in families bearing these names is a normal one. The exact figures are shown in the following table:—

STAFF births in 1877-81, 132.		Total living 1881, 773		
STEFF	„	24.	„	„
STIFF	„	177.	„	„
				1037
				<hr/>
				*1940

Staff and Steff are mainly East Anglian forms, and all the names seem now commoner there than in the West of England, though we have but few notes about the Staffs. There is, however, some reason to believe that this is due to an abnormal increase amongst the Suffolk Steffs and Stiffs during the last hundred and fifty years.

According to Sharon Turner, the population of England at the time of Domesday was not less than two millions, in other words about a thirteenth of what it was at the census of 1881. Consequently if the various families of Staffs, Steffs, and Stiffs have increased at the normal ratio during the last eight hundred years, their number in the year 1086 could not have exceeded 140 or 150 persons, about ten of whom would represent the modern Steffs, about sixty the Staffs, and about eighty the Stiffs. As

* As a contrast it may be mentioned that the Smiths living at the same date numbered not less than 356,915 persons.

every one can probably number amongst his recognized kindred some fourteen or fifteen who bear the same surname as himself, there would be about ten families only to represent the Domesday progenitors of the modern Staffs, Steffs, and Stiffs. Since the name, so far as researches go, is common only to the Teutonic population of England and the continent, we venture to suggest that its bearers are of Saxon descent, and that their remote ancestors may be sought for amongst the invaders of Britain in the fifth and sixth centuries. Emigrants into a new country, if they would hold their own, must increase far more rapidly than the normal ratio of settled lands and therefore a small clan consisting of ten or a dozen families in the time of William the Conqueror may very well have descended from a single common ancestor or stockfather, living four or five hundred years earlier.*

Amongst the Teutonic settlers in England in the first half of the sixth century, was a Jutish chieftain named Stuf, who landed in the Isle of Wight in the year 514. Cerdic, the first King of the West Saxons, was his uncle, and he himself was the founder of a family which, three centuries later, still occupied a very prominent position, since we are told that one of his descendants was Oslas, the "famous" Chief Butler of King Ethelwulf. The king indeed married his daughter Osburgh, who became the mother of Alfred the Great. The chronicler in recording these facts, deems it needful to inform us that Queen Osburgh was noble, not only by disposition, but also by descent from the Goths and Jutes, being "of the race of Stuf et Wightgar." King Alfred was born at Wantage, a fact which renders it not unlikely that the race of Stuf may have migrated northwards, and settled in Berkshire. And the place-names in the neighbourhood of Wantage, as we shall presently see, lend support to the suggestion that a clan of Stifingas, the descendants of Stuf, lived thereabouts. If this be so, it is a remarkable coincidence that for centuries we should find the name Stiff existing in the county. Though the suggestion may seem a bold one to make, it is possible that the modern Stiffs in

* Names which remain comparatively rare in the mother country, may become of frequent occurrence in a colony, as the experience of America during the last three hundred years amply demonstrates. There are in the United States, many families, now quite numerous, who trace their lineage from one common ancestor who settled in New England a couple of centuries back. The same process doubtless often happened with the families of Teutonic settlers in England in the fifth and sixth centuries.

England may be directly descended from the Jutish chieftain Stuf, who flourished more than thirteen centuries ago.

But this suggestion is only possible on the assumption that many modern Englishmen derive their surnames from the ancient personal names in use before the days of the Norman invasion.

This suggestion compels us to digress somewhat, and to consider somewhat the Anglo-Saxon system of personal names, and its effect upon our modern family nomenclature. Too little attention has been paid to the subject, and writers on surnames usually assume that such did not become hereditary until some time after the Norman Conquest, a view which there seems some reason to believe is an erroneous one.

Undoubtedly there must have been a large number of families who readily changed their surnames, perhaps every generation, just as was the Welsh custom until lately, if indeed the practice be even now extinct. But Domesday book affords us unmistakable evidence about family or hereditary nomenclature, for its pages show us that the ancestors of such families as Poyntz, Byron, Berkeley, etc., in the eleventh century, used the same surnames as do their descendants in the nineteenth, and Sharon Turner quotes some charters of the tenth century, showing the existence then of a family bearing the surname of Hatte, a name which still exists amongst our family nomenclature.

That we so rarely meet with surnames in Anglo Saxon charters may be due to the fact that a man's baptismal designation was *par excellence* his name, and therefore the only one which ought to be recorded in a legal document.

Of the vast number of Saxon personal names, only a very few indeed are still used in baptism. The rest are utterly extinct and forgotten, or exist only embedded amongst our family surnames. From them have originated a class of early patronymic surnames derived from the personal appellation of some remote forefather, just as in later centuries arose the names of Williamson and Williams, Watson and Watts, Richards, Thomas, etc. The latter we may appropriately style the *neo*-patronymics: the former are the *paleo*-patronymics.

Mr. E. A. Freeman in his History of the Norman Conquest, has pointed out that if we could trace when Knott came into use as a surname, we should have a clue to the period when Knutt ceased to be a personal name. And the converse of

course would indicate the latest date to which we could assign the adoption of Knott or Nutt as an hereditary surname.

That many of the Anglo Saxon personal names must have been adopted as the distinctive hereditary surnames of families, tribes, or clans, seems to be indicated by the frequency with which they occur with the addition of the particle *ing*, a syllable having the primary meaning of "young man," and being also indicative of "son" or "descendants." Thus "Skiolding" is the son of Skiol, while the Pendingas are the descendants of Penda, and the Doddings or Dodingas are the family or tribe who own for their ancestor one Dodda. Doubtless the members of the clan used their ancestor's name either alone or with the addition of "ing," thus accounting for such forms as Brown and Browning. And as the Doddings gave name to the village of Doddington, so in turn it would give name to the family of Doddington.

Thus these early personal names have had a double influence on our family nomenclature, to which it will be seen they contribute both directly and indirectly. In the one class are the Dodds and the Doddings, and in the other class are the Doddingtons, who derive their name from the place. It is obvious, therefore, that the antiquity of the name Dodd and Dodding is to be measured by the date at which Dodda fell into disuse as a personal name, while the Doddingtons probably acquired their surname sometime in the middle ages by reason of their ancestor's connection with Doddington. The Dodds may have a descent by blood from Dodda, but not so probably the Doddingtons.

A table of some early Anglo Saxon names, chiefly those which are monosyllables, will make plainer the effect they have had upon the local and family nomenclature of England. In the first column are given in capitals the original Saxon personal names; in the second and third, those modern English surnames derived directly from them; in the fourth, the placenames; and in the last column, the surnames derived from the places.

WIG.	Wigg.	Wiggins.	<i>Wigthorpe.</i>	....
			<i>Wigston.</i>	Wigston.
FRODE.	Froude.	....	<i>Frodsham.</i>	Frodsham.
	Frowde.			
SCRAF.	Sheaf.	....	<i>Sheffield.</i>	Sheffield.
			<i>Shefford.</i>	Shefford.
DOMAR.	Dummer.	....	<i>Dummer</i>	Dummer.

SIGGAR.*	Siggers.	....	<i>Siggeston.</i>	....
HARDI.	Hard.	....	<i>Hardwick.</i>	Hardwick.
	Hardy.	Harding.	<i>Hardingham.</i>	....
	Hurd.	....	....	....
KNUT.†	Knott.	....	<i>Knottingley.</i>	....
	Nott.	....	<i>Nottinton.</i>	....
	Nutt.	Nutting.	<i>Nuthall.</i>	Nuttall.
KNEBBA.	Knibbs.	. . .	<i>Knebworth.</i>	....
DODDA.	Dodd.	....	<i>Doddington.</i>	Doddington.
			<i>Didcote.</i>	Didcott.
			<i>Dudley.</i>	Dudley.
WITHER.	Withers.	....	<i>Wetherby.</i>	....
OSSA.	Hosse.	....	<i>Ossington.</i>	....
HORSA.	Horser.	....	<i>Orston.</i>	Orston.
IDA.	Hyder.	....	<i>Iddesleigh.</i>	....
BRUN.	Brown.‡	Browning.	<i>Brinsley.</i>	Brinsley.
TOD.	Todd.	....	<i>Toddington.</i>	Toddington.
SKIOL.	Scul.	Schooling.	<i>Skulthorpe.</i>	Sculthorpe.
	Skeels.	Skelding.	<i>Skelton.</i>	Skelton.
ORM.	Orme.	....	<i>Warmington.</i>	Warmington.
CLAPA.‖	Clapp.	....	<i>Clapham.</i>	Clapham.
GAMEL.§	Gamble.	....	<i>Gamston.</i>	Gamston.
BAN.	....	Banning.	<i>Banningham.</i>	....
FIN OR	Finn.	....	<i>Finnere.</i>	Fynmore.
FEN.	Fenn.	Fenning.	<i>Finningley.</i>	....
			<i>Fenton.</i>	Fenton.
BOD.	Budd.	....	<i>Boddington.</i>	Boddington.
	Body.	....	....	....

* In a charter dated 796 we find that Sighere filius Sigheri was an attesting witness.

† King Hardi Canute, the son of Knut, is a familiar character, and he would certainly appear to be an example of the way in which patronymic surnames arise.

‡ Why the Browns are so numerous is a puzzle which is yet unsolved. Many of them doubtless derive their name from some Anglo Saxon Brun, but it would be unwise to conclude that they all have the same origin. If they were, we might have expected to find the Brownings at least as numerous, and this notoriously is not so. It is worth while observing that in Domesday book we are told that Brun held property in Brunnesleia, the modern Brinsley, which gave its name to the Nottinghamshire family of Brinsley.

‖ According to Lower, one Osgod Clapa possessed the Surrey Clapham before the Conquest, and this certainly looks like an instance of a surname.

§ At the time of Domesday, one Gamel held land at Gamelston, now Gamston, near Nottingham, and Gamble is still found as a surname in that town.



ELLA.	....	....	<i>Elton.</i>	Elton.
[BILL].*	Bill.	Billings.	<i>Billingsley.</i>	Billingsley.
WITTA.	Witty.	Whiting.	<i>Whittington.</i>	Whittington.
BRAND.	Brand.	....	<i>Brantingham.</i>	....

Of course the foregoing must be viewed as an experimental list only. Some of the names may have other origins than the ones suggested. Thus places called Fenton may be derived from the personal name Fen or Fin, or from the physical characteristics of the locality. The Wilfords may derive either from the village Wilford, or the patronymic Wilfrid; and so with the Dummers.

Most of the names in the first column are taken from the pedigrees of the Anglo Saxon kings. Some of these early appellations must have been of frequent occurrence, or their owners must have had large possessions. Thus there are at least seven places apparently derived from Bod, and the suggested form Bill supplies us with Billingsley, Bilton, Billington, Bilborough, Billingborough, etc.

We are inclined to suggest that there may be an important distinction in the significance of place names with *s* and those without it. Billingsley would be the ley *belonging* to one Billing or to the Billing family, being literally Billing's ley. Billington on the other hand would be the town which was principally peopled by a clan of Billings, or by persons bearing that name. A similar difference of meaning may exist in Bilston and Bilton, or in Wigston and Wigton. But it must be remembered that the way in which the letter *s* is added to, or dropped from, words appears to be somewhat anomalous so that this suggestion must be received with caution.

It is perhaps needless to remark that to deal satisfactorily with the origin of the surnames in the foregoing list, it would be requisite to institute a very minute investigation into their early family history, and to their localities of occurrence, such as our space here would not permit of.

(To be continued).



* It should be noted that we have not met with any actual instance of this name in Anglo Saxon records. It may be the origin of the surname *Bell*.

Notes on the Trotman Family (*continued*).

ENTRIES IN SYSTON REGISTERS.

BAPTISMS.

- 1721. Samuel, son of Thomas Trotman, esq., and Elizabeth.
- 1725. Anne, dau. of Thomas Trotman, esq., and Elizabeth.
- 1726. Thomas, son of Thomas Trotman, esq., and Elizabeth.
- 1728. Thomas, son of Thomas Trotman, esq., and Elizabeth.
- 1738. Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Trotman, esq., and Elizabeth.
- 1751. Thomas, son of Samuel and Esther Trotman.
- 1753. Thomas, son of Thomas Trotman, esq., and Elizabeth.
- 1754. Mary, dau. of Thomas Trotman, esq., and Elizabeth.
- 1760. Edward, son of Rev. Samuel and Mary Trotman.
- 1787. Dorothea, daughter of Fiennes and Hester Trotman.
- 1818. Emmeline, dau. of Fiennes Trotman, esq., and Harriet.
- 1820. Harriet, dau. of Fiennes Trotman, esq., and Harriet.
- 1821. Harriet Elizabeth, daughter of Fiennes Trotman, esq., and Harriet.
- 1821. John Fiennes, son of Fiennes Trotman, esq., and Harriet.
- 1822. Laurence Fiennes, son of Fiennes Trotman, esq., and Harriet.
- 1830. Hester Louisa, daughter of Fiennes and Elizabeth Ann Trotman.

MARRIAGES.

- 1689. Richard Holford and Susanna Trotman.
- 1712. Samuel Trotman, of Bucknell, and Dorothea Trotman, only dau. of Samuel Trotman, esq., of Syston Court.
- 1805. Philip Thomas Wykeham, of Thawe Park, and Hester Louisa Trotman.

BURIALS.

- 1725. Anne, dau. of Thomas Trotman, esq., and Elizabeth.
- 1726. Thomas, son of Thomas Trotman, esq., and Elizabeth.
- 1728. Thomas, son of Thomas Trotman, esq. and Elizabeth.
- 1732 [?42]. Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Trotman, esq., and Elizabeth.
- 1756. Samuel Trotman.
- 1760. Thomas, son of Samuel and Esther Trotman.
- 1781. Thomas Trotman.
- „ Mary Trotman.
- 1788. Samuel, eldest son of Fiennes and Hesther Trotman.
- 1792. Samuel Trotman.
- 1801. Jane Trotman.

- 1823. Emmeline Trotman, aged 4 years.
- " Harriet, wife of Fiennes Trotman, Jun., esq.
- " Lawrence Fiennes Trotman.
- " Fiennes Trotman, esq.
- 1824. John Fiennes Trotman.
- 1833. Hesther Trotman.
- 1835. Adelaide Agnes Trotman.
- " Fiennes Trotman.
- 1838. Mary Trotman.
- 1875. Harriet Elizabeth Dickenson, daughter of Fiennes Trotman, esq., and Harriet.

MARRIAGE ALLEGATIONS AT GLOUCESTER.

The following extracts are taken from the collections of the late Mr. T. W. Cattell, of King Stanley, who has left a memorandum that his searches did not include the periods 23 May, 1691, to 1695, and —, 1696, to 8 Aug., 1702:—

- 1664. Nov. 29. William Trotman, of Thornbury, gent., aged 25, and Hannah Hayward, of Thornbury, single, aged 25.
- 1667. Jan. 18. Richard Trotman, of Berkeley, widower, mercer, and Anne Walker, of Oldbury-on-Seaverne, in the parish of Thornebury, single, aged 24.
- 1669. July 19. William Saniger, of parish of Barkley, widower, and Elizabeth Trotman of the same, single, aged 40.
- 1670. May 12. William Hynton, of Frampton-on-Seaverne, carpenter, widower, and Lydia Trotman, of Cam, single, aged 26.
- 1671. Oct. 21. Daniel Trotman, of Cam, yeoman, aged 19, and Mary Derriatt, of Stinchcombe, single, aged 26.
- 1671. Dec. 4. John Trotman, of Cam, clothier, aged 23, and Susanna Keynes, of Rodborne, in Malmesbury, co. Wilts, single, aged 24.
- 1672. May 7. Daniel Trotman, of Cam, yeoman, aged 36, and Jane Nelme, of Stinchcombe, single, aged 24.
- 1674. Apr. 18. Timothy Trotman, of the parish of Berkeley, yeoman, aged 30, and Alice Atwood of the same, single, aged 21.
- 1674. June 20. Nicholas Trotman, of Nibley, yeoman, aged 40, and Mary Harding, of the parish of Hawksbury, aged 30.
- 1675. May 24. Robert Trotman, of Cam, clothworker, aged 23, and Hannah Hicks, of Cam, single, aged 21.

- 1675. July 28. William Hopton, of Strowde, gent., aged 23,
and Anna Trotman, of Painswick, single,
aged 22.
- 1678. Sept. 23. Morris Iles, of Hawkesbury, laborer, aged
24, and Susannah Trotman, of Hawkes-
bury, single, aged 24.
- 1679. Aug. 30. Robert Trotman, of Tortworth, yeoman,
aged 27, and Mary Francombe, of Tort-
worth, single, aged 25, — at Tortworth,
Charfield, or Cromhall.
- 1681. May 10. John Batten, of Charlton Kings, alleged
that Linnett Pate, of Charlton Kings,
gent., and Katherine Trotman, of Charlton
Kings, single, aged 24, — at Charlton,
Cubberley, or Presbury.
- 1681. June 25. Timothy Trotman, of Berkeley, yeoman,
and Mary Smith, of Berkeley, widow, —
at Berkeley or the Colledge.
- „ July 21. Nicholas Trotman, of Coaley, tailor, aged
23, and Sarah Wood, of Coaley, single,
aged 18, — at Coaley, Hawkesbury,
Didmarton, or Beverstone.
- „ Aug. 1. Charles Trotman, of Wotton-sub-Edge,
clothier, aged 30, and Mary Wallis, of
Wotton-sub-Edge, single, 25,—at Wotton-
sub-Edge, or the Colledge.
- 1690. Sep. 23. Charles Trotman, of Wotton-sub-Edge, and
Joanna of Cranham.
- „ Feb. 16. Richard Trotman, of Wotton-sub-Edge,
bachelor, aged 23, and Christian Smith,
of Wotton-sub-Edge, spinster, aged 21.
- 1696. Apr. 14. Samuel Stiff, of Minchin Hampton, bachelor,
aged 23, and Mary Trotman, of Stinch-
combe, spinster, aged 24.
- 1703. May Charles Smith, of Slimbridge, bachelor,
aged 22, and Judith Trotman, of Cam,
spinster, aged 21.

(To be continued.)

* * * * *

Military Assessment on the Gloucestershire Clergy.

THE following copy of an assessment made upon the clergy will prove of interest to many. It has been transcribed from the Lansdowne MSS. in the British Museum by our correspondent A. B. S. for *Gloucestershire Notes and Queries*, [see Vol. I., p. 84.]

31 Martij, 1613.

A VIEW of the horse armour and other warlike furniture assessed upon the Clergy wthin the Dioces of Glouc^r, taken by The Reverend Father in God, Miles, Lo^d Bishop of the same Diocese, Anno 1613.

The Deane and Chapter, two light horses fur^d.

The Chancellor, a light horse fur^d.

The Arch Deacon, a light horse fur^d.

GLOUC^r DECANAT.

Arlingham.	Henry Childe, Vicar, a Calliu ^r * fur.	
Morton Valence.	Richard Vaughan, p ^b end., a pike, fur.	
Langney.	W ^m Hawke, Vicar, a muskett, fur.	
Painswick & Standish.	{ Francis Yate, Vicar, } a light horse, fur.	
	{ Tho. Woodcock, Vicar, }	
Hartfield.	Robert Haines, vicker, a calliver fur.	
Ashelworth.	————Rudgewell, Vicar, a muskett w th flaske and touch box.	
Hartpury.	————	
Fretherne.	James Luffingham, Rector, a Calliu ^r , fur.	
Brookthorpe.	Rich. Smith, Vicar, a Holbert, Sword, Dagger, and Belt.	
Harscomb.	Tho. Loyd, Rector, a Calliu ^r , fur.	
Matson.	Lewis Evans, Rector, a Calliu ^r , fur.	
Whitcomb.	John Loyde, Rector, a Calliu ^r , fur.	
	Horses, 5) { a horseman.	
	Muskett, 1) { a muskett flaske and	
	Pikes, 1) p ^c ells. { tuch Box.	
	Calliu ^r , 1) { a holbert, sword, dag-	
		ger, and belt.

WINCHCOMBE DECANAT.

Terley.	Rich. Gladwin, Vicar, } a Calliu ^r , fur ^d .
Corse.	W ^m Lambert, Vicar, }
Hasfeild.	W ^m Baldwin, Rector, a Muskett, fur ^d .

* A "Caliver" is a kind of hand gun, musket or arquebuse.

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Badgeworth.	Will. Stedman, Vicar, a Muskett, fur.
Shiptoe Olliff.	George Mate, Rector, a Calliu', fur.
Staurton.	Thomas Bannister, Vicar, a Muskett, fur.
Elmston.	Edward Sprint, Vicar, a Calliu', fur ^d .
Presbury.	Rich. Coppock, Vicar, a Calliu', fur ^d .
Leckhampton.	Hen. Williams, Rector, a pike, fur ^d .
Swindon.	Samuell Clinton, Rector, a muskett, fur.
Whittington.	Charles Hurst, Rector, a muskett, fur.
Cleeve.	Timothy Gates, Rector, two light horses, fur.
Withington.	Tho. Knowles, Rector, a light horse, fur.
Dowdswell.	John Crowder, a pike, furnished.
Colsborne.	Robert Roof, a Calliu', fur.
Liegh.	Rich. Taylor, Vicar, a Calliu', fur.
Wollaston.	———— a pike, fur., vacat. vicar.
Brockworth.	James Clifford, a sword, dagger, belt, head-peece.

<i>Miles Gloucester.</i>	Horses,	3	} p'ells	{	a Sword,
	Muskett,	5			Dagger,
	Calliu',	6			Belt, and
	Pikes,	3			Head-peece.

FOREST DECANAT.

Longhop.	Thomas Rudge, Vicar, a sword, dagger, belt, head-peece.
Deane Magna.	Hugh Greffith, Rector, {
Abbenthall.	Antony Stirry, Vicar, {
Huntley.	Wm. Forde, Vicar, { a Cor' furnished.
Bleyson.	Thomas Cooke, Rector }
Bromsboro.	John Stock, Rector, a Calliu', fur.
Newent.	Nathaniel Dad, Vicar, a Cor., fur.
Dimmock.	Walter Cowsley, Vicar, {
Rudford.	John Roberts, Reto', { a Cor., furnished.
Ebborton.	Thom. Philpott, a Muskett, fur.
Tuddentland, &c. Lancant.	} Edmund Arrundell, Vicar, a Calliu', fur.
Wollaston.	Hen. Loyd, Vicar, a Calliu', fur.
S ^t Breuill.	Rich. Wargent, Curatt, a head-peece.
Aure.	Tho. Lancett, Vicar, a head-peece and Pike.
Lidney.	Anthoney Stirry, Vicar, a Calliu', fur.
Bricknor Anglia.	Hump. Smart, Vicar, a Calliu', fur.
Preston.	Nico. Dene, Vicar, {
Kempey.	John Craddock, Vicar, { a Corset, furnisht.

Stanton.	Tho. Williams, Rector, a head-peece, sword, dagger, and belt.
Wisbury.	Hen. Bradford, Vicar, a Cor ^t , fur.
Edinton.	————— Rectoriæ Vacat, a Musket, fur.
Newland.	————— Vicariæ Vacat, a Pike, fur.
Call., Pikes, Musketts, 2	5 6 2 } p'ccls { a sword, dag ^r , belt, head-peece. a head-peece, sword, dagger, and holberts. a head-peece and pike.

CAMBDEN DECANAT.

Cambden.	John Jening, Vicar, a Calliu ^r , fur.
Mickleton.	Francis Webber, Vicar, a Pike, fur.
Queinton.	Hen. Hornby, Vicar, a sword, dagger, & belt.
Weston-sup-Avon.	Steven Hall, Vicar, a holbert, beaver, and head-peece.
Beckford.	Will. Blackwell, Vicar, a Muskett, fur.
Tuddington.	————— Hughes, Vicar, a Marrion, sword, dagger, and belt.
Didbrook.	W ^m Crompe, Vicar, a head-peece.
Stanway.	Job Becke, Vicar, a Calliu ^r , fur.
Dorsington.	John Rutter, Rector, a Calliu ^r , fur.
Weston Subage.	Nicho. Edwards, Rector, a Calliu ^r , fur.
Willersley.	Hen. Hunt, Rector, a pike, fur.
Hinton Sup Ver.	John Roper, Rector, a Calliu ^r , fur.
Aston Som ^r field.	Anthony Hund, Rector, a light horseman, fur.
Wilford & Clifford.	Edw. Vernon, Rector, a Muskett, fur.
Wormington.	John Pardridge, Rector, a Pike, fur.
Dumbleton.	Oliver Dislon, Rect., a light horse and saddle, fur.
Alderton.	Laurence Huslock, Rector, a light horse and saddle, fur.
Kemerton.	John Ssoanes, (?) Recto., a light horseman, furnisht.
Stantomi.	Laurence Banks, Recto ^r , a horseman, furnish ^d .
Buckland.	John Maultby, Rect ^r , a Muskett, fur.
Dodnam.	W ^m Fisher, Recto ^r , a light horseman, furnisht.
Shemington.	Thos. Petifer, Rector, a pike furnisht.
Aston-sub-edge.	Tho. Faucett, Rect ^r , a pike, furnisht.
Childswickham.	Tho. Giles, a Call., flaske, and touch box.
.....singcott.	Edw. Pearse, Vicar, a Muskett, fur.
Barton-sup-Mont.	James Becke, Rect ^r , a Corslett, furnisht.
Senbury.	Xoper Cragg, Rector, a Muskett, furnisht.

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Battisford.	Henry Cooke, a Calliu', furnisht.
<i>Miles Gloucester</i>	Horses, 3
	Musketts, 5
	Calliv', 8
	Pikes, 5
	p'cells. { a holbert, and head-peece. a murrien, sword, dagg, belt a horseman.

STOW DECANAT.

Stow.	William Busteed, Rector, a light horse and saddle, fur.
Oddington.	Thomas Gamond, Rector, a Corslett, fur.
Bradwell.	John Tidmarsh, Rector, a horseman, fur.
Guoyting-Supr.	Henry Serven, Recto. a Calliu', furnisht.
Rissington Wick.	Jasp. Merrick, Rector, a pike, fur.
Wistcote.	Rich. Stone, Rect., a Calliu', fur.
Rissington p'va.	Rodolphe Coolton, Rector, a Calliu', fur.
Rissington magna.	Tho. Whittington, Rector, a light horse, fur.
Burton sup aquæ.	Henry Hurst, Recto'.
Auston Blank.	Ambrose Hurst, Rec., a Calliu', fur.
Hawling.	Nathaniell Hurst, Recto', a Calliu., fur.
Naunton.	Joseph Hakesman, Rector, a horseman, fur.
Notgrove.	Tho. Preston, Rect., a Pike, fur.
Longborowe.	John Beedle, Vicar, a Calliu'. fur., flaske and touchbox.
Turkdeane.	Gilbert Hudson, Vicar, a sword, belt, dagger, head-peece.
Widford.	Thomas Burbadge, Rector, {
Barington p'va.	Foulke Joanes, Rector, } a Calliu', fur.
Wincishe.?	W ^m Jackson, Vicar, }
Barrington magna.	John Hicks, Vicar, a Calliu', flaske, and touch box.

<i>Miles Gloucester.</i>	Horses, 2
	Pikes, 4
	Musketts, 6
	Calliu', 7
	p'cells. { a Calliu', Flaske, and Touch-box. a horseman.

CIRENCESTER DECANAT.

Northleeche.	Edward Mascall, Vicar, a Calliu', fur.
Farmington.	William Ashefeild. Rector, a Muskett, fur.
Hampnett.	Edward Mascall, Rector, a Calliu', fur.
Randcombe.	Tho. Broade, Rector, a Muskett, fur.
Colne Deene.	Robert Hyett, Rector, a Muskett, fur.
North Cerny.	Philip Prichard, Rector, a Pike, fur.
Dunsborne mi th .	Richard Woodward, Rector, a Calle', fur.
Dunsborn Abb ^t .	Giles Dimock, Rector, a sword, dagger, pike, and belt.



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Daglingworth.	Richard Sanders, Rector, a Call', furnished.
Stratton.	David Powell, Rector, a Call', fur.
Badginton.	Richard Burton, Rect', a Call', fur.
Colne Rogers.	John Smith, Rect', a sword, dag—belt, and pike.
Coates.	Wm. Masters, Rector, a Calliv', fur.
Drifeild.	Hon. Hall, Vicar,
Ampney Crucis	John Hann, Rector, } a pike, fur.
	Hen. Bishop, Vicar, }
Siddington Marye.	John Spurrett, Rector, a pike, fur.
Preston.	Robert Harding, Vicar,
South Cerney.	Henry Charrington, Vicar, } a pike, fur.
Siddington Peter.	Walter Flewelin, Vicar, }
Barnsley.	Nathainell Aldisworth, Rector, a light horse and saddle, furnished.
Bybury.	Nicholas Jennings, Vicar, a Coslett, fur.
<i>Miles Gloucester</i>	Pikes, 5 } { a sword, dagger, belt,
	Musketts, 2 } { and pike,
	Calliv, 7 } { a sword, dagger, belt, and pike,
	Horses, 1 } { a light horse and saddle,

FAIRFORD DECANAT.

Fairford.	Edmond James, Vicar, a pike, fur.
Hampton Meysey.	Sebastian Benfeild, Rector, a pike, fur.
Letchlade.	Hen. Gabbett, Vicar, a pike, fur.
Hatherepe.	Robert Weareing, Rect., a pike, fur.
Down Ampney.	Robert Alford, Vicar, a sword, dagger, and belt,
Shereborne.	Allexander Ready, a corslett, furnished.
Kempsford.	Hen. Blackborne, Vicar, a corslett, furnished.
Quenington.	Tho. Skinner, Rector, a corslett and head peece.
Eastletch	} Xoper Nocholson, Rector, a corslett and head peece.
Martin.	
<i>Miles Gloucester</i>	Pikes, 8 } p'cells, { a sword, dagger, belt, and corslett.

HAWKSBURY DECANAT.

Hawksbury.	Thomas Coup, Vicar, a Call', fur.
Yate.	Thomas Beineham, Rector, two musketts, fur.
Tormarton & Littleton.	} John Baber, a light horse, fur.
Puckle Church.	
Alderley.	George Edwardes, Vicar, a Calliu', fur.
Frene Acton.	Wm. Hiron, Rector, a Calliu', fur.
	Robert Hoop, Rector, a Calliu', fur.

Oldbury sup. mo ^l .	Wm. Leigh, Rector, a Call ^r , fur.
Marshfeild.	John Meredith, Vicar, a Call ^r , fur.
Derham.	John Hall, Rector, a Corslett, furnisht.
Coldaston.	John Tayler, Rector, a muskett, fur.
Wickwar.	Henry Bishop, Rector, a Call ^r , fur.
Bitton.	Henry Evans, Vicar, a Call ^r , fur.
Chipping Sodbury.	Marmaduke Chapman, a muskett, fur.
Charfeild.	Even Powell, Rector, a pike, fur.
Tithderrington.	Wm. Jones, Vicar, a Calliu ^r , fur.
Cromhall.	John Hole, Rector, a muskett, fur.
Tortworth.	John Wilmot, Rector, a Call ^r , fur.
Boxwell.	Robert Woodrose, Rect, a pike, fur.
Horton.	Andrew Thomas, Rect ^r , a muskett, fur.
Dodington.	Hugh Clun, Rector, a Calliu, fur.
Weston Birt.	Xoper Leigh, Rector, a Call ^r , fur.
Siston.	John Hemborne, Rector, a Call ^r , flaske, tuch box, and head peece.
Badmington magna.	Wm. Capel, Vicar, a sword, dagger, and belt.
Wapley.	John Mustra, Vicar, a sword, dagger, and head peece.

<i>Miles Gloucester</i>	Horses, 1	} p'cells. {	a sword, dagger. belt, head peece.
	Pikes, 3		
	Musketts, 7		
	Calliu ^r , 12		

DURSLEY DECANAT.

Berkeley.	Edw. Green, Vicar, a light horse, furnished.
Vley.	Jacobus Dalton, a Calle ^r , fur.
Rockhampton.	Hugh Stoddard, Rector, a sword, dagger, belt, head peece.
Bagpath.	William Fry, Rector, a Calliu ^r , fur.
Frempton.	John Sanak'e, Vicar, a Call ^r , fur.
Thornbury.	John Sprint, Vicar, a muskett, furnished.
Oselworth.	Wm. Pilesworth, Rector, a Call ^r , fur.

<i>Miles Gloucester</i>	Horses 1	} the totall number of {	Horses, 18
	Muskett, 1		Pikes, 39
	Call ^r , 4		Musketts, 25
			Calliv ^r , 67



Notes on the Parish Registers of Kempsford.

THE earliest register is a narrow folio parchment, with sheets loose and unbound, and a few margins worn and defective, but generally in good condition. The sheets appear to have been folded in sixes, and the first sheet of six leaves, or twelve pages, containing the records of almost 45 years, is missing. The entries begin at the top of the page, thus:—"Bapt. A.Do. 1573. Anna Fildman filia Johñes Fildman, bapt. decimo nono, die Aprilis." After this, the entries are in English, and the years are reckoned from March to March. The third entry reminds us of the classics in the rather unusual christian name of "Virgill." The baptisms in this year are eighteen, of which two are marked "spuria." There is one marriage, but no burial. After this, the baptisms vary from six to nineteen in a year. The highest number of marriages was seven in 1594. The highest number of deaths in 1583, 1590, and 1591, when there were 10, 9 and 9 respectively. In 1574 and 1597, there were no deaths and no marriage. In 1575 there were 6 baptisms only, all girls, one of whom was "spuria." The first death recorded, was Walter Wilks* in 1575. In 1581 "John Chamberlayne, Gent., and Elizab. Thinne" were married. The commonest surnames are Cove, Peart, Richins, Adams, Costard. The christian names are chiefly William, Anne, Robert, Humphrey, Katherine, Joan, John. In 1598, a confusion of pages occurs, and many entries are repeated. In 1599 begins "interred" instead of "was buried." A different handwriting comes in here. The previous entries have been copied by a scribe from the early paper register books, and the writing is neat, even, and of good style. After the interments for 1601, at the bottom of the page, is signed, H. Blackborne, clerk, Rob. Gynner, Thos Hewer, John Beyton, Churchwardens. After the entries for 1603: "From y^e aforesaid year of our Lord, 1602, untill y^e year 1618, y^e Register is defective." Same repeated on another page with "through negligence" added. On the next page, "Henry Blackburne, Vicar; Churchwardens, William Gynner and William Hewer." From 1618 to 1639 the entries are well and consecutively kept. In 1637, "Epaphroditus Munden was bapt." In the years 1639 to 1642 inclusive,

* The oldest legible tombstone in the churchyard in May, 1888, is "Here lyeth the | body of Francis | Wilkes, who was | buried ye xxii | day of March | An. Dom. 1634."

confusion and omission is the feature observable in the register book; 1643 to 53 is regular and orderly; the following memo. will explain why: "Memorand: that Edward Hitchman, Minister and Batchellour of Law, was inducted into the vicaridge of Kemsford (by Mr. Christopher Nicholason of Faireford) upon the 21st Day of March, Anno Dom. 1642."

This vicar entered all the burials by themselves, and also the baptisms. There are no marriages entered. No entries were made in this register from 1653 till the restoration of Charles II. in 1660, when the record goes on again as regularly as before. There is no note or memorandum either about the year 1649 or 1660. The burial of the vicar, Edward Hitchman, is noted 23rd, Aug., 1672. A fresh hand begins the entries for 1673, and the succeeding years are not so neatly kept as those before. The loose leaves of this No. I. Register Book end with the burial of "Sir Henry Frederick Thynne, Kt. and Bart. (forfiture paid) March 17th, 1679." The affidavits are noted for the years 1678-79. The baronet not being buried in woollen, a fine of £5 had to be paid. Only one reference to the civil war occurs thus: John the Soldier was buried 27th June, 1647."

The government of Oliver Cromwell, having abolished the book of common prayer, took from all incumbents the right to keep the parish records. A layman was appointed by the parish to keep the registers. As this Cromwellian book was often destroyed, it is a matter for congratulation that the parish of Kempsford has preserved its register of this period. It is a small 4to parchment book, well-bound in parchment, having many leaves cut out in the middle, but matter of great interest in the end:—

Page 1. February the 16th, 1653.

"Walter Couling, of Kempsford, being | chosen Register of the parish of Kempsford | aforesaid, and approved on according to the | Statute, was sworne the day and yeare | above written, to keep a true register | and fairly enter in writing in this book, | all publications, marriages, births of | children, and burialls of all sorts of persons, | and the names of every of them, and | the days of the month, and yeare | of publications, marriages, births, and | burialls, and the parents', guardians', and | overseers' names, before me."

John Gearing.

Leonard Cowling, appointed registrar, 20 Jan., 1655.

Then follow the births for 1653-54-55-56-57-58.

There is only one loose leaf of "publications" and marriages, of which the first is "Thomas Haynes and Mary Gillot were published 3 lordes days, beginning the 12th of March, 1653, and were married the 29th of March, 1654." The average of these "Publications" is three per year to 1657, when a gap occurs. Then follow what seems to be the clerk's memorandum of burials, baptisms, and marriages, from 1695 to 1700. The back of the book is filled with a list of the briefs sent into the parish. A page or two is wanting, but the list is perfect from 1694 to 1744. They deal mostly with fires, and are appeals from Great Britain and the Continent. The amounts collected are various, from nothing to £2 : 1 : 0; but 2/- to 2/6 is the commoner amount. "Buscot" fire, an appeal close to home, resulted in 00 : 00 : 00. So did many others. The amounts "in all" are returned to Cirencester by the churchwardens.

The second register is a thick folio parchment volume from 1686 to 1774: adorned with a most flourished title page—"Kempford Register, began by Mr. Huntington, Anno Dom. 1686." The "christenings" come first, and are of the usual character. The "marriages" are singular, in respect of so many strangers and non-residents. They average about 3 per year. From 1686 to 1700, out of the total of 22, there were 13 non residents. The first entry in the "burials" is John Scott, Vicar, 1686.

"Sojourners" were buried, and suicides were interred without Christian burial in 1754, &c., and in "1750, Mary Pert, dying excommunicate, was buried wthout ye office of Xtian burial, May 28." At the end of this Registrar are some interesting notes: as "Persons of this Parish Excommunicated: Mary Orchard, July 26th, 1743". Also "An account of the Vicars, since 1555," apparently began and written by Sam. Clark, A.M., Aug. 6, 1735, and continued by the succeeding vicars, until the present time. There are notes about population, thus:—

	1732	1810	1820	1830	1851	1861	1871
People ..	482	657	850	885	1003	1007	951
Houses..	109	—	—	—	—	—	—

In the baptismal register for 1813-40 there are many interesting parish memoranda by the Rev. Thomas Huntingford, Vicar; and a very complete account of the opening of the Church in 1858, after its restoration by the Rev. J. R. Woodford.

ADIN WILLIAMS.

The Deightons of Gloucester.

AS some reference to the Deightons occurs in the article on the Williams family, p. 112, *ante*, the following details may be of interest to the reader.

John Deighton, of St Nicholas, Gloucester, surgeon, sheriff of the city 1620 and 1624, had 3 sons: John born in 1605, who died in infancy; another of the same name born in 1607, and Thomas; and five daughters: Jane,* Frances, Katherine,* Mary, and Damaris, so that the inscription in St Nicholas church, copied by Bigland, is not quite accurate. A letter is extant in the Harleian MSS. which John Deighton wrote about 1636 to the editors of *Foxe's Acts and Monuments* to correct an error of Foxe's, respecting the martyrdom of Horne at Newent. In it he says he knew Foxe who died in 1587. This letter has been published in *Narratives of the Days of the Reformation*, edited by Nicholls (Camden Society).

In his will made 31 Jan., 1639, and proved 21 May, 1640, John Deighton leaves to his daughter Damaris and her heirs several houses in Westgate Street, some pieces of ground and leaseholds, and appoints her sole executrix. To Richard Deighton he leaves a pair of gloves, and appoints him one of the overseers of his will. Two of the witnesses are Nathaniel and Samuel Deighton. The parentage of John, Richard, Nathaniel, and Samuel Deighton is not known, and there is nothing in the will but the coincidence of an uncommon name to show that they were relatives. John Deighton's arms on his tombstone were, according to Bigland, *Argent*, a lion passant between three crosses crosslet fitché *gules*, the same as those borne by Robert Dighton, of Sturton, Lincolnshire, illegitimate son of Christopher Dighton, fourth in descent in the Lincolnshire pedigree of the family.

Richard Deighton was also a surgeon of St. Nicholas', Gloucester. He had a son Richard baptized in 1623, and two daughters. In 1636, he married secondly Elizabeth Whithorne, a widow with one son. By his will, dated 26 Dec., 1636, he bequeathed to his wife £20, and to his son Richard Deighton,

* Jane married John Lugg, who came of a very numerous and influential civic family in Gloucester. Katherine married Samuel Hagbourne at St. Nicholas Church, 26 Dec., 1633. The three sisters, Jane, Frances, and Katharine, with their respective spouses, sailed for New England, 1636-7, where descendants of the two first named live at the present.

"a bed with th' appurtenance." His two daughters were to have all his "household stuffe," and after the settlement of an account between him, his wife, and her son, the residue of his estate was to be equally divided, "with his studdie of books" among his four children. His "servant mayd" Joyce was to have 20 shillings for attending him in his sickness, and his son Richard Deighton was appointed executor. The testator died in the following year.

The second *John Deighton*, of Gloucester, was like his father, a medical man. He is called "Practitioner in Physic and Chirurgery" on his tombstone in St. Nicholas' Church, and in Dr. Munk's recently published Roll of the Royal College of Physicians, London, he is mentioned as practising in Bristol in 1665. He married Mary, daughter of Edmond Arislye, of Brooking House, Chasilton, Oxfordshire. In his will, dated 14 July, 1676, he leaves 10/- each to his son John, his "beloved aunt Mrs. Elizabeth Brown," and his "beloved kinswoman Katharine Walker," to buy memorial rings. His real property goes to his son, and his personal property to his wife, who is appointed sole executrix.

Another member of this family, probably son to the forgoing, 1642, July 7th, John, the sonne of Mr John Deighton (Baptisms), St. Nich. Parish Register, was *John Deighton*, minor canon and vicar of St. Mary de Lode in 1675. His wife was Anne, daughter of Francis Urutt, of Herefordshire, according to the inscription on their tomb in the cathedral, given by Bigland. He died in 1695, aged 53, and she in 1722, aged 78. They had a son John who died young, and a daughter Anne married to a gentleman named William Walter. To conclude this long list of John Deightons, there was another *John Deighton*, of Gloucester, who died on the 27 Jan., 1755, aged 61, and was buried at St. Mary de Crypt.

CONWAY DIGHTON.

St. Julia's, Cheltenham.



South Cerney Church.—The vicar of South Cerney has issued an appeal for £200 to rebuild the spire of that church. We print below what Mr. Hadow says concerning it.

This most interesting church consists of a nave with north and south aisles, a central tower, and chancel. The north and south doors, as well as the tower, are of the late Norman period.



The chancel and nave are of the 14th century. A spire of the same date was formerly on the tower, but was struck by lightning in 1857, and as the parishioners thought it endangered the safety of the church, they pulled it down, and all the stones are now lying on the north side of the churchyard.

Atkyns and Rudder both speak of its being "a handsome spire," and it was a landmark to the whole country round. It seems therefore sad that so ornamental a feature should be missing for want of the £200 which is the estimated cost of replacing it.

The architect, J. P. St. Aubyn, Esq., has most generously volunteered his services free, and it is a great wish of the present incumbent, the Rev. W. E. Hadow, to see the work carried out; but as the church is otherwise in excellent repair, he cannot feel justified in appealing to the parish and outside friends on any than archeological grounds.

Subscriptions may be sent to the vicar, or may be paid to the "South Cerney Spire Account" at the Capital and Counties Bank, Cirencester.

* * * * *

Notes about Lemington.

THIS rectory was appropriated to the Abbey of Tewkesbury. The date of the appropriation is not known; but, as it was made prior to the passing of the Vicar's Endowment Act, 15 Richard II., c. 6, there was no parliamentary authority for the endowment of a vicarage out of the rectory, and consequently none appears to have been ordained.

Lemington is not rated in the King's Books as a benefice, but is only stated to be part of the possessions of the Abbey of Tewkesbury, and worth in tithes, &c., £13. John Palmer is stated to be the farmer or lessee of the rectory.

In the Ministers' accounts of the abbey of Tewkesbury (No. I, *infra*), 32 Henry VIII., it appears that Palmer had taken a lease of the rectory, 24 Henry VIII., for a term of thirty-six years, at a rent of £13, and with the obligation of finding a chaplain to perform divine service.

On the termination of the conventual lease, the crown released the manor and rectory, 9 Elizabeth (No. II.), to William Palmer for forty years, at a rent of £13 4s., and with the obligation to find a sufficient chaplain to perform divine service. But this

obligation to find a chaplain appears to have been restricted to the payment of his stipend, as the crown expressly reserved the advowson of the chapel.

When this second lease expired, the crown granted the rectory to Sir Henry Fanshaw, John Osborn, and Francis Goston, in fee (No. III.), but on the express condition that they and their assigns should for ever pay the chaplain and all expenses connected with the chapel.

There is no evidence to show what sum was paid under either lease to the chaplain, except for the period between 1563 and 1603. During that time, as appears from a certificate of the Bishop of Gloucester in the Harleian Manuscripts (No. IV.), the curate's stipend was £5, and the rectory was worth 100 marks.

In 1707, the Bishop of Gloucester certified to the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty that the curate's stipend was £10, though the date at which it was raised to that amount is not known. The payment still remains at £10.

The rectory was granted on condition that the grantee would pay and support a chaplain.

This chapelry was augmented by Queen Anne's Bounty in 1737, which has made the chaplain a corporation sole under the 1 George I., c. 10, sec. 4, so that the curacy is no longer merely a stipendiary one, nor the curate removable at the will of the impropiator.

All the tithes of the rectory have merged under the Tithe Act, 6 and 7, William IV., c. 71, but by the 71st section of that act, any charge created on tithes before the passing of the statute remains in force.

In the baptismal register are entered the following notes:—In 1815, the Right Honourable Lord Redesdale gave to Lemington Church a silver cup and a silver plate, for the administration of the Holy Sacrament, upon each of which is engraved "Lemington Church"; Lady Redesdale at the same time gave a cloth and two Damask Napkins all marked "Lemington Church" for the Communion Table.

In 1839, the Rt. Hon^{ble} Lord Redesdale son of the above, beautified the Chancel by the gift of Communion Rails. At the same time, a new Communion Table corresponding with the Rails was added by the Parish. In 1844, the Rev. Thomas Bowstead, Curate of Lemington, presented a Communion Cloth for the above Table.

Toddenham Rectory.

AUGUSTIN WILLIAMS.

ABSTRACT No. I.

Exchequer: Ministers' Accounts. 32-3 Hen. VIII., No. 67.

Manor of Lemington, with tithes of the Chapel there.

Account of John Palmer, farmer of the King there for the time aforesaid.

The answers account (*inter alia*) for the Farm of all fruits and every the tithes and all mortuaries arising from the tenants of the said late Abbey [Tewkesbury], and the inhabitants and occupiers in Netherleminton, with all lands and tenements to the chapel there appertaining, and all and every the tithes, as well real as personal, within the lordship and manor aforesaid, so demised to John Palmer, Esq., by indenture dated 4 Jan., 24, Hen. VIII., for term of thirty-six years, rendering therefor annually £13 at the feasts of the annunciation of the Blessed Mary the Virgin, and St. Michael the Archangel equally. Also 2s. for the pittance of the convent of the said late Monastery, at the feast of St. Michael the Archangel only. Also the repairs of the entire lordship or manor aforesaid and all houses and tenements within the same lordship or manor, &c. The said John Palmer was to find one sufficient chaplain for the celebration of divine service in the chapel of Lymington aforesaid, and to make all repairs of the chancel of the said chapel, and of the houses to the said chapel appertaining, during the said term, and also to pay and support all other charges, ordinary and extraordinary, to the said lordship belonging, and to the said chapel appertaining or belonging, and thereof to exonerate the said late Abbey and convent and their successors during the said term. And for sufficient security in all and every the conditions aforesaid, &c., the said John Palmer entered upon his obligation of £20, as by his deed, and also by the said indenture is shown and fully contained, namely, as well as of £13 above received, as well as of 2s. for common fine, and 2s. for pittance to the convent.

ABSTRACT No. II.

Patent Roll: 9 Eliz., part 3, m. 7.

Grant by the Queen to William Palmer, Esq., of the manor of Netherlemington in co. Glouc. And all fruits and tithes, as well real as personal, within the manor. And all mortuaries arising from the tenants, inhabitants, or occupiers in Netherlemington aforesaid. And all the lands and tenements to the chapel there appertaining.

The Crown reserves all trees, &c., and the advowsons of churches and chapels within the limits of the manor.

To have and to hold the same for term of forty years, paying yearly £13 : 4s.

The said William Palmer is also to provide one good and sufficient chaplain or priest for the celebration of divine service in the chapel of Netherlemington, and all expenses connected with the same, also to pay and support all charges appertaining to the said chapel for the time aforesaid. The Crown exonerates him from the care of the chancel of the chapel and all houses to the same belonging. Liberty to cut timber to and for the use of the repairs of the chancel aforesaid.

Westminster, March 24, by Writ of Privy Seal.

ABSTRACT No. III.

Patent Roll : 6 James I., pt. 3.

Grant by the King to his subjects, Henry Fanshawe, Knt., and John Osborne and Francis Goston, Esquires, of *inter alia*.

And all and every those our tithes and fruits, as well real as personal, annually and from time to time increasing, growing, renewing or emerging within the lordship or manor of Netherlimington, *alias* Netherlemington, in our County of Gloucester. And all mortuaries arising from all the tenants, inhabitants, or occupiers in Netherlimington, *alias* Netherlemington, aforesaid, and all our lands and tenements to our chapel of Netherlimington, *alias* Netherlemington, in the same county of Gloucester, appertaining or belonging, now or late in the tenure or occupation of John Palmer or his assigns, by particular thereof, the annual rent or value amounted to 9l. : 6s. : 8d., and formerly parcell of the possessions of the late monastery of Tewkesbury.

And also and singular messuages, mills, houses, buildings, structures, barns, stables, dovehouses, orchards, gardens, lands, tenements, meadows, pastures, feedings, commons, demesne lands, glebe lands, ways, passages, lanes, wastes, diggings, heaths, moors, marshes, woods, underwoods, and trees, tithes of sheaves, blades of corn, and hay, wool, linen, canvas, and lambs, and all other tithes whatsoever, as well great as small, also oblations, obventions, fruits, profits, waters, fishings, sac and soc, military, warrens, mines, quarries, rents, reversions, and services, fee farms knight's fees, wards and marriages, escheats, reliefs, heriots, fines, amerci aments, courts leet, view of frankpledge, court and leet perquisites, and profits, and all to court leet and

view of frank pledge belonging, chattels, waifs, strays, natives, male and female, and villains with their sequels, estovers and common of estover, fairs, markets, tolls, customs, rights, jurisdictions, franchises, privileges, profits, commodities, advantages, emoluments, and hereditaments whatsoever, with every their appurtenances, &c., which to the above-named premises in any manner appertain, &c. To hold of us our heirs and successors of our manor of East Greenwich, in co. Kent, by fealty only in free socage, and not in chief nor by knight's service. And rendering and paying annually to us our heirs and successors of and for the premises in Netherlimington aforesaid, with the appurtenances, *9l. 6s. 8d.*

And the aforesaid Henry Fanshawe, John Osborne, and Francis Goston, for them, their heirs, executors, and assigns, agree with us, our heirs and successors, that they the said Henry Fanshawe their heirs and assigns, etc., will pay all charges, as well ordinary as extraordinary, of the chapel of Netherlimington aforesaid from time to time for ever; paying and supporting one sufficient chaplain or priest for the celebration of divine service in the chapel of Netherlemington aforesaid, and all just expences for the same; and thereof they will acquit, exonerate, and save harmless us, and our heirs and successors for ever.

Westminster, August 10, by Writ of Privy Seal.

ABSTRACT No. IV.

Harl. M.S., No. 594, fo. 225. (1563-1603).

Gloucester.

A true certificate of a letter concerning the estate of ecclesiastical livings late sent from the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury his Grace, unto the Rev. Father the Lord Bishop of Gloucester as followeth, viz. :—

Lemington.

Folio 246.—The Parsonage of Lemington is impropriate, and the L^d Henry Windsor is proprietary or farmer thereof, with 100 marks a year. There ys a Vicerridge endowed, but not presented unto.

The Curate's Stipend is £5 per annum.

Communicants, 60.

No recusants of any sort.



Gloucestershire Justices of the Peace.

FROM the Collections by Henry Powle, which have already supplied the readers of "Gloucestershire Notes and Queries" with much interesting information, I extract the lists of Justices, for the County of Gloucester, in the first years of the reigns of Richard III., Henry VII., Henry VIII., Mary, and in the 20th year of Charles II. The increase in their numbers as time flowed on is a fair index to the advance of the County population.

A.B.S.

NOMINE JUSTICIAR' AD PACEM IN COMITATU

GLOUCESTRE ANNO J^o RICH. 3^d. [1483.]

J. Epūs Wigorniensis,	Humphr. Starkey, mil,
Th. Epūs Hereford,	Tho. Tremayle,
Jo. Dux Norfolcie,	Wills: Catesby Armiger pro
Wills. Comes Arundell,	Corpor (<i>sic</i>),
Edw. Vicecomes Lisle,	Jo. Twynho,
Rich. Abbas Cirencester,	Tho. Lymericke,
*q Rich. Beauchampe de	Tho. Brigge,
Beauchampe, mil,	Tho. Whittington,
Walt. Deuvreux de Ferrers, mil,	Tho. Baynham,
Ric. Ratcliffe, mil,	Egid. Brigge.

NOMINA JUSTICIAR' AD PACEM COMIT.

GLOUCESTRE ANNO J^o HENR. 7ⁱ. [1485.]

Th. Archiepus Eborum,	q Thomas Tremayle,
J. Epūs Wigorn,	Johēs Syntlowe mil,
Th. Epūs Hereford,	Tho. Cockesey mil,
Jasper dux Bedford,	Will Tyler mil,
Wills. Comes Arundell,	Tho. Crofte,
Wills. Com. Nottingham,	q Will. Weynell,
Edward Grey Vicecomes Lisle,	q Tho. Morton,
Ricus. Abbas Cirencistre,	q Tho. Whittington,
Johēs Abbas Winchcomb,	q Johēs Walshe,
Ricūs Beauchampe de	q Tho. Baynham,
Beauchampe,	q Will. Baynham.
q Humphr. Starkey mil,	

NOMINA JUSTICIAR' AD PACEM IN COMITATU

GLOUCESTRE ANNO J^o H. 8. [1509.]

W. Epūs Lincoln,	q Walter Rowdon,
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* Perhaps this q may signify quorum.

Edward dux Buckingham,	Johes Whittington,
Tho. Com. Arundell,	q Tho. Godman,
Johes Abbas Cirencestra,	Edmund Tame,
Robert Brudenell,	Edmund Wykes,
Wills Gwuyll,	Will Dennys,
Gilbert Talbott mil,	Ricūs Polie,
Tho. Inglefield mil,	Johes Butler,
Wills Vdale mil,	Wills Kingston,
Robert Poyns mil,	Chr. Baynham,
Egidius Brigge mil,	q Jo. Brooke,
Alexander Baynham mil,	Wills Tracy,
Mauritius Berkeley mil,	q Wills Freme,
Petrus Newton,	q Roger Porter,
q Wills Rudhall,	q Robert Wye.
Tho. Poyns,	

NOMINA JUSTICIAR' AD PACEM IN COMITATU

GLOUCESTRE ANNO j^o ED. 6ⁱ. [1547].

Edward Dux Somerset,	q Daniel Brooke Serviens
q Wills Paulett dns St. John,	ad legem,
John Russell mil dns Russell,	Ric. Morgan Serviens ad legem,
Jo. Com Warwicke magnus	Hugo Cowen.
Camerar Anglie,	q Geo. Throckmorton,
q Tho. Seymour mil dns Seymour	q Ric. Hassell,
q Ricūs Epūs Coventr and	q Arthur Porter,
Lichfield,	Nich. Arnold,
p Ro. Epūs Assauensis,*	Hu. Dennys,
q J. Epūs Gloucestre,	q Geo. Willoughby,
Walter dns Ferrars,	q Ric. Jerniyn,
Edw. dns Powye,	q Jo. Palmer,
q Rad. Sadler mil,	q Ric. Colton,
Rob. Townsende mil,	q Tho. Throckmorton,
Edmund Menyn mil,	Tho. Smith,
Tho. Bromley mil,	Jo. Trye,†
q Wills Portman mil,	Tho. Harnold,
Ric. Devereux,	Wills Lyggen,
q Antho. Kingston mil,	Ric. Brayne,
q Edw. Came mil,	Antho. Boucher,
q Jo. Bridges mil,	Rad. Norwood,

* Bishop of St. Asaph, Robert Warton, or Parfew, Abbot of Bermondsey, elected 8th June, 1536. Translated to Hereford, 1554.

† Probably of the Leckhampton family now (1891) represented by Rev. R. E. Trye, Rector of Leckhampton.

q Antho. Hungerford mil,	Ed. Bridges,
Walt. Dennys mil,	q Ric. Tracy,
q Jo. Seyntlowe mil,	Egid. Pole,
q Jo. Packinton mil,	Hugo. Westwood,
Rad. Lyggen mil,	q Jo. Warneford,
Walt. Buckler mil,	Tho. Baskerfield,
Maur. Dennys mil,	Jo. Georges,
Jo. Price mil,*	q Ric. Pate.
Adam Mytton,	

NOMINA JUSTICIAR' AD PACEM IN COMIT.

GLOUCESTRE ANNO j° MAR.

q Nicol. Wigorn Epūs dns Præses Concilij Sui infra Principalitat
Suam Wall.

Wills Co Wigorn,	Tho. Bill mil,
Wills Com Pembroch,	q Jo. Pollard,
Walter Vice Com Hereford,	q Ricūs Hassell,
Rob. Epūs Assavensis,	q Jo. Welshe,
q Tho. Bromley mil,	q Griffin Leyson, legum Dr,
q Ric. Morgan mil,	q Hugo Cown, legum Dr,
q David Brooke mil,	q Jo. Scudamour,
q Rob. Townsend mil,	q Wills Symonds,
Wills Portman mil,	q Reginald Corbett,
Jo. Whiddon Justiciar ad placita,	q Ed. Plowden,
Georg. Herbert mil,	Ric. Germyn,
Ricus. Maunsell mil,	Chr. Baynam,
Edw. Came mil,	Tho. Baskervyle,
Tho. Jones mil,	Wills Rede sen,
Tho. Stradling mil,	Wills Rede iun,
Andr. Corbett mil,	Ric. Pauncefoot,
Jo. Wogan mil,	q Arthur Porter,
q Jo. Price mil,	q Wills Lyggen,
Adam Mitton mil,	Hugo Dennye,
q Jo. Bridges mil,	q Ricūs Colton,
Antho. Kingston mil,	Tho. Throckmorton,
q Rob. Morton mil,	q Hugo Westwood,
Egid. Poole mil,	R. Brayne,
Edm. Bridges mil,	q W. Bridgeman,
	Geo. Huntley.

* Query if employed in surveying the monasteries doomed to destruction.
Ob. about 1553.

NOMINA JUSTICIAR' AD PACEM IN COM. GLOUC.

22 CAROLI SECUNDJ.*

- q Orlando Bridgeman mil and Baron, Custos sigillj.†
 John L^d Roberts, Custos priuat sigille.
 q Geo. D. of Buckingham magister equor.
 q James D. of Ormond Seneschal hospitij.
 q Henry Marquis of Worcester.
 q Robt. E. of Lynsey Magnus Camerar Angl.
 q Edward E of Manchester Camer hospitij.
 q Richard E of Carbery Præses Wall.
 q Lyonell E of Middlesex.
 q James E. of Newborough + *Wm Bp of Gloucester.*
 q Geo. L. Berkly.
 q Matthew Hale Capital Baro Scaccar.
 q Tho. Twysden Justiciar Banci reg.
 q Will. Wyld Justiciar Banc. Comm.
 q Will. Morton Justic. B.C.
 q Job. Charlton Capital Justiciar Cestr.
 q S^r Francis Fane mil Baln.
 q S^r Baynham Throckmorton mil and Bar.
 q S^r Hen. Frederik Thynne.
 q S^r Will Ducey.
 q S^r Edw. Bathurst.
 q S^r Jo. Newton.
 q S^r Will. Juxon. +
 q S^r Chr. Gyse. +
 q S^r Rich. Cox.
 q S^r Rob. Atkyns mil Baln sollicitat Regin.
 q S^r Edmund Bray.
 q S^r Tho. Overbury.
 q S^r Tho. Stevens.
 S^r Gabr. Lowe.
 S^r Tho. Howe + *Humphry Hooke.*
 q Euan Seye Servient ad legem.
 q Will. Dutton.
 q Tho. Marriott.
 q Jo. George.
 q Edw. Rich.

Baronett.

Johes Tracy.

Will. Keyt.

* "The names that are Crost were left out of Commission of the peace, Aug., 1670, and the names on the side [here printed in italic], were then added."

† Lord Keeper, Aug. 31, 1667.

q Jo. Howe.	
q Tho. Master.	
q Laur. Bathurst.	
q Jo. Codrington.	
q Rich. Atkyns.	
q Siluan Wood. +	
q Jo. Stevens. +	
q Jo. Smith.	
Will. Stratford.	
q Will. Selwyn. +	
q Fleetwood Dormer.	
Hen. Powle. +	<i>Thomas Smith.</i>
Tho. Estcourt.	
q Will. Morgan.	
q Rich. Dowdswell.	
Rich. Daston.	
q Rich. Baugh.	
q Tho. Rich.	
Edw. Cooke.	
q Dun. Colchester.	
q Tho. Rawlyns. +	<i>John Browning.</i>
q Phil. Sheppard. +	<i>Henry Milborne.</i>
H. Browne.	<i>John Holmes.</i>
Mich. Rutter.	<i>Henry Norwood.</i>
Jo. Gyse.....	<i>William Cooke.</i>
Jo. Meredyth. +	
Hen. Syme. +	<i>Henry Denny.</i>



The Browning Family.—The inquisition taken in the fourth year of Charles I., after the death of John Browninge, late of Cowley, *i.e.*, Coaley, gent., states that he was seized, *inter alia* of four acres of meadow in a common meadow called Whitney, and in one meadow called Moremead, containing four acres in Cowley and Uley, late parcel of the manor or capital messuage called White Court, in Uley, that they were held of George, Lord Berkeley, as of the Castle of Berkeley, and suit of his Hundred Court of Berkeley from three weeks to three weeks, and are worth in all outgoings beyond reprises three shillings and fourpence; that John Browning, his son and heir, was aged 23 years at the time

of his father's death; and Christian, his relict, is still living at Cowley. John Browning died at Cowley the 7th of August last.

The following note, we believe, is taken from one of Smyth's unpublished manuscripts, but we have not been supplied with the exact reference.

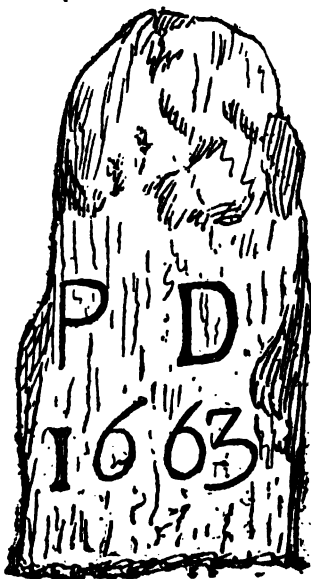
Thomas Browninge, of Ewley, sonne of Giles, holdeth of the castle of Berkeley, by knight service, one messuage with th'app'tenance and divers lands, meadow, and pasture, thereto belonging, commonly called one quarter yard land, containing by estimation xx. acres, now in the tenure of the said Thomas, late parcel of the said manor of Ewley, and which the said Giles purchased of Sir Richard Berkeley aforesaid.



Mere Stone at Dursley.

WE give here a sketch taken in 1868 of an old boundary stone which marks the limits of the parish of Dursley from Cam, and is, we believe, still in existence. It is situated at the Sandpits, on the road from Dursley to Berkeley, at the corner of a narrow bridle path which leads up to Stinchcombe hill. It is remarkable that this stone in so exposed a situation should have remained thus perfect for so many years.

We shall be glad to receive particulars of other ancient parish boundary stones in Gloucestershire.



Gloucestershire Wills (*continued*).

Henry Acton, of Longhope and Upton St., Leonards, gent., 8 May, 1631. To be buried in the church of Longhope; names son William Acton, gent., gives to him, furniture in my house at

Snedham, in the parish of Upton St. Leonards; daughter Elizabeth, wife of William Tyler; daughter Alice, wife of Thomas Nurse; daughter Avice, wife of John Woodward; Johanne, daughter of said John Woodward, my god-daughter; grandchild Henry, son of William; grandchild Henry Tyler; grandchild Henry Nurse; servant Anne Woodward; residue to daughter Anne Woodward, sole executrix; William Acton, 'my sonne and heire', and John Woodward, 'my sonne in law,' to be overseers; Witnesses—Thomas Nurse, William Acton, John Woodward and Richard Hill, scripsit.

Proved at Gloucester.... 1631.

John Castell, the elder, of Southam, in the parish of Bishops Cleeve, Gloucestershire, yeoman, by will dated 17 May, 1618, desires to be buried in the churchyard of Bishops Cleeve; to his four daughters, Ann, Abigail, Margaret and Elizabeth, if they marry with the consent of the executrix, £20 each; to son John Castle, (*sic*) £20; to son Richard Castle, £20 when of age; mentions his father-in-law, Thomas Pearse, of Budsaye; residue to wife, Johane, who is to be sole executrix.

Proved, 6 October, 1620, by Johane Castell, the relict.

P.C.C., 90, Soane.

John Castle, of Sowtham, (*sic*) co. Glo'ster, yeoman; will dated 10 June, 1672; leaves to brother Richard Castle, £20 and two acres of land at Sowtham; to sister Sarah Castle, £20; residue to brother Robert Castle and sister Mary Castle, who are to be executors.

Proved, 27 Nov, 1675, by the said executors.

P.C.C., 109, Dyer.

Richard Castell, of Morton Henmarsh [Moreton in the Marsh], co. Glo'ster, yeoman, leaves to his daughter Susanna all his goods, houses and lands; if the said daughter shall die without issue, the property to pass to the overseers of the poor of the towns of Morton Henmarsh and Cowhonybourne, co. Glo'ster, in trust to pay to William Castell and Richard Castell, sons of testator's brother, Benjamin Castell, £20 each when of age, and £20 to Job Greening, of Bourton on the Hill, mercer, to be equally divided amongst his children; the income from the residue of the property to be used by the said overseers, in apprenticing poor children $\frac{2}{3}$ rd to town of Morton and $\frac{1}{3}$ rd to

Cowhonybourne; daughter Susanna, to be sole executrix; will dated 14 May, 1687.

Proved, 20 Sep. 1687, by the said daughter Susanna Castell.
P.C.C., 113, Foot.

Edward Barnard, of Flaxley, gentleman; will 25 March, 1570. To daughters Anne and Wynyfride Barnard, my lease of Flaxley, all oxen, shepe, &c.; to my cousin Anthony Kingstone, all such lands, lordshippes, woodes, royalties, right and interest, which I had of my brother Edmund Kingstone and my sister Anne Kingstone, they discharging my executors and assigns of all such summes of money as I am bound to pay to each of his brothers and sisters and to his father, and one annuity I am bound to pay to my brother Nycholas; my brother Jerome Bernarde to have immediately on my death, the assignment of the bailywicke of the King's Barton and Dudston, which I had of John Wymarde, which bailywick, I have sold to him; sister Kingston to have the bringing up of my two daughters; I acknowledge that my brother Jerome Bernarde, at the hour of making hereof, oweth me nothing, but that he hath fully satisfied and contented me; to cousin Marie Buston, at the birthe of her next childe, two oxen, forty shepe, and threescore lambs, or else £20 in money; to brother Nicholas Barnard, £20; cousin Anthony Kingston, my brother Jerome, my brother Nicolas, Mr. Grelis (?) Payne and Thomas Llewlln, to open all my coffers and other chambers; to Mrs. Payne and Llewlln, 20s. a pece; to Thomas Bassett, for his true service, £20, and I further discharge him of all accompts and reckonnynge between us; all other goods not bequeathed, my debts and funeral expenses being paid, I give and bequeath to my cousin Anthony Kingstone, and my brother Nicholas, whom I make executors.; to Harry and Anthony Kingstone, during their lyves, to each of them 40s. by yeare; witnesses—John Hampton, William Asfowle, William Boucher, Jerome Barnard, Anthony Kingston, Stephane Barston, Nicholas Barnard, and Thomas Bassette.

Proved at Gloucester, 13 April, 1570.

George Barron, of Frocester, will, 28 Aug., 1706. I, George Barron, of Frocester, gent.; to grand-daughter Ann Astill, wife of Abraham Astill, of Little Deane, gent., the messuage I now dwell in, and lands in Frocester, for the term of one year and six months after my decease; to grand-daughter Elizabeth Haven,

wife of William Haven, the said messuage and land, at the expiration of the said one year and six months, if she be alive; to grand-daughter Mary, wife of John King, a tenement and lands in Frocester, called Shepton's, now in the tenure of Daniel Rennet; grand-daughter Margaret, wife of John Smith; to grand-son William Barrow, land called Marles; grand-son Nicholas Barrow; Ann Astill, residuary, legatee and sole executrix. Witnesses—John Well, Richard Haven, and John Trigg.

Proved at Gloucester, 19 July, 1708.

George Barron, of Little Deane, will, 1 August, 1707. Names—brother Nicholas Barron, of Frocester, yeoman; to William Haven, John Smith, and Thomas Vaughan, of English Bicknor, yeoman, the messuage called Crowles or Cowles, upon trust; wife Ann Barron; eldest son Hubert Barron; second son George Barron, £150 at 22; daughter Ann Barron, £100 at 22; daughter Mary Barron, £100 at 22; daughter Hester Barron, £100 at 22. Witnesses—James Graie, Phillip Penn, and Is. Trigg.

Proved at Gloucester, 11 July, 1708.

Thomas Baynham, clarke, parson of Yate, will, 25 August, 1622; I, Thomas Baynham, of Yate, to be buried in the chancel of Yate church; names—son Henry, son Edward, son Robert, of Bristol; to the poor of Yate, 10s.; to servant Katherine, 20s.; to grand-child John Baynham, book, &c.; residue to son Addam Baynham. Witnesses—Thomas Hughes, Elnor Neale and Katherine Whitte.

Proved at Gloucester, December, 1622.

John Berrow, of Baddam's Field, in the parish of Newland, gent.; to eldest son John Berrow, the messuage, tenement, lands, &c., situated in Breime, in the parish of Newland, and also one tenement in Aylberton, in co. Gloucester; to second son James Berrow, two tenements in Rockhampton, now in the tenure of William Lucke, which I purchased of Edward and John Madocke; to third son Richard Berrow, one tenement or tanhouse in Alvington in the tenure of Richard Allen, tanner; to eldest daughter Martha, a tenement called the Swan, in Blakney, in the possession of William Browne; to daughter Mary, messuage, gardens, &c., which I have in Blakney, not already disposed of, adjoining to the house and backside of John Bucke, sometime in the possession of Jane Hodges, on the one side, and the

messuage and backside of William White, weaver, on the other side; to youngest daughter Susan Allvey, the messuage, &c., in Huelsffield; to daughters Martha and Mary, the messuage, &c., called Baddam's field, now in my own occupation, which I bought of Mr. Kedgwin, for four score and nineteen years, if I myself and James Gough, or either of us shall so long live; should the said lease determine before the said term expires, then my said daughters to have the messuage tenement in Newnham, otherwise the tenement in Newnham, to go to son John; residue to wife and children; Mary my wife, and John Berrowe, of Awre, esquire, and George Kenn, of Field Court, to be executors. Witnesses—Henry Gaynsforde, William Tregnewe, and John Butler; will dated, 4 November, 16..

Proved at Gloucester, 21 November, 1645.

Sir George Beynham, of Clorewall, Knt. Dated 9 June, 1546. "I, George Beynam, of Clorwell, in the County of Gloucester, Knight, &c." "My bodie to be buried in p'ishe church of Nulonde." To the Cathedral Church of the Trinity at Gloucester, 4^d. "All my lands and tenements in Gloucester, Hereford, Wilts, Monmouth, or elsewhere, to be divided into three parts: the first part to the use of Christopher, my sonne and heir apparent, whom I recognysshē to be the King's highness warde yf he be within age at the tyme of deathe." "The second part to my well beloved wife, Cecely," for her life, and after her death to son Christopher and his heirs, viz:—the Manors of Habynhall (Abenhall), Michell Deane, Lytill Deane, Netherley, and Hathways in Ruardeane, with their appurt's in the County of Gloucester, "the manor of Bykyrton, Putley, and King's Capull, in the countie of Hereford, and all lands, &c., lyinge in the towne of Chepstow and Hardwick, in the countie of Monmouth." The third part to said wife, "my well beloved father-in-lawe Sir John Gage, Knight, Anthony Welch and Walter Apbt (?), esquires, my brethren-in-lawe," and William Wyrall, of Bycknor, gent., in trust, out of the rents to reserve £1000, viz:—"the manor of Hathaways, lying within the p'ishe of Sant Breuells, with all my lands and tenements in Stowe, the manor Harthille, in p'ishe of Huellisfelde, in the County of Gloucester, the lordshippe of Astin Ingen, in the Countie of Hereforde; also two parts of the manor of Wroughton, in the Countie of Wiltes," to pay the said £1000 to "my daughters Joane, Dorothy, Mary, Anne, Phillip, and Allice," viz:—£200 to

each on marriage, if with consent of mother and trustees. Wife to have use of my indenture lands, Caldowe (? Callowe), and a pasture called the Ruddings, until said son Christopher is 22.

William Webb, of Wroughton, to have one year's rent of the parsonage of Wesbury, also the corn there growing, he being owed by me four score pounds; after the expiration of the year, the profits to be set aside for the use of the child my wife goeth with. If she has no child, or it die, then the monies to be divided between the younger sons, and at the expiration of the nine years, the said parsonage to son and heire. Wife and son and heire to have the profits for ten years of the ffishinge which I have in farme of the Kinges Majestie in Monmouth water," to revert at the end of ten years to son and heir, wife to provide during that time, the younger sons with meat, drink, &c., each of them then to receive £6 : 13 : 4 a year out of my manor of Wrington, payable quarterly. To son Christopher, chain of gold of 14 oz., and certain apparel named; the residue of cloths amongst the younger sons. Residue of goods to wife and son and heir. To son Christopher, "my Pavilion and tent, with all my Pvey Cottes and other harnes, with other harnes, and necessities belonging to the Warres." To son Christopher, a colte of dune color and three mares, one grey, and the other two in Tewkesbury Park. To son Richard, a grey colte. To son John, a colte. To niece Joane Welch, £40, being her grandmother's bequest for her to have at marriage. To servant Edward Hall, the parsonage barn of Newlands, for the term of six years, except the tithe, he to pay the King's priest's wages. To servant Henry Houghton, 13s. 4d. To servant Richard Dyxson, 2 heifers. To each other servant 6s. 8d., including butler and cook. To bailiff Symons, a discharge of the rent for three years of the house of the lordship of Aston. To my kynsman and servant Phillipe Beynam, a white gelding, which was late my ladie my mother's. To five women servants each 6s. 8d. The £7 due from Phillip Hardman, for the grove called Brome Hill is bequeathed to Joane Farnold, and also to her the proceeds of the wood in Aston called Aston Wood, which is adjoining Newents Wood. Wife and overseers to sell the grove in the manor of Pliddislowe [Blidislow], called Pyrchin grove, the money to be paid to Roger Heynes in recompense of his money. The inventory of plate recites—two basins with ewers of silver, three great silver pots, two small silver pots, two great gilt salts, one with cover, two small ones, two pair of

silver salts, parcel-gilt, two great gilt bowls, two gilt standing cups with covers, four gilt goblets, two flat silver pieces, two gilt ale cups and covers, one dozen gilt spoons, one dozen and a half white spoons, two silver candlesticks. "Alsoe here doth infolowe of such plate and other ornaments as are of the Chappell s'vice of Clorewell," Imprimis two silver candlesticks, a cross of silver, a paxe of silver and gilt, two cruetts, two chalyses, two peyre of vestments, one of crymson velvet, three other payr of vestments. All which plate abovenamed, and ornaments of the Chappell, for the meynenance of s'vice of God there, I will devise and give to my son and heir, reserving to wife Cecily the use of part of the said plate to the value of 100 marks sterling for the term of her natural life. Debts oweing by Sir George Beynam. To my son Henry Jernyngham, esquire, £111; John Bryddeman, of Michael Deane, £20; Henry Brayne, of London, £26; Edward James, £20; Margaret Bayley, for rent of seven acres, £4:4:0; nephew Francis Welch owes six score pounds for his wardship; to my well-beloved father-in-law Sir John Gage, Knight, a Cassall of goshawk; the same to cousin Thomas Abridges; to brother-in-law Anthony Welch, a hand gun; to brother Walter Apbt, a little cross-bow; the same to brother-in-law Thomas Myll. Residue to wife Cecely, who with Sir John Gage and Thomas Abridges are executors. Overseers—Anthony Welch, Walter Apbt, and William Wyrall. William Wyrall to have a fair young breeding mare. Witnesses—Thomas Mille, Roger Ford, William Wyrall, and John Williams, vicar of Trinity, Gloucester, also eleven witnesses to the fishing of Monmouth, and all the residue of the will.

P.C.C., Popuhwell, 19.

Proved, 4 Dec., 1548.

William Purnell, of Dursley, clothier, 1 Jan., 1649; to be buried in the chancel of Dursley Church; my wife Jane; brother Thomas Purnell; children, John, my eldest son and his wife, Thomas, Edward, Robert, Anne, and William; seven acres of wood, and wood ground in Uley, which I purchased of George Marten, to son Thomas; also lands in North Nibley, which I purchased of my brother Thomas Purnell and William Hopton, and the house by me lately built upon part of the said land, also lands bought of Nathaniel Dyrryott, Martha his wife, and Nathaniel their son, also mention of Thomas their son; to son Thomas, messuage at Tilsdowne, Cam, which I lately purchased

of Henry Trotman, gentleman, and Anne his wife, and John Trotman their son, clerk, heir apparent of the said Henry, by deed of feofment, dated 27 April, 1648; also to son Robert, two meadows in Slimbridge, called Sparkmead and Fillymore, which I have purchased of my said brother Thomas Purnell and William Hopton; also 4 acres of arable land lying at Norman's Hill, Cam, which I hold by lease of Robert Webbe; also I give him 11 acres of land, in the west field, which I lately bought of William Fillimore, for all the years I have therein to come, also 8 acres in the Westfield, which I bought of John Tillardan; to son Edward, a meadow in Halmerfield, Cowley; to daughter Anne Purnell, £400; she is to marry Joseph Prickman; to my eldest son John Purnell, a ring, etc.; Edward Morse and Mary my grand children, my wyne licence to go to my wife in lieu of jointure. Overseers—Mr. William Orchard, of Nibley, brother Thomas Purnell, and son John; to Archard, 3 yards of my best cloth; to my brother, 6 yards of the same; mention made of the Wyron well. Witnesses—William Purnell, John Purnell, and William Purnell, and William Stevens Scrivener.

Proved, 16 May, 1650.

P.C.C., Pembroke, 18.

John Tayer, of Thornbury, gent. Freehold lands in Thornbury, to Henry Weare, of Bristol, gent., and W^m Raymond, of Thornbury, gent., in trust for my mother and brother Edward, and sisters Sarah, Elizabeth, and Esther; my brother Thomas Tayer; friends, Miles Phillipson, esq., Sir Thomas Nevill, bart., and John Dimmery. Witnesses—Nic. Veele, Andrew Whitfield; Catherine Tyler, and John Dimery.

Proved, 26 Nov., 1703.

P.C.C., Degge, 202.

William Wintle, of Ardens, Westbury, gent., 6 Sept.; 1638, to be buried in the parish church of Westbury; George Wintle, my son and heir, and William Wintle, his son and heir; William Wintle, son of Samuel Wintle and Sarah his wife; William Bellamey, son of William and Elizabeth Bellamey; William Bellamy, son of Joseph and Mary Bellamy; to the three children of Nicholas and Dorothy Nelme; my four daughters, Mary Bellamy, Elizabeth Bellamy, Dorothy Nelme, and Sarah Wintle before named; Sylvester and Mary, daughters of my son William Wintle; residuary legatee and executors, Mary my wife, and Joseph my son. Witnesses—William Wintle, Thomas Watts, and Ellinor Mabson.

P.C.C., Campbell, 11.

Robert Willoughby, of Maismore, gent., Master of Arts, and Practitioner of Phisicke, 11 March, 1638. To my daughter Ellinor Banister, 20/-; to daughters Rodagon and Katharine Willoughby, 40/-; to the poor of Maismore, where I have a copyhold, 10/-; residue to Margaret my wife, whom I appoint my executrix. Witnesses—Thomas Hayes, Henry Wooddeson.

Proved, 15 Feb., 1641, by the relict. *P.C.C., Campbell, 10.*

Edward Bassett, of Uley, gentleman, 20 Jan., 1659. Overseers—my honoured cousin Jeffery Daniel, Esq., and honoured friend Abraham Knightscot, *sic.* Esq.; to my son, if he be not married to one Dina Shipton, all my lands and houses that I have, and if it shall happen that he is married, or is ever married to her, then it shall not be lawful for him to challenge any of my land leases or houses; but I freely give him my house and tenement called Muttrell, now in the hand of John Cooper, tenant; if he shall not be married to her, then he is to have all my lands, but if otherwise, my daughter Frances Bassett to have all my lands she is have a portion of £500.

Proved by William Bassett, executor according to the tenor, the last day of Feb., 1662. *P.C.C., Juxon, 14.*

Elizabeth Bassett, of Uley, widow, 8 April, 1710. To be decently buried; "I hereby order [my executors] to put a large marble tombstone on my late husband and myself, in our chapel, in the church of Uley aforesaid, such a one as there now lies on the late sepulchre of Robert Bassett, gent., deceased"; to my grand daughter Elizabeth Westcombe, £40, to be added to the £25 left in my hands by my late husband's will, and to be paid her at the age of 21, or marriage, with remainder to her three brothers now living, with remainder to any other children of my daughter Joanne Westcombe; to my grandson Edward Bassett Westcombe, £5, in addition to the £5 left him by my husband, to bind him apprentice; to my daughter Mary Bassett, £80; to my daughter Joanne, wife of Mr. John Westcombe, £10; to my daughter Dionisia, £10; to George Dansey, son of Morris Dansey, £5; to the two eldest of my daughter Jackson's children, £5 apiece; to my daughter Dionisia, a broad pin of gold; John Glanvill, esq., Mr. Robert Kellowe, and Mrs. Eyres; to John Adye, Morris Dansey, Joseph Hill, and James Lord, a guinea each; to my son William Bassett, gent., my great silver tankard, that on which is engraved

the Bassett arms, and the furnaces in the kitchen, in our house in Uley, and all the timber and stone about the house, and the furniture about the bed in the chamber I now lye in, etc.; to my daughter Mary, my wooden bowl, etc.; my daughter Joanna Westcombe, my silver pottenger; my daughter Mary, all my small pieces or utensils of brass; tables in the parlour to son William, to remain as standards in the house; Mrs. Elizabeth Saunders; residuary legatees and executors, son William and daughter Mary; my kinsman Gyles Estcourt, of Nimpsfield, gent., and John Jackson, clerk, now minister of Uley, to be overseers. Witnesses—John Clarke, Jane Hill, and Elizabeth Saunderson.

Proved by both executors, 7 Aug., 1710.

P.C.C., Smith, 175.



Cam Independent Chapel.—On the first page of the registers at the independent chapel at Upper Cam are entered the following resolutions, which will be of interest as illustrating the management of a dissenting congregation in the early years of the last century:

AT the Meeting House in Cam Nov^r 8th 1704

The following Resolutions were there agreed to by such of y^r chief Members of y^r Congregation as were then present.

It is agreed

1st That there shall be made at y^r doors of our assembly four quarterly Collections in a Year for pious and charitable uses.

2 That the Money which has been and shall be so collected shal be deposited in the hands of Daniel Fowler.

3 That Joseph Twemlow, John Phillimore, senior, Richard Hickes, William Hickes, Thomas Small, Michael Bayley, Daniel Fowler, Daniel Phillimore, John Phillimore, Junior, Sam^l Oliver, Thomas Pope, John Pope, John Baker, & George Minett shal have an equal & joynt right to dispose of this Charity money.

4 That no particular person shall dispose of any of this money, but when any Case is offer'd notice shal be given on y^r Lord's day before, for such as are concerned to meet, & a majority of them y^t appear at y^t time shal have a right to determine y^r Case either not to give any thing to it, or to fix y^r sum to be given.

5 That the several sums so agreed to be given, shal be disbursd by Daniel Fowler out of y^r money y^t is in his hands to y^r Persons & for y^r uses agreed upon.

6 That a distinct Acc^t be kept in this Book of the particular sums put into Daniel Fowler's hands, of every Collection, & of y^e several sums paid out by him pursuant to y^e fore specified Agree^{mt}.

Decem^{ber} 13th 1704

It is agreed

1st That two shillings & six pence by Quarter shal be paid to Eliz. Purchase for cleaning y^e Meeting house, the first payment to commence at Christmas next

2 That one shilling and two pence shall be the stated sum to be given to every Brief and if it be thought necessary to allow more, notice shall be given on the Lord's day for the members to meet that they may determine what shal be given.

3 That the Money collected at every sacram^t shall be deposited in the hands of J: Phillimore; that the next Lecture day after y^e Sacram^t y^e Members shall meet to determine what poor Members of y^e Congregation shal share in that Charity & what shall be given to each of them & that a distinct Account of this matter shal be kept in this Book.

In another part of the volume we find:

Memorandum there is always allowed to the Woman that fetches the Elements, threepence for Bread, and sixpence for her Trouble in making the Elem^{ts} ready by cutting the bread, and for washing the Table-Cloth.



A Gloucestershire Superstition. — An old Peninsular veteran who lived at Uley, and had lost his leg while on service, and was present at Corunna, told me when he was a little over 90, that he could just recollect a skeleton being found in a ditch near his home. It was believed to be that of a Scotch pedlar who had been lost sight of, and probably murdered some time before, and he added "It was taken up to the church, and laid in the porch three Sundays." "Why," I asked. "Because," he said, "if the man as murdered him came by, it would bleed.

A. M. B.



Queries and Replies.

The Oliver Family.

[Reply to No. 1964, Vol. iv., p. 672].

- I. JOHN OLIVER, of Bristol, ironmonger, owned lands in Bedminster. Will proved P.C.C. in 1713. By Hannah, his wife, he had issue:—
 - i. *Thomas Oliver*, of Bristol, cheesemonger. Will proved P.C.C. 1739, married Margaret, and had issue a daughter, Dorothy, wife of John Watts.
 - ii. *James Oliver*.
 - iii. *Joseph Oliver*, living 1750, married Dioness, daughter of Thomas Warren, and had issue—
 1. John Oliver, married Mary, daughter of.....
 2. Joseph Oliver, of Christ Church, Oxford, matriculated 20 April, 1761, æt. 19, B.A. 1765, died at Bristol, 30 Sep., 1765. Will dated 26 July, 1765.
 3. Thomas Oliver, a linendraper.
 - 4, 5, 6. Dioness, Hannah, wife of Thomas Young, and Mary.
 - iv. *William Oliver*, died 1746, æt. 52, M.I. Will proved P.C.C. 1746. Owned lands at Bisport in Bedminster, and by Sarah, his wife, daughter of Bridget Jones, who died 1741, æt. 45, had issue:—
 1. Sarah, married Ferdinand Pennington, she died 25 Feb., 1790, æt. 67, M.I.
 - v. *John Oliver*, died a bachelor. Will proved 28 June, 1751 [185 Busby].
 - vi. *Edward Oliver*, of whom below, II.
 - vii. *Elizabeth*, married Job Charlton.
- II. EDWARD OLIVER, of Bristol, ironmonger, owned lands at Musbury, Devon. Will dated 8 Dec., 1744; proved 2 June, 1746 [187 Edmunds]. Married Jane, daughter of Thomas Hungerford, of Yatton, co. Somerset. Her will proved 1772, P.C.C., [375 Taverner,] and had issue:—
 - i. *Hungerford Oliver*, his successor, of whom below, III.
 - ii. *Jane*, married John Powell.
 - iii. *Ann*.
 - iv. *Katherine*, married Henry Morgan.

- III. HUNGERFORD OLIVER, of Old Swinford Grange, co. Worcester, æt. 21 on 12 Feb., 1761; died 22 Sep., 1807; married Prudence, daughter and co-heiress of Thomas Milward, of Wollescote Manor, and of the Inner Temple, and had issue, besides four other daughters who died unmarried:—
- i. *Edward Milward Oliver*, his successor, of whom below.
 - ii. *Thomas Milward Oliver*, of Burslem, surgeon.
 - iii. *Jane*, married Henry Burbach, of co. Leicester.
 - iv. *Prudence*, married Rev. Matthew Booker, Vicar of Hitchen, co. Bucks. He died 20 May, 1817, at Lye, near Stourbridge.
- IV. EDWARD MILWARD OLIVER, of Wollescote, m. at St. George's, Hanover Square, 30 March, 1787, Ann, daughter of Joseph Harper, of Calthorpe, co. Leicester. She died at the Heath, Stourbridge, 2 Nov., 1843, æt. 82. They had issue:—
- i. *Edward Milward Oliver*, of Wollescote House, and later of the Brake, Hagley, in 1874.
 - ii. *Thomas Milward*, Capt. 58th Reg^t, bachelor, died before 1874.
 - iii. *Maria Anne*, married, 1823, William Davis, of Grimsend, co. Worcester.

A portion of the above pedigree is from the Herald and Genealogist, p. 516, vol. VIII. Engraved on a silver snuff-box was "Thomas Oliver, 1695, and the Arms: Ermine, on a chief Sa., 3 lions rampant Arg.; Crest, a demi-lion rampant Gu.; Motto," Dieu est mon appin."

On a mural tablet in the tower of St. Paul's, Bristol, is the following inscription:—

"Sacred to the memory of | THOMAS OLIVER, Esq., | the last Governor of the States of Massachusetts, | North America. | On the independence of that country, | he relinquished considerable estates | from attachment to his Sovereign, | and died in this City, | the 29th of November, 1815, | aged 83 years. | Also HARRIETT, his wife, | who died the 16th of July, 1808. | aged 50 years."

Above, on a shield, are his arms—Ermine, on a chief Sable, 3 lions rampant Argent. Governor Oliver, born at Antigua, 5 Jan., 1733-4, was 1st son of Robert Oliver of that island, who emigrated to Dorchester, Mass., where he died in 1762. This

Robert Oliver was son of Col. Richard Oliver, Speaker of Antigua, in 1704, later of H.M. Council, who died in 1716, leaving large plantations in Antigua and Virginia. His brother, Robert Oliver, died 1705; his sister, Joan, married in 1702, Cap^t James Porter, surveyor-general of Antigua. Another sister, Mary, was wife of Mr. Cheshire. Others of the family were William Oliver and Margery, his wife, parties to a deed of sale 1689 (he was also granted 100 acres in 1679), and Thomas Oliver, party to a deed of 1673.

I have reason to think that this family emigrated from Bristol, and shall be thankful for any information on the subject.

Richard Oliver, of Bristol, merchant, in his will dated 1676, gives 300*l.* to his wife Susannah, and 800*l.* each to his only son, Richard, at 21, and to his daughter, Susanna, at 19, and names Richard and Edith, children of his brother, Thomas Oliver, of Lee, co. Wilts, and Edward, Richard, Robert, Mary, Elizabeth, and Johanna, the children of his brother, Edward Oliver, of Bristol. He particularly requests that the Court of Orphans, of Bristol, shall have no cognizance of his will. [P.C.C., 185 North]. Recorded also at Bristol.

1628. March 25. *James Oliver*, of Bristoll, merchant, servant to the Hon^{ble} Company of the English now trading to the East India, and *cheefe* of the English in the factory of Mocho. The President of Surratt to let out my goods for my wife and 4 children, and to give security, otherwise, all sums to remain in the hands of the fathers of the Orphans of the City of Bristol. Letters of administration to Frances, the relict of testator, who died in the parts beyond the seas, 6 August, 1629. Endorsed St. Stevens. Recorded at Bristol.

I shall be glad of any additions or corrections to these notes.

Sumner Grange, Sunninghill.

V. L. OLIVER.



Grumbald's Ash hundred.—[Vol. IV., No. 1964]. In reply to R. S. T. as to the derivation of the name of this hundred, it seems probable that it originated from the hundred court having been held near some noted ash tree called after one Grimbald or Grumbald. A prominent tree was often a landmark in early time, just as the Tortworth chestnut is at the present day. In Domesday Book the hundred was known as

Grimboldestowe, but a couple of centuries later the hundred rolls supply us with the form Grimbaldesesse. Possibly, the earliest name is merely Grimbald's hoe, or Grimbald's stowe.

It would be interesting to learn if there be any local tradition as to the exact locality in which the court of this hundred was held. Grimbald may yet survive in the name of some obscure farm or field. Hundreds and wapentakes were often, but by no means invariably so, named after the principal place in the district where of course the court was usually held. In other cases it was held as probably in this instance, at some spot, the natural features of which gave rise to the designation of the hundred.

F. L. M. R.



Castle.—Foster's *Alumni Oxonienses* states that Richard Castle, son of William Castle of Clanfield, Oxfordshire, matriculated at Alban Hall 1677, at the age of 17, took a B.A. degree in 1681, and subsequently was vicar of Lechlade from 1689 to 1737. Any further information about this person or his family would be acceptable.

F. P.



The Lloyds of Gloucester [p. 52].—"Francis Lloyd of Grays Inn, Middlesex," was admitted to that Inn 6 Nov., 1677. He is described as "of Prode co. Carmarthen, gent.," but unfortunately, his parentage is not given in the Admission Register. It is clear, however, that he was one of the Carmarthen family of Lloyd, several of whom are entered in the Grays Inn Register. A "Griffith Lloyd, son and heir of William Lloyd, late of Lanarthney, co. Carmarthen, Esq., deceased, was admitted 11 April, 1661, and "George Lloyd, son and heir of John Lloyd of Holirood Ampney, co. Gloucester," on 2 Feb., 1629-30. This last is the only Lloyd identified with Gloucestershire, entered in Foster's Grays Inn Register.

W. D. PINK.

In answer to this query, I write to say that I have in my possession a sermon "Preached at the Interment (*sic*) of that excellently accomlisht gentleman, Tho. Lloyd, Esq., late of Wheaten-Hurst, in the county of Gloucester, upon Tuesday the 22th (*sic*) of December, 1668, by Tho. Woolnough, rector of the parish of St. Michael, in the city of Gloucester." Printed by James Collins, 1669,

I presume Mr. Harris is aware of the pedigree of the Lloyd family, in the visitations of Gloucestershire. They are to be found in the Visitation taken 1623 (Edited by Sir John Macham and W. C. Heane, 1885), at pp. 104, 105, and in the Visitation taken in 1682-3 (Edited, by T. F. Fenwick and W. C. Metcalfe, 1884), at pp. 116, 117.

F. A. HYETT.



An Old Tobacco Song.—Mr. Wilkinson's theory of the antiquity of the old Tobacco Song printed at p. 32 *ante*, based on a supposed reference to purgatory, will not bear investigation. The poem printed is an incorrect rendering of a "Meditation on Smoking," which was reprinted in "Notes and Queries for Worcestershire," by Mr. John Noakes, from a "forgotten book of Gospel Sonnets by Ralph Erskine, a Presbyterian clergyman, whose object was to improve whatever subject he touched upon." The first verse does not appear in Erskine's lines, but he gives an additional one between the third and fourth. Verse 4, mentioned by Mr. Wilkinson, thus appears in the original—

"And when the pipe grows foul within,

Think on thy soul defiled with sin ;

For then the fire

It does require,

Thus think and smoke Tobacco."

In a recent notice in the "Gloucester Journal," which we are glad to find speaks favourably of the new series of "Gloucestershire Notes and Queries," the reviewer states that this song can be obtained, set to music, from the musical publishers, Messrs. Boosey & Co.

F. L. M. R.



Riot in Dean Forest in 1659.—The Commons' Journals report the following :—

Wednesday, May 11th, 1659.—Colonel White reports from the Committee of Inspection, the Information of Major Wade: That upon the third day of this instant month, divers rude people, in tumultuous way, in the Forest of Deane, did break down the Fences, and cut and carry away the Gates of certain Coppices, inclosed for the Preservation of Timber, turned in their Cattle, and set divers Places of the said Forest on Fire to the great Destruction of the young growing Wood.

Ordered.—That it be referred to the Sheriff and Justices of Peace of the County of Gloucester, to take especial care to suppress and prevent all Tumults and riotous Meetings within the Forest of Deane. And that the publick Peace be preserved according to law.

A Committee, consisting of 22 Members of the House, was appointed "to take care of the Preservation of the Timber and Woods of the Commonwealth in the Forest of Deane, and all other Forests of the Commonwealth."

W. D. PINK.

* * * * *

Gloucester Cathedral—The following appears in the *Commons' Journals, temp. the Commonwealth* :—

Tuesday, the 18th Nov., 1656.

"A Bill for settling the late Cathedral Church of Gloucester upon the Mayor and Burgesses of the city of Gloucester and their successors, was this day read the first time."

Saturday, the 22nd of Nov., 1656.

"An Act for settling the Cathedral or College Church of Gloucester upon the Mayor and Burgesses of the City of Gloucester, was this day read the second time, and upon the Question committed. [Committee named].

Wednesday, the 26th Nov., 1656.

"Bill reported by the Jury, and ordered to be engrossed.

Friday, the 5th of Dec., 1656.

"A Bill for settling the late Cathedral Church of Gloucester upon the Mayor and Burgesses of the City of Gloucester and their Successors, for publick, religious, and charitable uses, was this day read the third time, and upon the Question passed—"*Ordered*—That the Lord Protector's Consent be desired to the Bill."

Tuesday, 9th June, 1657.

"His Highness gave his Consent this day."

It is to be assumed that this Act was carried out till the Restoration. What were the "publick, religious, and charitable uses" to which, for the three years 1657-60, the revenue of the Cathedral Church of Gloucester were devoted? W. D. PINK.

◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆

Pyrke Family.—There was formerly in Little Deane church, a monument to Thomas Pyrke, Esquire, who died 19 April, 1702, but which was entirely demolished when Bigland wrote his history—(Vol. i., p. 452). The monument was erected by the eldest son of Thomas Pyrke, Nathaniel Pyrke, who died 1715. It must therefore have been erected between 1702 and 1715, and it seems strange that it should have been demolished by the time Bigland wrote, about 1780.

On it were the arms of Pyrke impaling—a cross, and in the dexter chief point a rose.

Thomas Pyrke married thrice. His first wife was Deborah. What her family name was I have not been able to discover, but the impalement on the monument would lead one to suppose that it was Hort. She died in 1662. Early in 1663, he married Mary, daughter of William Hopton, of Okeley, in the parish of Berkeley. She died in 1668. He married his third wife, Anne Lane, at Deerhurst, 6 December, 1688.

I am anxious to identify the following persons:—

Joane Perke, widow, buried at Fretherne, 20 July, 1617.

Roger Perkes, buried at Norton, 24 July, 1616.

Robert Perk, of Deane, buried at St. Nicholas', Gloucester, 15 December, 1625.

Thomas Perke, buried at Hasfield, 5 March, 1626.

Thomas Walwyn, of Mycheldeane, and Elizabeth Perk, of the same, married at Huntley, 8 June, 1587.

The name does not appear in the Heralds' Visitation of 1623; nor is any pedigree recorded in that of 1682, although Richard Pyrke, gent., of Micheldeane, and Thomas Pyrke, gent., of Little Deane, were summoned by the Heralds at that visitation. The arms borne by the family are, Argent on a fesse sable, three mullets of the field, a canton ermine.

I should be glad to know when these arms were granted, and also to receive any other information about the family.

Cinderford, Gloucestershire.

W. C. HEANE.



The Window Family.—These entries of the Window family, which I copied some years ago from the parish register of Ashelworth, will I hope be of interest to your correspondent Mr. W. D. Bushell.

1589. Johan, daughter of Richard Wyndowe, baptised, 10th December.

1598. Isable Wyndowe, wyfe of Richard Wyndowe, buried, 3 September.

1598. Richard Windowe and John Telfe, maryed the fifth daye of October, p. me Robtum Haunys, vicar. *ibid*; Richard Telfe x ye signe, Edward Hancock x ye signe.

1599. John, ye sonne of Richard Window, baptized, 5 Sept.

1620. John Window and Elizabeth Neede married, 9 Oct.

1631. Joane Wyndow, widow, buried, 20 March.

St. Julia's, Cheltenham.

CONWAY DIGHTON.



Dursley Parish Register.—In the *History of Parish Registers* by J. S. Burn, it is stated, p. 40, "that the first register [of Dursley], beginning in 1556, has been destroyed; the earliest entry now is in 1640."

I shall be glad to know what authority there is for this statement, and when the early register was last heard of.

The present Vol. I. of the register begins in 1636, not in 1640 as stated by Burn.

F. L. M. R.



The Rudhall Family.—(*Vide* Part XLIII., No. 1767.)—The Ashleworth Parish Register contains the following entries:—

1716. Mary, daughter of Edmund and Elizanna Rudhall, baptised 25 March.

1718. James, son of Edmund and Elizanna Rudhall, baptised 26 January.

1719. James, son of Edmund and Elizanna Rudhall, buried 12 May.

1720. Elizanna, daughter of Edmund and Elizanna Rudhall, buried 19 March.

1728. Edward Rudhall, clarke of ye p'ish, buried 19 March.

St. Julia's, Cheltenham.

CONWAY DIGHTON.



Oliver Family.—I have in my possession a mourning ring bearing the following inscription:—

MARY OLIVER, OB: 13 NOV. 1757.

It has descended to me through Gloucestershire relatives. Can any reader help me to identify this lady? F. L. M. R.



Book Notices.

Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society for 1889-90, Vol. XIV., Part ii. Edited by Sir John Maclean, F.S.A., etc. Bristol: printed by Jefferies & Sons. [1890]. 8vo., pp. viii., 189-414.

This, the concluding part of the volume, contains the report of the council for 1888-9, from which we are glad to observe that the society's membership roll has increased since the last report and now is 474. The fourteenth annual meeting at which this report was read took place at Cheltenham, July, 1889, when Mr. Agg Gardner, the president, delivered his inaugural address, which dealt merely with general antiquities. Notes of the society's excursions then follow, and views of Ozleworth, Stoke Orchard, and Postlip Church are given. Some sixty pages of this volume are occupied with a transcript by Mr. John Latimer, of the Gloucestershire notes made by the famous antiquary, John Leland, sometime before the middle of the sixteenth century. They will be appreciated by many, for Hearne's edition of Leland's *Itinerary* has now become a rare book. Sir Henry Barkley contributes remarks on the *Liber Niger* of the Exchequer. It is a critical paper, and a most valuable contribution to the territorial history of Gloucestershire in the twelfth century, and the society is fortunate in possessing a member willing and able to deal with the records of that neglected period. Mr. Melland Hall's paper on Sevenhampton, of which he was formerly vicar, gives much interesting matter respecting that place, and there is a good engraving of a brass in Sevenhampton Church to John Camber, with the lately discovered inscription, showing that he died in 1497. Sir John Maclean prints as his contribution a perambulation of the Forest of Dene in 1281-2. We gather from his prefatory remarks that it forms a portion of some uncompleted collections he has made towards the history of the Forest, and we trust that he will yet furnish us with many more such valuable records.

A Catalogue of Seal Engraving. London: Thomas Moring, High Holborn. 1891.

Though only a trade catalogue, this little work deserves notice, not merely for its general information, but for the beautiful photographic plates of seals which accompany it. Some of them are very fine specimens of the engraver's art. But why is it that seal engravers think it requisite, as a rule, to use an almost illegible style of mediæval lettering for the inscriptions. If by chance they adopt legible roman capitals, they generally seem to fix upon the most tasteless shapes obtainable.

Frocester Court: an original Ballad by Rev. R. W. Huntley, M.A., describing the visit of Queen Elizabeth to Frocester, in the year 1574. Stroud: William Collins, 1890, 8°, pp. 32,

This "ballad" was written, we believe, some years ago, and is in that pseudo antique style which was somewhat in vogue a generation or two ago. We may quote the first verse as a specimen of the whole:—

"O may I walk the abbot's hall,
May seat me in his chair,
May hunt throughout his woodlands all,
His meads and pastures fair!"

It is difficult to imagine anyone taking the trouble to write the three hundred and odd verses thus printed, and still harder to fancy anyone reading through them. Fortunately, the fashion of writing these sham ballads appears to have died out. The incidents narrated in this spun out manner are of some local interest, and though it is impossible to commend it, we cannot but hope that it met with a financial success, seeing that it was printed for sale at a bazaar held to raise funds for repairing Frocester Chapel.

Memories of the College School, Gloucester, during 1859-1867, with historical sketch and notes of the "Evans dynasty," by Frederic Hannam-Clark. Gloucester: Mrs. Packer, 4, College Court, 1890, cl. sm. 8vo., pp. viii. 124.

This little work is sure to be appreciated by old boys of the college school, and doubtless in due course by many of the present boys as well. Mr. Hannam-Clark has been successful in collecting together a great many notes respecting the school and house, and has wisely not confined himself to the period with which he was personally familiar. A short historical sketch of the foundation of the school is given with lists of the masters and ushers as complete as the author has been able to make it. The titles in the school register which the masters gave them-

WILLIAM GEORGE'S SONS, BRISTOL.

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selves were various, sometimes it was simply "magister" and "submagister," then again it was "praeses," but the favourites were evidently "archididasculus" and "hypodidasculus." The most notable of the masters of this school, at any rate from an antiquarian point of view, was the Rev. Herbert Haines, who died in 1782, the learned author of "A Manual of Monumental Brasses" which he issued in 1862. A special chapter is devoted to the "Evans Dynasty" which ruled for no less than 77 years, during 57 of which Mr. Arthur Benoni Evans was head-master. Part III., which deals with Mr. Hannam-Clark's own recollections and experiences, occupies of course the largest part of the book. Herein he records particulars of the various masters he knew, the school course, the amusements of the boys, etc. Of course there is a mass of trivial detail, even the school shoeblack, Giles Cambridge, comes in for a chapter, but it will doubtless interest past members of the school, and will serve to recall memories of pleasant hours spent there, and possibly to judge from certain chapters, some unpleasant moments also.

Mr. Hannam-Clark's task has evidently been a labour of love, and he has spared no pains in compiling his notes about the old school and its alumni. The book is illustrated with plans of the school and the school grounds and portraits of the Rev. Hugh Fowler and the Rev. H. Haines. We learn on page 8 that the school register, the "liber censualis," begins in 1684, and contains more than 4000 names. Mr. Hannam-Clark gives a list of many well-known Gloucestershire families whose names occur therein, and we heartily wish that he would undertake to print this register. By so doing he would confer a great boon upon Gloucestershire genealogists.

Gloucester and her Governor during the Great Civil War. A lecture delivered by F. A. Hyett, B.A., before the Gloucester Literary and Scientific Association, March 10, 1891. John Bellows, Gloucester, MDCCCXCI.

In this pamphlet, Mr. Hyett has given a careful and impartial account of the siege of Gloucester. Though to students of standard local historical works there may be as the author admits little that is new, yet it is undoubtedly an advantage to have the facts gathered together in a succinct form. Mr. Hyett gives a short resumé of the causes, political and theological, which led to the great rebellion, and then divides his lecture under the following heads:—Before the siege, The siege of Gloucester, The blockade of Gloucester, Massey. We wish that, in addition to the chapter on Col. Massey, the writer had also given us an account of Mr. Townclerk Dorney, whose pen was so active on the parliamentary side.

Mr. Hyett writes in a clear and lucid style, and we look to see further contributions from him on Gloucestershire history.

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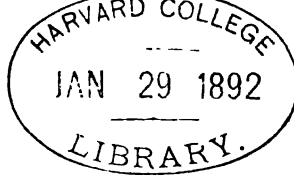
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Vol. V., Part IV.

New Series.

Dec., 1891.



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HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

EDITED BY

W. P. W. PHILLIMORE, M.A., B.C.L.

"We do save and recover somewhat from the deluge of time."

Contents.

House at Chipping Sodbury,
The Decrease of the Rural Population,
The Seal of Langley Hundred,
Musical Epitaphs,
The Earldom of Berkeley,
Banners in Hawkesbury Church,
Old Tombstone at Almondsbury.
The Origin of the Surname of Stiff,
Gloucestershire Deeds,
The Burial Place of Robert, Duke of
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Aston-sub-edge,
The Highest Point in Gloucestershire,
Gloucestershire Church Restorations,
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Memoranda from an Old Prayer Book,
A Uley Anecdote,
Notes on the Trotman Family,
Ashelworth Clergy and their Families,
The Manor of Uley,
An Old Tobacco Song,
Chester and Howard.

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☞ Subscribers are requested to enclose their names and addresses when forwarding their subscriptions. This very necessary precaution has been omitted in more than one instance.

The sketch of a house at Chipping Sodbury, which forms the frontispiece to the present number, is from a drawing kindly supplied by Mr. Ralph Neville, A.R.I.B.A., who has in the press an illustrated work on the old Domestic Architecture of the neighbourhood of Stroud.

Notices to Correspondents and Subscribers.

CONTRIBUTIONS relating to the district, whether literary or artistic, are invited from all who are interested in Gloucestershire. The Editor will welcome any notes, queries, or replies, and any photographs and sketches relating to the district.

Contributions should, as far as possible, consist of original matter only.

All communications should be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. The signatures of contributors are appended, unless a wish to the contrary may have been expressed.

☞ Correspondents are requested not to make use of any contractions in their transcripts except when such occur in the originals, and to write only on one side of the paper. Names of persons and places should be very distinctly written.

REVIEWS.—Books, pamphlets, etc., bearing on the district, or subjects connected therewith, sent for review, will receive due attention.

LOCAL SOCIETIES.—Secretaries of local literary and scientific societies will oblige by sending notices of their doings during the quarter. Such notices should reach the Editor at least a fortnight before the end of each quarter.

BINDING.—The binder is requested, in arranging the illustrations of Vol. I., to attend to the directions given for his guidance, p. xvi. "Bishop John Talbot's Monument" will be found in Part VI., and the "Map of the County of Gloucester" and "Over Bridge" in Part XI.

Special covers for the volumes have not been provided, the matter of binding being left to the taste of each subscriber.

BACK PARTS.—Vol. I. being out of print, copies can be supplied only as they may turn up for sale from time to time, and then only to purchasers of sets. A liberal price will be paid for copies of Vol. I. Vol II., comprising Parts XIII.-XXIV., can be procured from the Editor until further notice, price 18s., or by post, 18s. 6d. Vol. III., comprising Parts XXV.-XXXVI., price 15s., or by post, 15s. 6d. Vol. IV., comprising Parts XXXVIII.-XXVIII., price 15s., or by post, 15s. 6d. If taken together, a set of all the volumes in print will be supplied, carriage paid, for *Two Guineas*.

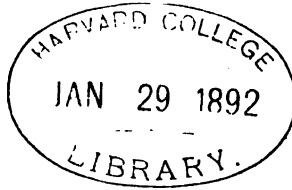
INDEX TO VOLUME IV.—In reply to enquiries, the Editor begs to say that the index to Vol. IV. was prepared and printed under the directions of Mr. Blacker's representatives. Copies were sent to all known subscribers, but those who may not have received the index should address—G. A. W. Blacker, Esq., 21, King Square, Bristol.

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HOUSE AT CHIPPING SODBURY.



Gloucestershire

Notes and Queries.



The Decrease of the Rural Population.

THE decline in the numbers of the people in the country districts has now been recognized for some years past. How real it is, the census returns only too plainly show, and in all probability, rural life as compared with town life is at a greater disadvantage than it was in the days of Queen Elizabeth. For the last half century, the abler part of the country population has been constantly drifting towards the towns, to the disadvantage certainly of rural life, though whether it be a benefit to the nation, is a point which no one probably at the present time can pronounce any reliable judgment upon. We must be satisfied with chronicling the facts, possibly some of the reasons for this decline, and leave it for others in the future to decide as to the merits of the change. The tenth census has just been taken, and we are now in the position to compare the numbers of the population at two periods, ninety years apart. We have selected for the comparison, Dursley, and five neighbouring parishes, and of these we give a table to show the population in each decade of this century. Of these places, Dursley is a small country market town; it was, and indeed still is to a limited

extent, a manufacturing town. Uley and Owlpen were once manufacturing villages, as Cam is at the present time. Coaley and Nimpsfield are agricultural villages. The district taken may therefore be considered a fairly representative one. In only one instance, that of Cam, is the population larger than it was at the commencement of this century, and yet the inhabitants of Cam even are less than they were sixty years ago.

In 1801, the total population of the district was 6899, or excluding Cam, 5614. In 1891, it was 5973, or again omitting Cam, 4197, showing a decrease of 926. Yet sixty years ago it numbered 9771, or without Cam, 7700, a remarkable contrast to the present day when it has dwindled down to 5973 and 4191 respectively. From the commencement of this century to the year 1831, there was a rapid increase in the population, amounting indeed to nearly 50 per cent. Since then, the decline has been steady, though not quite so rapid as the previous increase. The increase in the first thirty years of the century was doubtless in great measure due to the general improvement in the coaching system, and the increased facilities for the transport of merchandise by means of the canals.

Coaches and canals of sixty years ago, though a vast improvement on the older methods of transit available, were not sufficiently rapid to induce that development of long distance traffic which in our day, by the railway system, has rendered it possible for great cities to draw within their boundaries so large a proportion of the rural population. It is at any rate a remarkable fact that the depopulation of the country set in with the advent of the railway system.

The increase at first was very rapid, being 1284 in the first decade, and 1922 in the second. Between 1821 and 1831, the rate of increase received a considerable check, the total addition being only 234. This was due to Dursley and the four villages of Uley, Owlpen, Nimpsfield, and Coaley, being practically stationary; their united increase was but 41. Undoubtedly, the main cause of this must have been the heavy failures in the cloth manufacture which throw so very many people out of employment in the decade 1821-31. But the disastrous effects were not fully seen until the following census, when it appeared that not merely the rate of increase was lessened, but that the actual number had diminished from 9771 to 7984, thus showing a difference of no less than 1787. Uley, once so prosperous, has suffered most. Numbering 1724 in 1801, it increased to 2655, in

the year 1821 being hardly inferior in population to Dursley. The next census showed a decline of 14, and in each succeeding one the same story has been repeated until it stands at 929, as a contrast to the 2655 of seventy years back. The clothing trade has long since deserted it, and with exception of the little trade carried in one or two saw mills which have replaced the various cloth mills here, the parish is wholly dependant on agricultural pursuits. Cam is the only exception to the general story of this decline in numbers. It shared in the general prosperity of the district for the first thirty years of this century; in the next thirty it decreased twenty-five per cent., whilst in the thirty years just past, owing undoubtedly to the large clothing business still carried on, its numbers have risen to 1782, though it is nearly 300 short of the population there some sixty years ago.

F. L. M. R.

Table of Census Returns, 1801-1891.

	1801	1811	1821	1831	1841
Dursley*	2379	2580	3186	3226	2931
Cam.. ..	1285	1501	1885	2071	1851
Uley.. ..	1724	1912	2655	2641	1713
Owlpen	188	181	232	255	94
Nimpsfield	523	532	462	454	466
Coaley	800	909	1117	1124	979
Total..	6899	7615	9537	9771	7984
<hr/>					
	1851	1861	1871	1881	1891
Dursley*	2752	2477	2413	2344	2269
Cam.. ..	1640	1500	1667	1758	1782
Uley.. ..	1327	1230	1156	1043	929
Owlpen	82	91	105	110	108
Nimpsfield	417	373	275	269	235
Coaley	788	777	780	735	654
Total ..	7006	6448	6396	6259	5973



* The population of Dursley includes the inmates of the workhouse.





The Seal of Langley Hundred.

IN the *Antiquary* for August last, is a very interesting paper by the Editor, the Rev. J. Charles Cox, LL.D., upon the recently discovered seal of Langley Hundred.

We now reproduce what Dr. Cox says respecting it, merely omitting some small portions of his valuable paper which are not of local interest.

In the autumn of 1890, Lord Scarsdale noticed among the odds and ends of a small curiosity shop at Bath, a quaintly lettered circular seal of a mediæval type. It attracted his attention as there was no device on the seal, but it was engraved in black letter, both round the verge and in the centre. It is now the property of Lord Scarsdale. When the seal was first submitted to me, the lettering was so choked with dirt that a clear impression was impossible. After it had been carefully cleaned of the dirt, as well as of many particles of thick yellow wax that betokened its past frequent use, the design came out well and boldly. It proved to be the seal of the Hundred of Langley, in the county of Gloucester.

Dr. Cox goes on to give us an account of the statute of *Laboursurs* passed in 1388 (12 Richard, cap. 3), by which it was provided that all persons quitting the service in which they were bound, should produce a pass, sealed with the King's seal, and the

act further directed each hundred, rape, wapentake, city, or borough, should provide a seal having the name of the county round it, and the name of the jurisdiction athwart it.

There was some delay in carrying out this statute, and the local authorities had to be reminded of their statutory duties by means of writs addressed to the sheriffs of counties in 1391.

Of the seals that were the result of this statute, only seven or eight have hitherto been known to be extant.

These are :—

- 1, Wangford hundred, Suffolk.
 - 2, South Erpingham hundred, Suffolk.
 - 3, Staplowe hundred, Cambridge.
 - 4, Hurstington hundred, probably an unused seal as the engraver described the county as "Cambridgeshire" instead of Huntingdonshire, in which county that hundred is situate.
 - 5, Walshcroft hundred, Lincolnshire.
 - 6, Edmonton Hundred, Middlesex.
 - 7, Flaxwell hundred, Lincolnshire,
- and perhaps also
- 8, Flegg hundred, Norfolk.

The Gloucestershire example here engraved is on the whole, save for the absence of the crown, the most artistic and best finished instance of this class of seals that has come down to our day. They are all of nearly exactly the same size, the impression almost exactly corresponding to the halfpenny of our bronze coinage. Details need not be given of the measurements, as Mr. Binley's drawings are exactly full size. This is we believe the only instance that the handle and whole seal of an example of this kind and date has been engraved. The design of the handle has no particular merit, save the general one of being suited for its purpose: through the holes would doubtless be passed thongs or silken strings that secured it to the girdle of the person or official of the hundred appointed to use it. It will be noted that in the engraving of this seal as in other examples, the order of the statute is observed, *Sigillu : Gloucestrie* being round the verge, and *Hundr. Longeley* "over thwart," or in the centre of the design. The metal of the seal in accordance with the order of the sheriffs' visit is auricalcum, that is yellow copper, or brass.



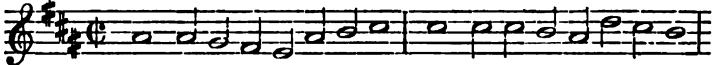
Musical Epitaphs.

Occasionally, lines of music appear engraved upon tombstones. As they are we believe somewhat uncommon, it may be worth while to place upon record one which exists in Uley churchyard. It is engraved on a brass plate, which is affixed to a substantial altar tomb, on the south side of the churchyard. It is as follows:—

SACRED TO THE MEMORY
of *Thomas Afhmead*, Sen', Clerk of this
parish, who departed this life
February 3rd, 1811, aged 76 years.

Psalm the 100th.

Tenor.



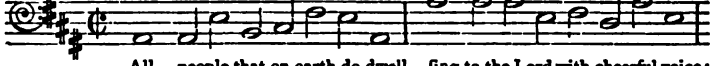
All people that on earth do dwell, sing to the Lord with cheerful voice;

Tenor.



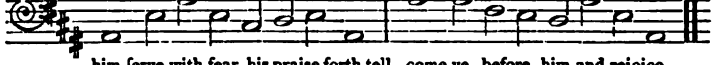
him serve with fear, his praise forth tell, come ye before him and rejoice.

Bass.



All people that on earth do dwell, sing to the Lord with cheerful voice;

Bass.



him serve with fear, his praise forth tell, come ye before him and rejoice.

Also *Betty*, wife of the above *Thomas Afhmead*,
departed this life *May 8th, 1797*, aged 64 years.



The Earldom of Berkeley.—This case has now been finally decided. The committee of privileges of the house of lords has found that the alleged marriage of the fifth earl with Mary Cole, in 1785, was never solemnized, and that Mr. Randal Berkeley has consequently sustained his claim to succeed to the Earldom of Berkeley, which title has been in abeyance since the death of the fifth earl in 1810. This decision it must be noted does not settle the devolution of the barony of Berkeley; that question was not even incidentally dealt with in the case which has been just determined.

Banners in Hawkesbury Church.

THE following Banners, &c., of the Earls of Liverpool, are in the chancel of Hawkesbury church:—

1. *Banner*, with the arms of Jenkinson, Earl of Liverpool, impaling those of Hervey, gules on a bend argent, three trefoils, slipped vert, fixed above the eastern lancet on the north side of the chancel. This banner has perished from the effects of time.

2. *Large Banner* midway between the two lancets on the north side of the chancel. The field is sable, and in the centre are two oval shields; the dexter one surrounded by the Garter, and being the arms of Jenkinson, Earl of Liverpool, azure a fesse wavy argent, charged with a cross pattee gules, in chief two estoiles or, and, as an honourable augmentation, upon a chief wavy of the second, a cormorant sable beaked and legged of the third, holding in his beak a branch of seaweed called laver inverted vert, being the arms of Liverpool. The sinister one bears the same arms in the centre, between two impalements, on the dexter side Hervey, the arms of the 2nd Lord Liverpool's 1st wife, and on the sinister side, Bagot, the arms of his 2nd wife.

The supporters of the shields are two hawk's wings, elevated and inverted, ppr. beaked, legged, and belled, or, charged on the breast with a cross pattee gules.

The motto is *Palma non sine pulvere*, and above is an earl's coronet surmounted by the Jenkinson crest, on a wreath argent, and a horse assurgent or, maned azure, supporting a cross pattee gules.

3. A *Banner* immediately below the last, of which the field is also sable, and in the centre is the Jenkinson crest as before-mentioned, within the Garter, surmounted by an earl's coronet.

4. A *Banner*, with the arms of Jenkinson, Earl of Liverpool, as before-mentioned, impaling Bagot, ermine two chevrons azure, the arms of the 2nd Lord Liverpool's 2nd wife, is fixed over the western lancet, on the north side of the chancel.

There were also four small pendants or pennoncelles, with St. George's cross at their heads, one of which hung near each of the banners, but these have perished with age.

On the eastern side of the eastern lancet on the north side of the chancel are three iron supports, which have held banners at some time, but these have long disappeared.

CECIL G. SAVILE FOLJAMBE.

Old Tomb stone at Almondsbury.

THIS stone stands now in the south transept, evidently not its original position. The plate from which the lettering is copied is numbered 46, and probably belongs to some history of Gloucestershire.

ALDHAN DE CIHENHAM VIRERC
DE ALMVNDESBUR [GIT ICI DIEV] DE [SON]
AME EVT MERCI.

The letters are in lombardic capitals, but those enclosed in brackets I have supplied. I venture to translate it thus:—

Aldhan de Gihenham, 6th Rector of Almondsbury, lies here. God on his soul have mercy.

The plate in Bigland's history gives a view of the church from the north side, and though this book describes every other monument and inscription in the church and churchyard, it does not mention this stone. It is probable that in 1780, this stone was concealed under the flooring of a pew. At present, one side is built into the wall of the tower. As the church was restored early in 1800, and as both Bigland and plate 46 give views of the church before its restoration, it would be very helpful to find out the date of my plate, and the work whence it was taken. It belonged originally to the Rev. H. Gray, and passed to me through the kindness of his daughters, and further information as to this stone would be welcomed. It has in its upper surface a head in relief, and a straight pastoral staff down the centre of the body; it looks as if parts had been filled in with plaster.

C. O. MILES.



The Origin of the Surname of Stiff (*continued.*)

THESE names seem to be more prevalent in the middle than the upper classes of society,* and we shall probably be not far wrong if we infer that they might afford to a careful

* The family nomenclature of the aristocracy in the middle ages was affected by feudal ideas, being mainly territorial in its character; and doubtless those families who were allowed to retain their property under the conqueror in very many instances found it expedient or more fashionable to adopt territorial family names.

inquirer some guide to the ethnological origin of the families who bear them.

Our concern now is with the modern surname of Stiff which we have already suggested, belongs to this class of paleopatronymics, and therefore must originate from a period anterior to the Norman Conquest.

It is proverbially dangerous to hazard surmises upon the origin of names and surnames and speculations of this character, in perhaps the majority of cases, must be received with a certain amount of caution. Writers on patronymics have suggested two origins for this name, deriving it either from the christian name Stephen, or from a nickname acquired by its first bearer. For the first theory no evidence whatever has been adduced, and we may at once dismiss it from further consideration. For the latter theory which associates the name with the personal qualities of the bearer there is more to be said, but it is open to doubt whether it can be properly called a nickname. A nickname may be defined as an additional name, not always complimentary, acquired in later life by one who is already possessed of a personal name. Such for instance is Longshanks, which was applied to Edward the First, and many nicknames of this class no doubt became crystalized into surnames proper. If however Stiff really belongs to the paleopatronymic class, it can scarcely be included amongst the nicknames, although it may have reference to the qualities or supposed qualities of its first bearer.

If this was originally a purely personal one, it must have been given to its first owner for complimentary reasons, since children usually receive names such as are complimentary in their character, or intended so to be. This suggestion, seems to be borne out by the original significance of the word.

In modern English the adjective "stiff" has become very much narrowed in meaning, but in Anglo-Saxon or middle English, it connoted valour and strength, not merely the idea of rigidity, being equivalent to the latin, **rigidus*, *fortis*, *robustus*, so that used as a personal name, it would be regarded as a compliment. With slightly varying spelling and pronunciation,† the word runs through the various teutonic languages, but the meaning is

* That at a very early date, a surname did exist which predicated the idea of rigidity, is shown by the fact that in the 12th century we find mention in Normandy of one Radulphus Rigidus, which it is not unfair to assume, was the medieval latin for Ralph Stiff.

† As we have already shown above, the surname Stiff, if we may judge from the spelling found in parish registers and the like, must sometimes have been pronounced long, quite late in the seventeenth century, thus according with the ancient pronunciation of the adjective.

practically identical in all. Thus in Low German we have *Stief*, in Frisian *Stef*, in Dutch *Styf*, in German *Steif*, in Danish *Stiv* and *Stiiv*, in Icelandic *Styfe*, and in Swedish *Styf*.* Modern German supplies the form *Stif*. In Anglo-Saxon, the form was *Stif*,* signifying *stiff*, *valiant* or *strong*. From it came various derivative forms: the plural **stive*, the superlative **stivist*, the adverbial form was **stifliche*, i.e. *valiantly* or *strongly*, and the substantive **stifnesse*, i.e., *stiffness*.

The prevailing idea of rigidity is of course apparent in the modern English word *staff*, the Anglo-Saxon *staef*, *staf*, the old Frisian *stef*, and modern Dutch *staf*. Hence the straight rigid appearance of the letters of the alphabet caused this word to be applied to them so that *staff* means also a *letter*, and, by a slight extension of meaning, a *word*. *Stefcraft*, in old English *staefcraft*, or as we should probably say, had the expression survived to our day, *stiffcraft*, signifies the science of grammar, and *stefilex* is the alphabet. Consequently, *staffie* means what is literal or exact. *Staf* also entered into composition with other words as *candelstaf*, *cartstaf*, *bocstaf*, *distaff*, none of which, except the last, have been handed down to modern days.

The verbal form is *Stiften*, with the meaning to erect, build, or found, and *Stifter* is the builder or founder.

Thus it will be seen that all these varying forms are based on a root word† in which the idea of firmness and strength prevails, and so to our Anglo-Saxon ancestors, a man who was called *Stiff*, doubtless meant one who was valiant and brave, or exhibited firmness of character. Such an appellation would be a suitable one for a Saxon chieftain to give to his son, and we therefore cannot be surprised to find it occurring at a very early date.

For the first evidence of any name approximating in form to *Stiff*,‡ we must, as we have already intimated, go back almost

* The vowel was pronounced long as in life.

† This root word is *sta*, which appears to be very widely spread. It is the basis of the Sanskrit *stha*, the Greek *στημι*, the Latin *sto*, the English *stand*, and many kindred and derivative words in various languages.

‡ There are several places, the names of which are evidently based on one or other forms of this word; of these may be mentioned *Stafford*, *Stifford* in *Essex*, *Stiffkey* in *Norfolk*, anciently *Stivecai* or *Stivekeia*, and *Staffield* in *Cumberland*. In *Herefordshire*, we meet with a *Stivingeardin*, of which the modern form would be *Stiffingwardine*. The island of *Staffa*, in the *Western Hebrides*, we can hardly doubt, owes its name to the rigid columns or staffs of basalt, in the famous *Fingal's Cave*. *Steventon* in *Berkshire* appears in an early date as *Stivetune*, and as *Stiventon* and *Stiviton* in *Edward the First's* time. It is important to note that an Anglo-Saxon charter dated in 762, supplies us with the place name *Stifincweg*, and another, a couple of centuries later, mentions *Stifinghaem*. Both these seem to have been in *Berkshire* not very far away indeed from the modern *Steventon*.



fourteen centuries to the Saxon invasion of Britain at the beginning of the sixth century. In the year 514, the West Saxons came to Britain with their ships, "at the place which is called Cerdic's Ora,* and Stuf and Wihtgar fought against the Britons and put them to flight."

Sixteen years later in 530, Cerdic and Cynric his son conquered the Isle of Wight, and slew many men at Wiht-garas-byrg. Cerdic's death happened in 534, but he and his son are stated by the chronicle to have bestowed the whole island upon "their two nephews Stuf and Wihtgar." Ten years later in 544, Wihtgar died, "and they buried him at Wiht-garas-byrg.†"

There is the further striking point that though Stuf, when ever his name occurs, is always mentioned in connection with Wihtgar, no reference to his death is to be found, though that of Wihtgar is duly recorded. Perhaps the true explanation may be found in the suggestion that Stuf and Wihtgar are in truth but one and the same, and that Wihtgar may be merely a surname or title acquired by Stuf, pointing to his position in the island of which he was governor.

It is easy to see that a chronicler at a period when single names were usual, might well be puzzled by the tradition of Stuf Wihtgar who slew the Britons and became chieftain of the Isle of Wight. If this be so, then the statement of Asser and other writers that Stuf and Wihtgar were brothers, is a mere gloss interpolated as an explanation of Stuf's surname or title.

The only other reference to Wihtgar in the Anglo Saxon Chronicle is under the date 796, when we are told that the council of Cloveshoo, summoned by Archbishop Athelhard, confirmed "all the things concerning God's ministers which were appointed in Wihtgar's days and other Kings' days."

* The locality of Cerdic's Ora is disputed; some believe that it is the modern Southampton; others consider that it is Yarmouth in the Isle of Wight. As the West Saxons are not mentioned in connection with the Isle of Wight until 530, we are inclined to think that the former is the more correct.

† Wihtgarasbyrg, the fortress of the Wihtgar, is identified with the modern Carisbrooke. Still, to the present day, there survives the distinct office of governor of the Isle of Wight, now held by Prince Henry of Battenberg, whose official head-quarters are at Carisbrooke Castle.

In considering these scanty facts in the history of the Isle of Wight, by Mr. Lockhart, doubt is thrown upon the theory that Carisbrooke takes its name from the Jutish chieftain Wihtgar, and that writer says that Wihtgaras-byrg is nothing more than the burg of the men of Wight. If this be the significance of Wihtgara it would seem to confirm the theory that Wihtgar is but the surname acquired by Stuf or perhaps rather a title of office—that he was indeed the Wihtgar or man of Wight, and that Carisbrooke is simply the Wihtgar's fortress. It seems more probable that it would be called after the governor than after the inhabitants of the island.

From the latin chroniclers, as Asser of Monmouth and Simeon of Durham, we infer that the race of Stuf* must have long continued in importance for his descendant Oslas, described as "famous," held the important office of butler to King Ethelwolf. The king indeed married his daughter Osburgh, and as is well known their son was Alfred the Great, who was born at the Berkshire town of Wantage. It is not a little remarkable, and seems to point to the importance of the family that the chroniclers should think it requisite to tell us something of his family history. "Oslas was a Goth by descent, being of the stock of Stuf and Wihtgar, two brothers who obtained the sovereignty over the isle of Wight from King Cerdic, their uncle, and Cynric his son, their cousin," or consobrinus.

We therefore scarcely can doubt that in Stuf* the Wihtgar, we have an extremely early instance of a Saxon personal name which for the last six or seven centuries can be traced as existing as a surname in the kingdom of Wessex.

In the 12th century, we find an instance at Swindon, probably the Swindon in Wiltshire, of the name Stive clearly used as a surname. Humfrey Stive possessed a considerable holding of land in that place which his father had held before him in the days of King Henry, *i.e.*, between 1100 and 1135; and in a bull of Pope Honorius III., who occupied the pontifical chair from 1216 to 1227, we find a reference to the fee of Richard Stive in Swindone.

In the following century, in the time of Edward I., 1274, amongst the jurors summoned upon an inquisition held at Marlborough, only a few miles south of Swindon, we find the names of Robert Stife and John Stife for Blackmore hundred, and Roger Stive for Thorhulle hundred. In all these instances, Stive and Stife are clearly used as surnames in accordance with modern usage, being handed down from father to son, a practice which at that early period was comparatively rare.

Then a man was known by his baptismal name of John or Robert as the case might be, and was distinguished from other Johns and Roberts by his residence, his occupation, his father's name, or even by a nickname. Thus we get John at Well, John Atwood, John de Swindon, John Fitz William, or John Williamson, John Smith, John le Cooper, and so forth.

* Of the name spelt with *u* in modern times, only one instance can be adduced. Administration of the goods of John Stuff, a seaman, was granted in 1748 to his cousin german, Piero Stella, a name which suggests that John Stuff was a foreigner.

These constitute the only direct proofs we possess of the existence of this name in the West of England at an earlier period than the fifteenth century.

Let us then briefly summarize the evidence in favour of the theory that the modern Stiffs and Steffs may be descended from the Saxon chieftain Stuf. First, there is the etymological identity of the names—Stiff, Steff, Staff, Stuf; then there is the possibility that a modern group of families always numerically few, may be derived from a single immigrant living thirteen or fourteen centuries ago. It may be properly objected that there may have been other immigrants of the name than the one of whom we have historical evidence, and a distinct origin may be suggested for the East Anglian Stiffs and Steffs.*

If this be the case, then the case in favour of the Saxon descent of the Stiffs of the West of England is greatly strengthened, since they are very few in number, and always seem to have been so far back as we can trace them. Indeed, it is open to question whether they are now more numerous than they were three or four centuries ago.

It is clear that in the ninth century, a family of very high position existed, one of whose claims to distinction rested on the fact of their descent from Stuf, the Saxon "king" of the Isle of Wight, who landed in this country in the year 514.

It is important also to note that the place names in the neighbourhood of Wantage, the birth place of King Alfred, who through his mother, was of the race of Stuf, the nephew of Cerdic, seem to support this suggestion of an early Berkshire settlement of the descendants of Stuf. We have first the village of *Steventon*, within five miles of Wantage anciently Wantinge. In the time of Edward I., *i.e.*, about 1274, it appears as Stivinton and Stiventon; in Domesday book it is entered as Stivetune. It is important to note that both Steventon and Wantage adjoin Hendred, which though now but a small country village, was a thousand years ago, a famous place, "*locus celebr.*" Now Kemble prints a charter of King Edgar, under date, 964, in which he grants to the monastery of Abingdon, ten hides of the best land in "*Hennaride*," Hendred, and sets out the boundaries in great detail.

* Mr. Rye, a well-known authority upon East Anglian genealogy, states that the name is very scarce, and that its first occurrence is in 1272, when Hugh Stive was one of the Norwich citizens condemned for the riot in which the cathedral was burnt. The form Stive occurs as late as 1585, in the registers of Michell Marsham.

Amongst them are Wantinge wega, *Stifingehaeme* gemaera, Riscbere and Lacyngbroc. These we may reasonably identify with Wantage way, or the high road leading to that town; Lacyngbroc is doubtless the brook that runs from the modern Lockinge, through Hendred and Steventon, to the Thames; *Stifingehaeme* gemaera may be the mere or boundary which separates Hendred from Steventon, for we are inclined to think that in the tenth century, the formation of the name of the present village of Steventon was still in progress, and that it was then uncertain whether the form *Stiffingham* or *Steventon* would ultimately be adopted. A charter of King Hardacnut, dated 1042, grants ten mansae at Feornbeorgan, to the Church at Abbendune, and in describing part of the boundaries, mentions *Standitan weg* and *Stanmeringa gemaere*, and "then they lead forth from the small way to the full way called *Stifinc weg*, that is *Catmeringa gemaere*."

Kemble also prints a charter of King Eadred, dated 948, granting land at Stanmere to his servant Wulfric, such mentions *Stifigweges* Catbeorh, and *Bedenweg*.

Now we can identify most of these places. Stanmere is the modern Stanmore, *Catmeringa gemaere* must be the mere or boundary of Catmore. *Bedenweg* is evidently Beedon way, and *Feornbeorgan* is Farnborough; all four places, Farnborough, Catmore, Stanmore and Beedon, lie a little to the south of Wantage and Hendred, being separated from them by the Ridgeway; *Stifigweg* and *Stifincweg*, the "*fulanweg*" of one of one of the charters, we are inclined to think must be the great highroad from Newbury to Abingdon, which passes close by Beedon and through Steventon.

It seems therefore reasonable to suppose that the descendants of Stuf, who we know were connected with this district in the ninth century, must be identified with the *Stifingas* who gave name to Steventon, and to the *Stifincweg* and *Stifinghaeme* of the Saxon charters.

Now in view of these facts, it certainly seems something more than a mere coincidence that families named Stiff, should in after centuries be found settled in Berkshire and Hampshire within five and twenty miles of Wantage, and the reasonable inference seems to be that they may be the direct descendants of the *Stifingas* of Saxon days. Search amongst the early records of Berkshire might show their existence in the county at an earlier date than we now meet with them, but until our early records,

such as subsidy rolls, plea rolls, and the like, are rendered generally accessible by means of the printing press, it is hopeless for us to expect to trace the mediæval history of middle class families.

We shall now place before the reader the documentary evidence upon which are based the preceding arguments in favour of the suggestion that the modern Stiffs may be the direct descendants of Stuf, the nephew of Cerdic.

(To be continued.)

* * * * *

Gloucestershire Deeds.

WE propose from time to time to give abstracts of deeds relating to Gloucestershire. As these are mostly in private hands, and not usually accessible, they will be specially valuable to the topographer and genealogist.

Indenture dated 20 July, 29 Charles II., 1677, between Henry Pegler of Uley, gent, and Hester, his wife (1), and William Heart, of Uley, clerk (2). Sale for £9, of one acre of arable land, called the Headland, in Uley, in the west field near to the messuage there, in the occupation of Giles Taylor, called Wresden, *alias* the Cold Harbour, adjoining land of John Wheeler, on the south, land of John Woodward, on the north, abutting on the hedge westward, and shooting on the land of the said William, on the east.

Livery of seizin endorsed and attested by William Hancock, his "W" mark, and Nich. Morse.

Bond of same date given by H. Pegler in the penal sum of £20 to observe covenants in this indenture.

Indenture of exchange dated 20 April, 16 Charles II., 1664, between Robert French, of Uley, clothier (1), and James Daunsye, of Uley, broad-weaver (2).

French grants to Daunsye, all that his hedge, and two foot of ground without the hedge, shooting from Shibley field's shard, down to John Parslowe's land, and lying between Shibley field and Nebrooke lane, which leadeth into Westfield; and a plot of ground in the said lane at the lower end of the said hedge, containing one lugge of ground, already marked out; and one half acre of arable land situate in Bircombe field, having Bircombe's lease on the south side, and the land of William Payne on the north side.

Daunsye grants to French, one half acre of land with the mere on the lower side, in Bircombe field, having the land of the said R. French at both ends on the north side.

Witnesses: Giles Parslow, "G.P.," his mark, John Gainer, Edw^d Morse.

Indenture dated 24 Jan., 36 Charles II. between William Wall, of Uley, broadweaver (1), and William Heart, of Uley, clerk, (2).

In consideration of £18, Wall grants to Heart, a parcel of arable land in the west field, containing 2 acres, having the glebe land of Cam on the north-east side, and the land of Thomas Pearce on the south-west side, abutting downward on Cam Brook, and upwards to John Wheeler's hedge, now in the tenure of the said Wall, and purchased by him from Samuel Went.

Witnesses: Giles Estcourt, Kathren Estcourt, her mark, Bridgett Manning.

Indenture, dated 31 October, 32 Charles II., 1671, between William Selwyn, of Gloucester, esq., and Edward Selwyn, gent., his son and heir (1), and William Heart, of Uley, clerk (2).

In consideration of £19, the Selwyns grant to Heart, a parcel of arable land, containing two acres, in the west field, in a place there called the Churchway, having the highway and land of John Wheeler on the east and west sides, and land of John Parslow on the east side; a parcel of arable land, containing one acre in Hidefield, having land of the said John Parsloe on the south side, and land in the possession of Peter French on the north side: a parcel of arable land, containing 1½ acres in Burcombe Field, having land of Robert French on the west and the land of William Bassett, gent., on the north side. Covenants for assurance by William Selwyn and Margaret, his wife, and Edward Selwyn and Joanna, his wife.

Indenture dated 20 Nov., 23 Charles II., 1671, between Robert French, of Wotton-under-Edge, clothier (1), William Heart, of Uley, clerk (2).

Recites that Richard Browneing, late of Dursley, gent., by indenture of lease dated 7 Nov., 3 Charles I., demised to Thomas Parslow, then of Uley, yeoman, since deceased, for a term of 500 years, two parcels of land, in the field called Burcombe, shooting upon land of Edward Bassett eastward, and upon land of Thomas French westward, containing 1½ acres; also a parcel of land in the west field adjoining south-

ward to the hedge there, and abutting on land of William French, of Cam, yeoman, northward, containg half an acre. That Thomas Parslow, by will dated 8 March, 17 year of the late king, bequeathed his interest therein to John Parslow. That John Parslow, by indenture, 4 Oct., 1655, assigned the same to Robert French.

French, for £15, assigns same to Heart.

Witnesses: Ra: Willett, Si: Michael.



The Burial Place of Robert, Duke of Normandy.—Leland states that several persons of great eminence were buried in the chapter-house at Gloucester, and mentions the names of six, painted in black-letter on the walls. During restorations which were effected there in 1858, some interesting antiquarian discoveries came to light. "On the north wall, in one of the niches, by the removal of the calcareous crust, there could be traced, though very faintly, the following inscriptions: 'Hic jacet Rogerus Comes de Hereford.' On the south wall in a panel or niche, 'Hic jacet Barnardus de Novo Mercato. Hic jacet Paganus de Cadurcis.' In the adjoining panel, 'Hic jacet Robert Cortus. Hic jacet Adam de Cadurcis.' Of these five inscriptions, only three are to be found in the old records, but the additional ones contain the most interesting name of all—that of Robert Cortus, most likely a contraction for Robert Curthose, or Robert, Duke of Normandy, son of William the Conqueror. Tradition is uncertain as to the place of burial."—*Gloucestershire Chronicle*, Oct. 1858.

J. H. F.



Aston Subedge.—In the church of Great Missenden Buckingham, is a monument to Rev. Thomas Lloyd, of Peterley House, rector of Aston Subedge, Gloucestershire, who died in 1815.



The Highest Point in Gloucestershire.—Mr. George Robinson, of Woodmancote, Dursley, writes to the *Bristol Times*, under date, 30 July, 1891, as follows:—

In your edition of the 27th inst., "E. S." asks for information which I can supply. Neither Petty France, Nibley Knoll, nor Selsley-hill is the highest point in Gloucestershire. In a pasture field on the right hand side of the main road leading from Wotton - under - edge to Kingscote, in the occupation of Mr. John Daniels, of Symonds-hall Farm, rather over three miles from the above town, and about 120 yards from the road, a flagstaff was erected in 1849 or 1850, by a company of Ordnance Surveyors, and it stood there for many years. I farmed to some extent the adjoining farm, and on one occasion I asked an officer why the staff was put there. He said because it was the highest point in the county. The staff was nailed in a large ash tree, and the pole was 20ft. above. Their camp was on Stinchcombe-hill, within a quarter of a mile of the Ridge-house, the property of Mr. J. C. Bengough.



Gloucestershire Church Restorations.

Campden Church.—The parish church of Chipping Campden was re-opened on Thursday, 28 Aug., 1884, after having been closed for about four months, for the restoration of the interior. The exterior of the sacred edifice, which is one of the most conspicuous objects on the summit of the north Cotswolds, was renovated a few years ago, and a little over £1000 has now been spent in levelling and renewing the floor, providing new seats and choir stalls, removing and improving the organ, and other work. The church which is in the perpendicular style of architecture, contains some beautiful brasses, and the Hicks memorials occupying a chapel on the south-side of the remarkably fine examples of monumental sculpture. At the chancel are re-opening services a surpliced choir appeared in the church for the first time, and the seats were unappropriated, both these changes having been practically unanimously resolved upon at recent vestry meetings. The preacher in the morning was the Rev. Canon Smith, rector of Crayford, Kent, and in the evening, the Rev. C. L. Kennaway, rector of Garboldisham, Norfolk. The present restoration was carried out from the designs of Messrs. Waller, Son, and Wood, of Gloucester.

Newent Church.—This church, which had been in course of restoration for several months, was re-opened on Thursday, 4 December, 1884. The cost of the improvements amounted to nearly £1200. The building is one of peculiar interest, the chancel being of fine thirteenth-century work, the south aisle probably of fourteenth century, and the nave of seventeenth century, and an example of the best work of that period. The fine chancel was thoroughly restored some time ago. The chief work now effected includes the removal of the plaster from the interior walls. These have been pointed and left rough, thereby securing in that condition a handsome and appropriate appearance, similar to that seen in many old churches, notably in Dymock, Hartpury, and Standish. The old oak seats have been made uniform, and the doors removed. The lath-and-plaster ceiling of the nave has been taken away and replaced by a panelled wood ceiling. The fine old chapel in the south aisle has been thoroughly restored. In the wall an old piscina was discovered. The work carried out has been one of entire conservation, all the three distinct architectural styles above referred to having been fully retained. The architect was Mr. Middleton, F.R.I.B.A., of Cheltenham, who deserves credit for the way in which he has restored the church without in any destroying its special characteristics.

Hawkesbury Church.—On Tuesday, 9 April, 1885, the ancient church of Hawkesbury, near Badminton, was re-opened after restoration. The Bishop preached the sermon. He commended the important work which had been carried out, and observed that only £120 remained to be raised to complete it. At a luncheon after the service, the vicar, the Rev. W. H. Boothby, referred to the difficulty which has been experienced in raising the amount necessary to carry out the work of restoration, about £2000. Churchmen and Dissenters alike had consented to pay a voluntary rate of 1s. in the pound for the restoration of the roof, and then it was found that the other work was bound to be carried out. Some particulars of this church, with a plan, appear in the "Transactions" of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society.

Leigh Church.—The ancient church of Leigh, dedicated to St. Catherine, after undergoing extensive internal restoration, was re-opened on Thursday, 29 October, 1885. There were three services held during the day; the Rev. Arthur C. Gabell, vicar of the parish, being the preacher in the morning, the Bishop of

the diocese in the afternoon, and the Archdeacon of Gloucester in the evening. Those who knew the unsightly and inconvenient condition of this church prior to restoration, must approve of its altered aspect and arrangements. The high pews have been swept away, and replaced by open seats. The gallery that cut the tower arch, and blocked the view of the west window, has been removed, and a beautifully-carved screen, with cathedral glass, now separates the tower from the nave. Several other alterations have been made, perhaps one of the happiest being the removal of the hideous plaster ceiling that had so long hidden the oak timber roof. As a beginning to the re-furnishing, the vicar has given a polished brass memorial lectern.

Salperton Church.—The ancient church at Salperton, having been restored, was re-opened on Friday, 30 October, 1885. It should be mentioned that Mr. John C. P. Higgs, of the firm of Higgs and Rudkin, kindly gave his services as architect, and that, curiously enough, the masonry had been carried out by the descendants of a family who rebuilt the tower of the church some 200 years ago, for the strictly moderate and modest sum of £40. After morning prayer, the Bishop of the diocese was the preacher, and before dealing with the subject matter of the text, said—I am very thankful my dear friends—for the moment addressing myself more particularly to those of this parish—that I have found an opportunity of coming among you, and of sharing in your Christian joy in the fact of the restoration of this ancient church being now almost completed. We shall all see with interest the work that has been done. Most of us may observe that we are in a very old building, a building many hundreds of years old, and a building that, for a long time, I am told, has been in a state unfitted for the reverent worship of Almighty God. But now, by the energy of your good vicar, and by the efforts you have all made, this house of prayer is restored to a state in every degree befitting its sacred character. So far as I can observe, the work has been done faithfully and well. There is much difficulty in dealing with a church which is very ancient and out of repair; great skill is needed in adapting the new to the old, and I venture to think that that skill has certainly been shown on this occasion. Both the chancel and the nave have been restored with due regard to what the church was in days long gone by.



Old Stained Glass in Gloucestershire.

In *The Builder*, June 11 and 18, 1870, are two articles entitled, "Old Stained Glass in English Churches," in which the following references are made to Gloucestershire churches:—

The stained glass known to be now existing in this country, of date earlier than the year 1800, may be divided into seven groups, each containing the production of a century.

Glass of the Twelfth and Thirteenth Centuries.

None recorded in this county.

Glass of the Fourteenth Century.

The east window of Bristol Cathedral is filled with painted glass of the date 1320 (restored in 1847), representing a tree of Jesse. The lower lights contain figures of the Virgin and infant Jesus, prophets, and kings; in the upper tracery lights is a display of heraldry. Four side windows in the chancel are filled with coloured glass of the same date.

The great east window of the choir of Gloucester Cathedral is filled with the finest stained glass of this period in England. It represents a long series of saints, prophets, and Jewish kings, larger than life. Date 1345. The side windows of the clerestory retain much of their original glass, of the same date with the east window.

In the choir of Tewkesbury Abbey are several figure and canopy windows, containing full-length figures of kings, knights, and saints. Date 1320-1327.

Glass of the Fifteenth Century.

The series of five windows representing scriptural subjects, apostles, prophets, Roman emperors, &c., in Fairford parish church, were taken in the year 1492 on board a Flemish vessel. Some have attributed the workmanship to Albert Dürer.

In the lady chapel of Gloucester Cathedral the headings of the window lights have retained their original glass. The east window is also filled with fifteenth century glass; white and yellow being much employed.

Glass of the Sixteenth Century.

Some Flemish and German glass of 1537-1543 is in the windows of the Mayor's Chapel of St. Mark, Bristol.

Glass of the Seventeenth Century.

The windows of the aisles of the choir in Bristol Cathedral are filled with enamelled glass of the seventeenth century. The

subjects are, on the north side, Jonah escaping from the whale, the Ascension, the Agony in the Garden, the Ascension of Elijah, and the sacrifice of Abraham; those on the south are the Expulsion of the Money-changers, Jacob's Dream, the Tribute Money, Melchisedec and Abraham, and Gideon and the Fleece. Much of the original glass has been replaced by "pot glass." The jumble of subjects is unprecedented.

Glass of the Eighteenth Century.

Bristol Cathedral exhibits in its west window inferior stained glass, dating 1710.

CECIL T. DAVIS.

Wandsworth.

* * * * *

Memoranda from an Old Prayer Book.

THE annexed manuscript notes, which mostly, if not wholly, relate to Gloucestershire families, are found on the fly-leaves of a copy of 'Liturgia seu Liber Precum Communium, et Administrationis Sacramentorum, aliorumque Rituum & Ceremoniarum in Ecclesia Anglicana receptus. Londini: MDCCXIII.' 8°. The Dedication to Sir William Dawes, Bart. Bishop of Chester, is signed 'Tho. Parsell Dabam, à Schola Mercat. Sciss. Londini, Kalendis April 1713.' The title-page of the volume bears the autograph signature of 'Edward Packer, Anno 1715.' It now finds a place in the library of Merchant Taylors' School.

DANIEL HIPWELL.

17, Hilldrop Crescent, Camden Road, London.

1702. Elizabeth y^e daughter of Mr. John Surman & Elizabeth his wife, was born, April y^e 30th, bap. May y^e 22^d.

Jan. y^e 27th, 1726. Mary Agge was born.

April y^e 19th, 1726. William, son of William Cook, Gleazier, was born.

May y^e 31st, 1727. John Beal was born.

May 29, 1728. Mrs. Anne Surman. of Treddington Sepulta fuit.

Febr. 15th, 1728. Eliz. Agge, bap.

April y^e 16th, 1729. Mary Parkes, bap.

May 7th, 1729. Rev. Mr. Samuel Rogers, Sepu.

Nov. 1st. 1729. Chr. Caple born.

Dec. 6th, 1729. Eliza. Long born.

Oct. 29, 1731. Eliz. Caruthers, was bap.

May 18,	1732.	William Ussel, natus.
March 27th,	1733.	Will. Clifford, natus.
April y ^e 4th,	1733.	John Hayward, bapt.
		T. Beal, bapt. y ^e same day.
Sept. 1st,	1733.	Tho. Nettleshipp, natus, bapt. 4th.
May 18th,	1734.	Tho. Hayward was born.
July 24,	1734.	Rev. Tho. Morgan, obiit.
Aug. 10,	1734.	Rev. Mr. Tho. Norwood, of Leck- hampton, ob.
Nov. 20th,	1734.	James Malpas, bapt ^d .
April 5th,	1735.	John Dark, of Alstone, natus.
April y ^e 11th,	1735.	Mary Long was baptized.
Feb. 7th,	1736.	John Hayward, born and bapt. 18th day.
Ap. 23 ^d ,	1736.	Tho. Buckle, of Boddington, born.
June y ^e 26,	1736.	John Cobbe was born.
Aug. 20th,	1736.	Mary Nettleshipp, bapt ^d .
Nov. 19th,	1736.	Mary Butt, bapt.
Nov. 20th, [	1736.]	Mrs. Martha Blackwell, obiit.
Feb. 22 ^d	1737.	Eliza : Surman, nata.
July 3 ^d	1737.	William Long, born and bapt. y ^e same day
Sept. 30th,	1737.	R. Stratford Beal, natus.
Nov. 27th,	1737.	Eliza Hayward, nata fuit.
Nov. 30th,	1737.	Henry Nettleshipp, bapt.
Dec. 2 ^d ,	1737.	W ^m , son of Jacob Ashley, was born.
Feb. 14th,	1738.	Eliz. Cox, of y ^e Park, born.
March 27th,	1739.	William Beal, bapt.
July y ^e 11th,	1739.	W ^m Cook, of Overton, born.
Oct. 30th,	1739.	Thomas Arkell, of Walley, bapt.
Nov. 13th,	1739.	Mrs. Waddington, delivered of a son— died unbapt. the same week.
March y ^e 10th,	1740.	William Hayward, Painswick, natus. Jan. 17th following, obiit.
May 17th,	1740.	The Rev. Mr. John Chester, Rector of Hinton, was buried. Mr. Capel, of Prestbury, was buried the same day.
May y ^e 27th,	1740.	The Rev. Mr. Edmund Meyrick, curate of Cheltenham, (?) obiit.
Jan. 7.	1741.	Mary Ussel, nata.
Jan. 8th,	1741.	Ann Surman, nata—16th, obiit, 18th, sepul.
June 28,	1741.	Dorothy Gayner, bapt.
March 4th,	1742.	John Fluck, natus.
May y ^e 20th,	1742.	Mary Dark, of Alstone, was baptized.
Oct. 25th,	1742.	Mary Morgan, nata fuit.
Nov. 5th,	1742.	Tho. Hamblin, natus, bapt. 13.
May 14th,	1743.	Rev. Mr. Prinn, Sep.
May 22,	1743.	Rev. Mr. Phillips, obiit.
May 23 ^d ,	1743.	Tho. Clifford, natus fuit.

- June y^e 7th, 1743. Mary Weston, was born.
 Sept. 29, 1743. Anna Maria Field, nata fuit.
 Oct. 13th, 1743. William Dark, of Alstone, natus.
 Nov. 6, 1743. John Surman, natus, bapt. 29th.
 Dec. 19th, 1743. Tho. Morgan, Baptizatus.
 May 1st, 1744. Mary Roberts de Leigh, nata, bapt.
 June 6th.
 May 29, 1744. William Waddington, natus, bapt. Fryday,
 June 8th.
 July 29, 1744. Mary Fluck, bapt.
 Sept. 14, 1744. Sarah Ussell, bapt.
 Dec. 1st, ? 1744. Richard Hamblin, bapt.
 March 16th, 1745. Daniel Field, bapt.
 Apr. 5th, 1745. Joseph Hayward, of Painswick, natus.
 June y^e 7th, 1745. Thomas Morgan, bapt.
 June 18th, 1745. Thomas Hale, of Stoke, baptiz.
 July y^e 23, 1745. Eliza: Roberts, of y^e Leigh, Baptizatus,
 June 24, nata.
 Aug. 19, 1745. Anne Weston, nata.
 Sept. 15, 1745. Sam. Clifford, bapt.
 Nov. 22, 1745. Jane Stock, bapt.
 Jan. 16, 1746. Mary Trowton, bapt., mater eodem sep.
 March 21, 1746. Samuel Hamblin, bapt.
 June 18th, 1746. Rev. Mr. Brassington de Gorthampton,
 obiit.
 Aug. 3, 1746. Sarah Fluck, bapti.
 Sept. 1, 1746. Edward Morgan, bapt.
 Oct. 4, 1746. John Roberts, natus.
 Oct. 13, 1746. Rev. Hen. Mease, obiit.
 Oct. 25, 1746. Rev. Tho. Clement, obiit.
 Nov. 11, 1746. Rev. Mr. Parkes, Rec^t., de Pershore sepult.
 Nov. 17th, 1746. William Surman, of Swindon, natus;
 Dec. 30, bapt.
 Nov. 17th, 1746. Anthony Ussel, nat.
 Jan. 16 (circa), 1747. Rev. Robert Lawrence, of Sevenhampton,
 sepult.
 Ap. 20, 1747. Rev. George White, of Rendcomb, ob.
 Ap. 29, 1747. Rev. Mr. Williams, Uckington, ob.
 July 31, 1747. Will. Stayte, nat.
 Aug. 2, 1747. Margret Stock, nata.
 Sept. 4, 1747. The Rev. Mr. Seville, ob.
 Dec. 15, 1747. Anne & Elizabeth, daughters of Mr. Dark,
 of Alston, were born.
 Apr. 23, 1748. John Waddington, of Prestbury, was bapt.
 May 19, 1748. Rev. Mr. Jarvis, sep.
 Jan. 4th, 1749. Kath. Packer, ob.
 June 18, 1749. Eliz. Hayward, ob.
 Aug. 12, 1749. Rev. Mr. Dun, ob.

A Uley Anecdote.

The parishes in the Vale of Berkeley are remarkable for the large number of place-names which they contain, for almost every farm house has its own distinctive appellation; many of them as ancient, probably as the names of the villages themselves. In no parish perhaps is this feature more noticeable than in Uley, where the place-names and field-names are so numerous, that they form quite a study. A story, told me in Uley, will serve to illustrate this:—

Years ago, the inn on Uley Green called the Old Crown or Upper Crown, to distinguish it from another of the same name lower down the street, was kept by one Feribee, who never lost an opportunity of advancing his business as this anecdote plainly shows. One dark evening, a stranger rode up to the door, and after duly refreshing himself, anxiously enquired how far it was to the manor house at Owlpen. "Surely, Sir, you do not think of going there such a dreary night as this," replied old Feribee, "Indeed I do, for business presses," answered the traveller, "but how far, pray, is it, and which way must I turn?" "Why," was the answer, "you must go along the green and down the hill by Fiery lane until you come to Cuckoo brook, then a little further on you will pass Horn Knep, after which you will go by Dragon's Den, next you go through Potlid Green, after that, is Marling's End and that will bring you straight into Owlpen, but you must take care not to miss the road." "If it be so long and troublesome a way to find, why then, landlord, I think, if you have a bed, I will stay till the morning." So Feribee gained himself a guest for the night, and the traveller saved himself a long and wearisome journey of not more than ten minutes!

F. L. M. R.



Notes on the Trotman Family (*continued*).

STUDENTS ADMITTED TO THE INNER TEMPLE, 1547-1660.

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|-------|------|--|
| 1598. | Nov. | Edward Trotman, Cam, Gloucestershire. |
| 1624. | Nov. | Edward Trotman, son and heir of Edward Trotman, a benchler, called to the bar 1634. |
| 1626. | Nov. | Daniel Trotman, Gloucester, at request of Edward Trotman, Autumn reader, called to the bar 1635. |
| 1654. | Nov. | Arthur Trotman, Bishopstone, Wilts. |

TROTMAN WILLS.

We now give these abstracts of wills of various members of the Trotman family which have been from time to time proved at Gloucester, or in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. They comprise the majority of wills of testators of the name, but some, such as the Wiltshire Trotmans, whose connection with the Gloucestershire Trotmans is still unascertained, have been omitted as well as a few others of which as yet we have been unable to obtain abstracts. These wills have been collected together by several persons in searches extending over some years, and hence the abstracts are of varying brevity. It is believed, however, that nothing of genealogical importance has been omitted.

Thomas Trotman, of Dursley, 14 Jan., 1552. Thomas, my eldest son; my son Nycolas, under age; Thomas Trotman, of Cam, and William Thomas, of Nybley; William Trotman; my son Morishe; Eleanor, my wife, executrix. Witnesses—John Spencer the smith, William Trotman, Raynold Lane, Curatt, with other.

Proved at Gloucester, 1553.

Edward Tratman, of Slymbrigge, 1 Jan., 1552. To Nicholas Tratman, my best cote and best cappe, &c. Agnes, my wife, to be executrix.

Proved at Gloucester, 17 June, 1553.

William Trottmán, of Dursley, 14 September, 155-. To be buried in Dursley churchyard; to Richard Everett, 40/-, in the hands of George Davys; to Thomas, my cousin, a broad loom with his harness; to Janne, my wife, the house now in the occupation of Richard Everett; to Elnor Tratman, my mother, land in Dursley; remainder to Alis Everett, my sister, then to Thomas and John, her sons; residuary legatee and executrix, Elnor Trottmán. Overseers—Edward Trottmán and William Bery. Witnesses—Edward Trottmán and William Bery, Anselm Talor and Thomas Philips. Debts named.

Recorded at Gloucester, but no proof of will. Entered in the calendar under 1557.

Thomas Trottmán, of Came, clothyer, 8 Sept., 1558. To my wife, 150 marks, &c. Nicholas Trottmán, the son of myne eldest sonne, John Trottmán; Thomas Trottmán, brother to the said Nicholas; William Trottmán, another brother to the said Nicholas; Richard Trottmán, another brother to the said

Nicholas (all under 18 years); the children of my sonne Richard Trotman; John Trottman thong', my sonne. Residue to my sonnes John Trotman theld', Richard Trotman, and John Trotman, jun'; they to be executors. As to my mesey londs, &c., in the counteys of Gloucester and Worcester I devise to John Trotman, myne eldest sonne and to his heys for ev', all my mesys-lands, ten'ts, mylls, rents, &c., which to me dyscendyd by inheritance after and by the death of Henry Trotman, my father, and which my said father purchased to him and to his heys of Henry Mabson, of Kynton in Thornbury; to Agnes my wyfe, two measis named long forde house, of the yearly value of 4 marks, and holden of the Castell of Barkeley by socage, and after her death, to my son Richard; to Richard, my lands in Gusseley, co. Worc. To my third sonne John Trottman thong', lands in Upthruppe in Came, for his life, remainder to Katherine his wife, remainder to the heirs of John Trottman, lawfully begotten, &c.

Proved at Gloucester, 10 Dec., 1558.

Agnes Trotman, of Came, 22 Sept., 1558, wedowe, late the wife of Thomas Trottman, of Came, deceased; Henry Mayle, my servant; John Curnock, my servant; Thomas Woodward; To every of my sonne, John Trottman, the elder's chyldren, ffyve marks a pece; to every of my sonne Richard Trottman's chyldren, the same legacy; to Kateren Trottman, the wife of John Trottman thong', five marks. Residue to my sonns, John Trottman theld', Richard Trotman, and John Trottman thong', my executors. Witnesses, John Bristowe, Phillipe Poole, Nicholas Trottman, &c.

Proved at Gloucester, 10 Dec., 1558.

John Tratman, vrsher, Wotton-under-egge, 5 Nov., 1560, to be buried in Wotton church; to my uncle Richard Tratman, all my books, saving an Elyot called a dicoonarie, my testament and a cronicle which I bequeath to Robert Tomson; also to my uncle all my glasses of watters, saving one glass of watters for the sight which I give to my cosen John Tratman; my cosen Thomas Tratman, of Stancumbe; John Harvey; my sister Margaret; my uncle Richard, and cosen John Tratman; my wife Elyn Tratman to be executrix; my uncle Richard Tratman, and cosen John Tratman, to be overseers; my brother Morrys Tratman; my sister Alys Farr; my sister Margaret; my cosen John Tratman's son.

Proved at Gloucester, 25 February, 1562.

Edward Tratman, of Slymbrigg, 22 Feb., ix. Eliz., [1569].

My four youngest daughters, Johan, Margery, Anne, and Margaret; Rychard Tratman my son; my eldest daughter Margaret, and my youngest daughter Margaret; Morys Tratman, my eldest sonne; Edward Tratman, eldest son of Anthony Tratman, my son; William Richards, my son-in-law.

Proved at Gloucester, 22 Aug., 1567.

John Trotman, of Slymbrydge, 3 Oct., 1571. To Edward Trotman and Mare Trotman, the chylde of Antone Trotman, 40s. a pece at 21; Elizabeth Longe; Gryne Hoodynge; Thomassin Wood; Thomas Shephard, my brother; Jone Shepharde, my goddafter; William Tayler, of Coome.

Proved at Gloucester, 8 Oct., 1571.

Elizabeth Trotman, of Stinchcombe, widow, 12 May, 1574. To be buried in the churchyard there; all my goods to Richard Tratman, of Came, Roger Hollister, of Stinchcombe, and Thomas Trotman, of Stynchcombe, my sons, whom I make my executors, of truste to devide my sayd goodes to my syxe children unmarried. Witnesses—William Trotman, John Trotman, Richard Trotman, Lewdowick Trotman, Elizabeth Hollister, with others more.

Proved at Gloucester, 7 May, 1575.

Elyne Trotman*, of Dursley, 19 Feb., 1575; Thomas Envode, John Envode; Jane Envode; Alse Hutchings; residue to Richard Envode, of Dursley, my son-in-law, he to be executor.

Proved at Gloucester, 16 Dec., 1575.

Richard Tratman, of Wootton-under-Edge, yeoman, 29 June, 1579; my son John; my daughter Mary; Edward Tratman, my sonne; William Tratman, the elder, my sonne; William Tratman, the younger, my sonne; Isabell, my wife.

Proved at Gloucester, 7 Feb., 1583.

John Tratman, of Pinwell, in Wootton-under-edge, weaver, 4 Feb., 1582, 32, Eliz.; my daughter Relthia, (?); my wife Ellen.

Proved at Gloucester, 19 Sept., 1590.

John Tratman, the elder, of Came, clothier; to be buried withen Christian burial; to the poor people of Came, 40/-; of Dursley, 20/-; To Griffeth Tratman, son of Richard Tratman, my brother, and to Katherine his wife, 100 marks; to Francis Tratman, son of Richard Tratman, of Wotton-under-Edge, £20; to Thomas Tratman, of Dursley, £10; to Marie

* She is called 'Eleanor' in the calendar.

Plomer, daughter of Christopher Plomer, deceased, £30; to John Plomer, son of Christopher, £5; to Katherine Tratman, daughter of Edward Tratman, of Eastwood, £5; all three under 21. Residue unto Katherine, my wife, she to be executrix. As to messuages, lands, tenements, commons, hereditaments in Came or elsewhere; all messuages, lands, etc. in Upthrup, Came, which sometime were the land of Sir John Butler, knt., and of Hugh Partridge, gent., all lands, tenements, meadows, leasows, pastures, commons, and appurtenances, in Nether Came, sometime the land of Florence Barston, of Dymocke, one close called Nether Orchard, in Came, sometime the land of John Berkeley, of Beverston, esq^r; two acres in Came Field, next the meadow called Hynam Meade, sometime the land of Thomas Fraunsame and Thomas Warrant; to have the same for her life, *i.e.*, my wife's, after her death, the lands in Upthrup, shall remain to—(*sic*). Said Katherine to keep deeds, after her death same to be delivered to—(*sic*). To the said Katherine, all my lands in Over Cam, which I purchased of Henry Daunte, gent., to hold the same unto her and her heirs for ever. I devise unto the said Griffith Trotman, son of the said Richard, my brother, lands, etc., in Lower Came, sometime the land of Florence Barston, of Dymocke, and one close, called Nether Orchard, sometime the land of John Berkeley, esq^r; also 2 acres in Came Field, next to the meade called Hynam, after decease of my wife; deeds to be delivered to the said Griffith Tratman. Overseers—Richard Tratman, of Came, my brother, and Thomas Tratman, of Tortworth, my brother-in-law; to each of them for their pains, 40/-.

Signed "by me John Tratman," 9 Aug., 1592.

Proved at Gloucester, 9 Aug., 1592, by Katherine the relict.

Elizabeth Trotman, of Wickware, widow, 21 March, 32 Eliz., [1590.] My son-in-law Griffith Trotman; to the poor of Wotton-under-edge, 4s.; my daughter Katherine Trotman; her two daughters, Ursula and Sara Trotman; my daughter, Marye Trotman; Richard, son to Griffith Trotman; my daughter, Alice Mabbott; my son, John Dangerfeilde; Joane Jeffreis, my daughter; residue to my three daughters, Joane, Alice, and Marye; Francis Trotman, my son; John Trotman, my son; William Trotman, my son; Thomas Dangerfield, my son, he sole executor; Edward Trotman, and Thomas Graill, of Huntingford, overseers.

Proved at Gloucester, 10 June, 1590.

Maurice Tratman, of Cam, yeoman, 16 August, 32 Elizabeth, [1590]. To be buried in the churchyard of Cam; Elizabeth, my wife to be executrix; to Dorothy, my daughter, £20 to be paid her at Lady day, 1592, by Hugh Watkins, thelder; to Alce, my daughter, lease from Thomas Hopton and Richard Browning, of Cowley; Moris, son of Edward Tratman; Richard Tratman, of Slimbridge, my brother and John Woodwarde, of Stinchcombe, to be overseers. Witnesses—Richard Tratman, of Slimbridge, and Edward Tratman.

Proved at Gloucester, 15 April, 1591.

Richard Trotman, the elder, of Came, yeoman, 8 Oct., 1592, sickly in body, etc. To the poor of Came, 20/-; to Richard Trotman, son of Griffith Trotman, one silver-gilt salt, being the worst; to Griffith Trotman, my son, 4 oxen, of the best, 5 kine of the best, one bull, and one black mare, also 6 store pigs and one sow, and half the bacon in the house at the time of my decease, also one corn wain; one dung wain, 2 stringes, one mustard mill, one riding saddle, one pack saddle, half of the plough timber, whatsoever in and about my house, &c.; to Katherine Trotman, daughter of Edward Trotman, half a dozen silver spoons; to Lodwicke Trotman, my son-in-law, £20; to Ursula Trotman, daughter of Griffith Trotman, half a dozen silver spoons; to Mary Trotman, wife of Lodwicke Trotman, one little cup, silver gilt, 3 pairs of sheets, half a dozen table napkins; to Katherine Trotman, wife of Griffith Trotman, one silver cup, called the Turne, being parcel gift, also one jug of stone, fitted aud covered with silver and gilt, being the worst in the house; to Edith Warne, wife of Thomas Warne, my daughter, one jug, fitted and covered with silver and gilt, being the best; to Griffith Trotman, 40 sheep, also half of my corn, he to have the straw in and about my house, barns, etc.; to Griffith Trotman, one chest, standing at the high chamber door, also half of my bedding linen, pewter, brass and treen ware, except the bed in the high chamber; to Griffith Trotman, 2 brooches, 2 pot hangyns, one pot-hook, etc., also 3 arras quishuons, 3 wainscote chairs, and 3 joined stools; to Sara Trotman, the daughter of Griffith Trotman, 2 silver spoons; to Joan Greene, one chilver lamb, one brass pot, being the least saving three, one flock bed in Griffith's chamber, one pair blankets, one bolster, one pair of hempen sheets, one brass candlestick, with the flower broken off, one white covering; residue to Edward Trotman,

my son, he to be executor. Overseers—loving son-in-law and friend George Leonard and Thomas Warne, John Trotman, Wm. Higgyn and Thos. Morse, to each of them 5/-; to Morrice Vsold (*sic*), 4 lambs; to Richard Trotman, son of Griffith Trotman, one colt; to Lodwicke Trotman, 6 lambs; signed "Richard Trotman's marke." Witnesses—John Trotman, Griffith Trotman, Lodwicke Trotman, and William Higgyn, John Lonedale, Morris Vsould.

Proved at Gloucester, 27 Apr., 1593, by Edward Trotman, the son and executor.

Griffithe Trotman, of Came, yeoman, 10 June, 1598; to my daughter Ursula, £20 at 21 years, or at marriage with the consent of Katherin, my wife; to Sara my daughter, the same legacy; Richard Trotman, my son; Katherine, my wife, to be executrix; my brother Edward Trotman, my cosen John Trotman, and Edward Trotman his brother, to be overseers.

Proved at Gloucester, 10 Jany., 1598.

Nicholas Tratman, of Bradstone, Barkeley, Gloucester, yeoman, 28 July, 1577. To Anne my wife, 400 marks; to the poor of Barkeley, 5 marks; to Newport, 20/-; of Durseley, 40/-; of Slimbridge, 20/-; of Cam, 26/-; James Holder, Rychard Peryn, Thomas Haywarde, and Isabel Cowley, 6/8 each; to Jone Bridge and her brother, 13/4; Elizabeth, my daughter, 200 marks; Alice, my daughter, 200 marks; Thomas, my son, £200; to John, Edward, and Thomas, my 3 sons, all my leases. I make Rychard Tratman, John Tratman, of Came, Thomas Machin, William Tratman, and Wm. Bower, my executors. Witnesses—Anthony Webbe, Anne Tratman, with divers others.

Proved, 10 Aug., 1577, by William Tratman and William Dower.

30 Nov., 1577. Com. to Thomas Machin, present, John Tratman and Richard Tratman, by Wm. Babham proctor.

P.C.C. Daughtry, 31.

John Tratman, the elder, of Cam, cloatheman, 24 July, 19 Eliz. [1577]. To the poor of Cam, 20/-; to the poor of Dourslie, 40/-; of Barkeley, 40/-; Slimbridge, 20/-; to the mending of the Hiewaie between Lydegrene and Lawrinch Bridge, 5 marks; to Thomas Tratman, my son, messuages, etc., in Slimbridge and Thornbury, which I purchased of Sir John Barckley, knt., Thomas Taylor and Wm. Kinge; to Wm. Tratman, my son, messuages, etc., in Bradstone and Barkeley,

which I bought of the Lord Wentworth, Sir Thomas Throgmorton, and Sir John Thinne; to Richard Tratman, my son, my meadows and pastures called Hengaston, which I bought of Wm. Bucher; Nicholas Tratman, my son, a cup, covered with silver, etc.; to William Tratman, my son, certain implements that I left with my son Nicholas at Bredston; to son William, £200, and cup that Youghan Skill gave me; two dozen of silver spoons to my 4 sons equally; to Johan, my wife, a dozen silver spoons, etc.; William Davie, Katherine Dassine, two spoons and money bequeathed to my said wife and her said 2 children, John Baston and Harrie Dole, before the time of our marriage. John Tratman, son of Nicholas Tratman, 4 oxen, etc.; Elizabeth Tratman, daughter of said Nicholas; to the other 3 of my said son Nicholas' children, viz., Edward, Thomas, and Alice; to son Thomas' children, 20 nobles a piece; to son William's children, 20 nobles a piece; to Katherine, daughter of Richard Tratman, of Wotton, £5. Residue to sons Thomas and Richard, they to be executors. Witnessed by Rychard Smith, clerk, Richard Tratman, John Tratman, the younger, William Fynimore, Wm. Wakeman, William Buchar, James Hushold, Rychardwith others.

Proved by George Harris, n.p., proctor of Thomas and Richard Tratman, 3 Oct., 1577. *P.C.C. Daughtry, 38.*

Katherine Trotman, of Came, widow, 9 March, 44 Eliz., [1602.] To the poor of Came, 40/-; to the poor of Wotton, 40/-; to the poor of Dursley, 20/-; the money to the poor of Cam to be distributed by the discretion of John Trotman, my cousin, of Lower Cam; to the poor of Wotton, by my brother Wm. Trotman, of Wotton; to the poor of Dursley, by my cousin John Plomer, of Dursley; to my cousin, John Plomer, of Dursley, £40; Catherine, his daughter, £10; Nicholas and Christopher his sons, 50/- each; to Thomas Trotman, son of Nicholas Trotman, of Breadstone, deceased, £10; Katherine Trotman, daughter of said Thomas, when of age, etc.; to Richard Woodward and John Woodward, children of John Woodward, £8 a piece; to his other 6 children which he hath by Marie his now wife, 40/- a piece, when of age, etc.; to John Trotman, son of my cousin Richard Trotman, of Over Cam, 50/-; to his daughter, Elline Trotman, 50/-, when of age; Katherine Gornor, daughter of Thomas Gornor, £10, when of age; Alice Gornor, sister of Katherine, when of age; to Throgmorton Trotman, £10, when of age; Katherine Trotman,

daughter of my cousin John Trotman, of Lower Cam, when of age; Alice Hewes, my sister, £5; Samuel Plomer, her son, £5; Thomas Hewes, her son, £5; Sarah Plomer, her daughter, £5; Richard Trotman, son of Griffith Trotman, deceased, £5; Ursula, sister of said Richard, £5; Sara, sister of said Ursula, 40/-, when of age; my brother, John Trotman, of Stinchcombe, £5; John Trotman, son of said John, £5, when of age; Mary Chaneler, my sister, £5; Mawde Gower, my sister, £15; Marie Tucker, daughter of said Mawde, £5; Thomas Trotman, my brother, £10; Katherine Hickes, daughter of Arthur Hicks, £10, when of age; Katherine Stocke, £10; Katherine Stocke, her daughter, £10, when of age; Robert Trotman, son of my brother William Trotman, £40; Anne Trotman, daughter of said William, £40; William, Walter, and John, sons of Wm. Trotman, my brother, £20 a piece, when of age; my men servants and maid servants, 20/- a piece; William Trotman, son of my brother William, of Wotton, my housen and garden or gardens in Over Cam which my husband, deceased, purchased of Harry Vawcut, gent., deceased; to my cousin John Trotman, of Lower Cam, all my house, etc., in Upthrip, with the land, meadows, and pastures, orchard and garden, which my late husband's father purchased; to Richard Trotman, son of Griffith Trotman, deceased, land in Lower Cam, according to my husband's last will. Residue unto my brother William Trotman, he to be executor. Overseers—Edward Trotman, of the Coorte, and Richard Fynymore; to them, 40/- a piece, for their pains; to Thomas Peratts, one ewe; to John Fynymore, son of Richard Fynnymore, one sheep. Witnessed by Richard Phinimore*, Edward Trotman, of Cam, and Thomas Stydman.

Proved in London, 20 May, 1602, by William Trotman, brother of the deceased, and executor.

P.C.C. Montague, 38.

Lodwyck Tratman, of Buckover, yeoman, 9 March, 1606. John Tratman, son of my brother John Tratman, deceased; to William, brother of the said John, now apprenticed to Richard Coke; to Joan and Ann, the two daughters of my brother Edward Trotman, of Eastwood; Anne Heynes and Joan Collins, my granddaughters; to the poor of the tithing of Morton; to Richard Coke, my best pair of hose; my wife Mary to be

* In his own will, proved in 1615, Rychard Phinimore mentions "Edward Trotman my brother-in-law."



residuary legatee and executrix. Witnesses—Edward Trotman, Richard Haynes, Richard Grove, Richard Colle, and John Pope.

Proved at Gloucester, 7 May, 1606.

Inventory: £89 : 4 : 8.

Thomas Tratman, of Cromhall, yeoman, 1608. My daughter Elizabeth, and her husband Arthur Hicks; he to be executor; their children, Thomas, Morgan, Arthur, John, Agnes, Edith, Katherine, Elizabeth; my sisters, Mawde Gore, Alice (Hayes?) Katherine Tratman, and Mary Chandler; Mary Tratman and the rest of the servants in the house; my kinsmen, Samuel Neale, Edmund Tucker, and Morgan Hickes, the elder; god-children, John Stocke, John Tratman, and Margaret Webb; my brothers, Edward Tratman, William Tratman, Francis Tratman, John Tratman, and Edward, son of John. Bequests to the poor of Cromhall, Wotton, Thornbury, Wickwar, Tortworth, and Titherington.

Proved at Gloucester, 13 July, 1608.

Amye Trotman, of [Titherington?] widow, 26 March, 1608. My daughters, Mary Hixe, and Amie, to be executrices; my sons, John, William, and Richard. Witnesses—William Jones, clerk, and Morgan Hixe, my son-in-law.

Proved at Gloucester, 24 June, 1612.

William Tratman, of Rodborough, in the parish of Hampton, Glos., "sick in bed," 20 Feb., 1609. To the poor of Rodborough, 20s.; to Samuel Tratman, Morris Tratman, John Thayers, and Giles Adys, £40 that William Mayes doth owe me, equally to be divided between them, "if they can recover it;" to Elizabeth Hampton, £5. Residuary legatee and executrix, my wife Johane. Overseers—Thomas Clotterbooke and John Hickes. Signed, By me William Tratman. Witnesses, By me Richard Webb, Jasper Cole.

Proved by Joan Tratman, the relict, 11 May, 1610.

P.C.C. Wingfield, 51.

Edward Trotman, of Winterborne, Bristol, yeoman, will nuncupative, dated Thursday, feast of St. Michael the Archangel, 1614. All I have I give to my sister, Elizabeth Trottmán; attested, 9 October, 1614, by John Marshall, John Dogg, William Grymes.

Letters of administration granted, 8 May, 1615.

Sentence in suit concerning validity of will between Oliver

Trotman, Nicholas Trotman, Edith Prowte, Arthur Prowte, and Margaret Neale, consanguinei, against the legatee, Elizabeth Trotman, in which the former were ordered to pay the costs.

P.C.C. Rudd, 21.

Alexander Tratman, of Dursley, tucker. My son, William Trotman; my wife, Elizabeth Trotman, to have the residue; my daughter, Elizabeth Trotman, under 21; my wife to be executrix: my brother, William Trotman and others to be overseers.

Proved at Gloucester, 22 April, 1615.

This will is much decayed.

Edward Trotman, of Slymbridge, yeoman, 11 May, 1618. To Marie Tratman, my eldest daughter, £60, under 21; my daughter, Alse; younger daughter, Alice, £40, under 21. Residue to Richard Trotman, my son and heir. He to be executor. Overseers—Thomas Davies and Richard Trotman, my brother and brother-in-law. To my son, Edward, my right in a lease, dated, 12 Oct., 2 Edward VI. Witnesses—John Wilkins, Thomas Wilkins, and William England.

Proved at Gloucester, 3 June, 1618.

Edward Tratman, of Hawkesbury, yeoman, 15 Sept., 1618. To Olive Tratman, my son, £10; to Rychard, son of Nycholas Tratman, £40, out of my mills at Kilcot, at the age of 18. Similar legacies to Thomas, Edward, and Nycholas, sons of Nycholas Tratman; my son, Nicholas Tratman, senior, to be executor. Overseers—my brother William Tratman, and Arthur Ismeat. Witnesses—Jo. Cooper, William Tratman, and Arthur Ismeat.

Proved at Gloucester, 9 July, 1618.

Ann Trotman, of Wanswell, Berkeley, widow. To Thomas Trotman, son of my son George Trotman, £60, in the hands of my son, William Trotman, (Thomas Trotman under age); to the son of my son William Trotman, and to Thomas Morse, 20s. each; the children of my son-in-law, Richard Browninge, and the children of my son-in-law, John Sergeaunt, under age; my son, Nicholas, owes me £40, and he is to pay to each of his two children, £5; to my son, George Trotman, £20; to my son, William, silver salt, etc.; my daughters, Marrian Browning, Ann Calow, Mary Morse, and Ursula; to Ursula, my wedding ring; Anne Trotman, wife of my son, William; Richard Smyth, son of my son-in-law, Matthew Smyth at Wanswell; Sarah Smyth, wife of Thomas Smyth; to the poor of Dursley and

Berkeley, 20s. each; my son-in-law, Matthew, to be executor. Overseers—my cousins, Thomas Tyndall, of Stinchcombe, and John Trotman, of Upper Cam. Witnesses—William Trotman, George Trotman, Ursula Smyth, Thomas Smyth.

Proved at Gloucester, 16 Dec., 1618.

William Tratman, of Dursley, clothier, 10 Dec., 1619. To my daughter, Margerye Tratman, £30 at 16, or at marriage; my son, John Tratman; my father, William Tratman, now living; to my son, John, the house I bought of my father William; to the poor of Dursley, 10s.; Mr. Hallowes; my wife, Margaret Trotman, to be executrix and residuary legatee. John Tyler, my father-in-law, John Harding, John Tratman, and Richard Merrick, to be overseers. Witnesses—Samuel Hallowes, and Richard Burton.

Proved at Gloucester, 25 March, 1620.

William Trotman, of Wotton-under-edge, yeoman, made his will, nuncupative, 10 April, 1620. To William Trotman, his son, he said, "Sonne, I have stayed until your return from London." He delivered his box of writings, etc., to him, and told him he would be worth, after payment of his debts, ten or twenty pounds. Witnesses—Robert Trotman, his son, Arthur Hixe, and Walter Griffin.

Proved at Gloucester, 26 August, 1620.

William Trotman, of Woodmancott, Dursley, clothier, 17 May, 1620. Having passed the age of three score and fifteen years. To the poor of Dursley, 10s.; to my sons, Richard, Thomas, and James, and my daughters, Joan and Edith, £35 a piece; Cicily, my now wife, shall have the education of my children. She to be sole executrix. Overseers—Richard Tyler, of Kingswood, and Richard Tippetts, of Dursley, clothier. Debts owing to me, Richard Tippetts, £12, William Harding, £15, James Attwood, £6.

Proved at Gloucester, 6 Dec., 1621.

Richard Trotman, of Slimbridge, yeoman, 6 Feb., 1619. Daughter, Alis Tratman, land which I bought of Richard Horrowde, remainder to Edward Trotman and his heir; son Edward; son John; daughter Edith; wife Elizabeth, executor. Overseers—Mr. Lawrence, preacher, Thomas Davies, of Slimbridge; Witnesses—Thomas Davies, James Child, James Warner, Annis Horrowde, Mary Trotman, John Summers, Richard Robert Gassard.

Proved at Gloucester, 6 August, 1622.

Richard Trotman, of Cam, clothier, 29 June, 2 Chas., 1626. 40s. to the poor of Cam; 40s. to the poor of Dursley; my daughter Martha; my daughter Catherine; residue to my son Robert, he to be executor. My son John Trotman and Daniel Harding my son-in-law, to be overseers. Signed with the mark of Richard Trotman.

Proved at Gloucester, 10 Aug., 1630.

Anne Trotman, of Cam, widow, 21 Oct., 1635. Samuel Trotman, gent., my son, about to start for London; my grandchild, Anne Haynes and her mother, the wife of Richard Haynes, and her sister, Margaret Luffingham; my grandchild, Sibill Trotman; my grandchild, Charles Trotman; my godchildren, Anne and John Trotman; my daughter, Ann Harvy; my daughter, Sicely Haywood; my daughter, Joane Trotman; Mr. Daniel Watts, my brother, and his daughter, Susan Watts; Edward Trotman, my son Richard's son; my sons, Edward and Throckmorton; my grandchild, Edward, son of Edward Trotman; the poor of Cam and Dursley; Mrs. Margaret Trotman, my sister; my daughter-in-law, Anne Sellwyn; my son, Thomas Trotman's wife.

Proved at Gloucester, 1635.

Susanna Trattman, of Hawkesbury, widow, 5 Nov., 11 Chas., 1635. To my sister, Elizabeth Bence, my best smock; my brother, Julian Longden; my sister-in-law, Elizabeth Longden; my daughter, Margaret Davis; Thomas Davis, the younger; Sara Longden, daughter of Julian; Richard Bence, the younger; Margaret Bence; my son, Edward Trattman; my daughter-in-law, Ann Trattman; Henry Trattman, son of Edward; Sara, daughter of Edward; my son-in-law, Richard Trattman; my daughter-in-law, Martha Trattman; Nicholas and Thomas Trattman, sons of Richard; my son-in-law, Thomas Venn; my daughter-in-law, Katherine Venn; my son-in-law, Thomas Trattman; my daughter-in-law, Margaret Trattman: my kinswoman, Elizabeth Dorney; my kinswoman, Mary Andrewes. Residue to my son, Nicholas Trattman. He to be executor.

Proved at Gloucester, 12 Jan., 1635.

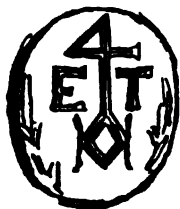
George Trotman, of Berkeley, yeoman, 22 July, 1636. Legacy to the poor of Berkeley borough; Thomas Trotman, my son; William Thomas, my son-in-law; to my son, Thomas, my books, except Bible, which I bequeath to my daughter Anne; my said son is beyond seas, in a merchant's voyage. Trustee

for him meantime, my kinsman, Thomas Smyth, of Wanswell, gent. If he die before he return—to my daughter; I have two silver spoons, given him at his baptism; to my daughter, Anne, house, &c., in Berkeley, bought of George Thorp, Esq., deceased, Matthew Smyth, gent., Thomas Smyth, his son, and John Phelpes, or some of them, and my household goods which I had before my last marriage, by inventory, 2 April, 1633, she under age; my daughter-in-law, Mary Thomas; Anne, my wife, to be executrix and residuary legatee, and to prove within three months; if not, she is to have only goods belonging to her in widowhood; my loving friends, Thomas Smyth and John Smyth, of Nyble, clothiers, to be overseers. [Witnesses torn off.]

Proved at Gloucester, 3 Oct., 1636.

Edward Trotman, of Cam. My wife, Margaret; Nicholas, our son, lands in Came and Slimbridge. Recites deed of feoffment indented, dated 26 Aug., 1 Chas., [1625], between me and Thomas Trotman, of North Nibley, clothier, my brother, of the one part, and Thomas Tayloe, of Stroud, yeoman, and Maurice Trotman, of Brodstone, in the parish of Barkley, yeoman, of the other part, in trust for Margaret, my wife, and Nicholas, our son, as therein mentioned. Samuel Trotman, Esq., my kinsman, Thomas Trotman, Samuel Webb, my brother-in-law, and John Purnell, to be overseers; my kinswoman, Susanna Harbone. Witnesses—Edward Trotman, the marke "R" of Richard Parke, William Philimore.

The date of the will and the probate is lost, but the will, which is at Gloucester, is calendared in 1638. The testator's seal, showing his merchant's mark, remains, and of it we give a sketch.



John Trotman, of Bradston, yeoman, 5 May, 1631. John Champneys, son of my sister, Elizabeth Champneys; Elizabeth, her daughter; my sister, Katherine Morrall; my sister, Sarah Hathway; my sister, Mary Trotman; to John George, of the Grove, in Eckington, Isabel, his wife, and Mary, their daughter, rings, with the motto, "*Remember thie end*;" Joane, daughter of John George; this bequest to pay for testator's stopping at his house about three weeks; Catherine Thayer, my aunt; my executors, my loving friends and kinsmen, Samuel Smith, of Wanswell, gent., John Baker, of Clapton, yeoman, and Arthur

Champnyes, of Hill ; to be for the benefit of Samuel, my brother, untill he is 21. He is then to be executor. Recites the will of Maurice Trotman, my late father, deceased ; John Trotman, of Stinchcombe, and Samuel Trotman, of Stancombe, gent., Overseers. Witnesses—Richard Pope, Tobias Hathway, Samuel Tratman.

Proved at Gloucester, 25 July, 1639.

Maurice Trotman, of Bredstone, in the parish of Barkley, 13 Oct., 1638. To Samuel, my son, lands at Swanley, and at Littleham ; my daughters, Katherine, Sara, and Mary ; to my brother Samuel, and John Trotman, my kinsman, both of Stinchcombe, lands in Slimbridge, which I purchased of William Adey, in trust to raise portions for daughters ; my daughter, Elizabeth Champneys ; other five of my children ; Signed Maurice Trotman, "M," his mark. Witnesses—Edward Trye, Thomas Bayly, Thomas Morse, John Wilkes.

Proved at Gloucester, 28 July, 1639.

Edward Trotman, of Cam, fuller, 26 June, 1638. Memorandum, that I give to Agnes Trotman, my mother, for her motherly love, care, diligence, and expense upon me for physick, &c., in this my great and languishing sickness, £10 ; also the legacy to me in the last will of my deceased grandfather, Edward Trotman.

Proved at Gloucester, 22 June, 1641.

John Trotman, the elder, of Cam, 18 March, 1640. My daughter, Johan, wife of Thomas Dorney ; my daughter, Cicely, wife of John Shewell ; my godson, John, son of Thomas Dorney ; Anne Trotman, wife of my son, Henry Trotman, and her daughter, Margaret ; John Trotman, my godson, eldest son of my said son, Henry Trotman ; Margaret, my now wife, to be executrix ; my two youngest daughters, Katherine Tomlinson and Anne Hickes ; Henry Trotman, Thomas Dorney, and John Dorney, his son, to be overseers

Proved at Gloucester, 1 Feb., 1641.



Ashelworth clergy and their families.—This information relating to the vicars of Ashelworth and their families during the period 1595 to 1770, is gathered from the parish register:—

1595.—The seventh day of June, was Roberte Hannis inducted vicar vnto the church of Ashelworth, anno 1595.

- 1619.—Roberte, sonne of Thomas Hannys, bapt. 1 April, bur.
25 May.
- 1619.—Ann, daughter of Thomas Hannys, bapt. 29 March.
- 1622.—Robert Hanis, vicar, bur. 15 March.
- 1598.—Thomas Meakins, clerke (late vicar of Ashelworth),
bur. 23 June.
- 1611.—Thomas Whopper, clerke, bur. 24 March.
- 1630.—Abraham, son of Abraham Haghe, bapt. 1 February.
- 1633.—Isaac, son of Abraham Haige, cler., bapt. 18 October.
- 1635.—Jacob, son of Abraham Haige, cler., 13 October.
- 1638.—Abraham Hage, bur. 2 January.
- 1638.—The third day of November, was Richard Tomson
inducted vicar into the church of Ashelworth, and to
all the rights therevnto belonging by me Edm.
Attwood, rurall deane of the deanery of Gloucester.
- 1639.—Mary, daughter of Richard and Mary Tomson, bapt.
15 September.
- 1641.—Richarde Tomson, sonne of Richard and Mary Tomson,
bapt. 11 April.
- 1643.—Mary, daughter of Mr. Richard Tomson, vicar, bur.
2 December.
- 1643.—Thomas, sonn of Mr. Richard Thomson, vicar, bur.
20 October.
- 1643.—Matthew, sonn of Mr. Richard Tomson, vicar, bapt.
28 January.
- 1645.—George, sonne of Richard and Mary Tomson, bapt.
21 October.
- 1648.—Elizabeth Tompson, daughter of Richard Tompson,
vicar of Ashelworth, bapt. 14 August.
- 1648.—Memorandum, that Richard Tompson, of Ashelworth,
in the county of Glocester, came before mee and
tooke the oathe for keeping the Register of the parish
aforesayd, and did shew mee a certificate of being
chosen by a generall consent of the parish, which
oathe was taken the twenty-first day of November,
1653, by mee,

MARKE GEINES.

William Surman,
yeoman, junior.

One of the Justices of the Peace.

- 1657.—Ann, daughter of Richard Tompson, bur. 20 May.
- 1671.—Richard Tompson, clerke, vicar of this p'ish, bur. 7
December.

- 1672.—Matthew Tomson and Jane Wight, married 28 January.
1671.—Vicesimo sexto, die Decembris, an'o dom 1671, inductus
fuit Edwardus Fidkin, clericus, vicariam et ecclesiam
parochialem de Ashelworth, dioce. Glouc.
1716.—August 3, John Harper, was inducted vicar of
Ashleworth.
1724.—Joseph Gegg, inducted vicar 25 January, by the Rev.
Mr. Whinfield.
1770.—James Edwards, clerk, B.A., was inducted vicar of
Ashelworth, June 8, 1770, by the Rev. Dr. Josiah
Tucker, dean of Gloucester.

St. Julia's, Cheltenham.

CONWAY DIGHTON.



The manor of Uley.

A serious misstatement occurs in the last edition (1889) of Kelly's "Gloucestershire Directory," which it may be as well to take occasion to correct. It is there stated:—"There are two manors in this parish, of which Lord Fitzharding, F.S.A., and Mrs. Stoughton, of Owlpen, are respectively Lord and Lady."

The statement is wholly incorrect, for neither Lord Fitzharding nor Mrs. Stoughton, have ever owned any manorial rights in any Uley manor, and, as a matter of fact, no manor exists in the parish. Anciently, that is as long ago as the time of Queen Elizabeth, there were two reputed manors in the parish, respectively known as White Court, and Bassett's Court, though whether they held any courts, or exercised any manorial functions, is a matter of doubt. We suspect that they fell into desuetude at an earlier date.

In 1566, Richard Berkeley, of Stoke Giffard, who owned White Court, which was probably the principal manor, parcelled out the whole of it amongst thirteen feoffees, reserving to himself a chief rent from each, and appointing as a bailiff or reve to collect the rents, Giles Browning, feoffee of Wresden. It is important to observe that he granted to this Giles Browning, "as much of the lordship of Uley as doth belong to a farundel of ground," and no doubt he made similar grants in proportion to their holdings to the other feoffees. By this action on his part, he practically destroyed the manor of Uley, at any rate he

divested himself of his manorial rights. These chief rents, which he reserved, with the exception of 15s. conveyed to Thomas Dancey, of Uley, his grandson, Richard Berkeley, sold to John Purnell, of Woodmancote, and the latter's son, William Purnell, sold these chief rents to Thomas Daunt, of Owlpen. But the Daunts to whose possessions in Uley, Mrs. Stoughton, of Owlpen, has succeeded, it will be observed, never possessed any manorial rights in Uley. Such manorial rights as do exist, are vested in the numerous representatives of the thirteen freeholders, who purchased from Richard Berkeley in 1566. They, and not Mrs. Stoughton, are the real successors of the "Lord of the Manor of Uley."

Bassett's Court arose in the time of Henry III., and was the dowry of Margaret Berkeley, a daughter of Thomas Lord Berkeley, who married Sir Anselm Bassett. It continued in the possession of the Bassett family about five hundred years, until in the middle of the last century it was parcelled out, and its very site is now unknown, and indeed the name no longer exists in the parish.

It will thus be seen that all manorial rights in Uley have long since disappeared. Some years ago, a dispute arose about the public user of the "washpool," a place in Uley, where the sheep were washed, and some of the exponents of public rights in the parish, appealed to Lord Fitzharding to intervene as lord of the manor. This he did not do, for the very sufficient reason that he possessed no manorial rights in the place. At that date, the late Mr. J. H. Cooke, F.S.A., was Lord Fitzharding's land agent, and we may rest assured that that skilled antiquary would not have allowed the exercise of any such manorial rights on the part of Lord Fitzharding to become obsolete, had any such existed.

F. L. M. R.



Queries and Replies.

An Old Tobacco Song.—A full account of this old song is given in Fairholt's *Tobacco: its History and Associations*, and it may interest the readers of *Gloucestershire Notes and Queries* to have an abridgment of it. [see also pp. 32 and 162 ante.]

Mr. Chappell, in his *Popular Music of the Olden Time*, says that the earliest copy of this song which he had seen was in a

manuscript volume of poetry, transcribed during the reign of James I., and kindly lent to him by Mr. Payne Collier. The song which bore the initials G.W., supposed to refer to the poet George Wither, is as follows :—

Why should we so much despise
So good and wholesome an exercise ?
As, early and late to meditate,
Thus think, and drink tobacco.

The earthen pipe, so lily white,
Shows that thou art a mortal wight ;
Even such—and gone with a small touch,
Thus think, and drink tobacco.

And when the smoke ascends on high,
Think on the worldly vanity,
Of worldly stuff—tis gone with a puff,
Thus think, and drink tobacco.

And when the pipe is foul within,
Think how the soul's defiled with sin ;
To purge with fire it doth require,
Thus think, and drink tobacco,

Lastly, the ashes left behind,
May daily shew to move the mind ;
That to ashes and dust, return we must :
Thus think, and drink tobacco.

What we now call *smoking*, was in the reigns of Elizabeth and James, generally termed *drinking* tobacco, from the habit copied from the Indians of inhaling the vapour, and then allowing it to escape by the nose.

Several copies of Wither's song, with the first stanza changed, and other variations, bear the date 1670. In *Merry Drollery Complete*, (1670) it commences "Tobacco that is withered quite." On broadsides, dated the same year, and having the tune at the top, the first line is "The Indian Weed withered quite." In 1666, it appeared in its present form in *Pills to purge Melancholy*, commencing thus :

Tobacco's but an Indian weed,
Grows green at morn, cut down at eve ;
It shows our decay, we are but clay,
Think of this when you smoke tobacco, &c., &c.

After the *Pills*, it was printed with alterations, and the addition of a very inferior second part, by the Rev. Ralph Erskine, a presbyterian minister, in his *Gospel Sonnets*. His version is still in print among the ballad-vendors of Seven-Dials, and a copy of it is contained in *Songs and Ballads of the Peasantry of England* by J. H. Dixon. In the Rev. James Plumptre's *Collection of Songs*

(1805), *Tobacco is an Indian weed*, was adapted to a tune by Dr. Hague, and about 1830, the late Samuel Wesley again re-set the words to music of his own composition.

St. Julia's, Cheltenham.

CONWAY DIGHTON.



Chester and Howard.—(See vol. iv., pp. 5, 7). Thomas Chester and Lady Henrietta Howard were married at Henbury. Under the heading "Weddings in y^e yeare 1721," in the register of that parish is this entry:—"Tho. Chester, Esq., and y^e Lady Henrietta Howard, mar. Sep. 26." Lady Henrietta's brother, Charles William Howard, seventh Earl of Suffolk, and 2nd Earl of Bindon, married Arabella, daughter and co-heir of Sir Samuel Astry, of Henbury, Knight, and died at his seat there in Feb., 1722, aged 25. (*Historical Register*, 1722, vol. ii., p. 12).

In March following, Lady Henrietta Chester died, "ætatis suæ 19 years," and was buried in Almondsbury Church.*

Thomas Chester, who died in 1763, was the last descendant in the male line of the Chesters of Bristol, Almondsbury, and Barton Regis, who were descended from Henry Chester, merchant of Bristol, and sheriff of that city in 1470-71. The present representative of the family is Colonel Chester Master, of The Abbey, Cirencester.

Redland.

WILLIAM GEORGE.



Book Notices.

The New England Historical and Genealogical Register, edited by John Ward Dean, M.A. Boston, Mass., U.S.A., published by the New England Historic Genealogical Society. Vol. XLV., Oct. 1890. 8vo.

This excellent periodical continues to bear evidence of the keen interest taken by Americans in the pursuit of family history. In each part is the portrait and biography of some eminent member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society. This time is given a finely engraved portrait of Hon. Dr. Frederick Billings, who claimed descent from the Northamptonshire family

* The mistake in the year of death, "1732," in vol. iv., p. 7, has been corrected in the "Corrigenda" of the vol.

of that name. The bulk of this work of course is purely American, but some articles will interest English readers. Our own readers will be interested in a copy of the will of Charles Hoare, of Gloucester, which is annotated by the Hon. G. F. Hoare, LL.D. Charles Hoare's son Leonard was president of Harvard College, and many of this family seem to have taken a prominent position in America. It may be well to note that Winchcombe in the annotation is misspelt Windscombe. Mr. H. F. Waters continues his genealogical gleanings in England, which in this present number have an interest for Gloucestershire readers, on account of the wills he prints relative to the Tryes of Breadstone. In a tabular pedigree, Mr. Merrill, of Haverill, Mass., traces his ancestors for seven generations, and has adopted a novel method of arrangement, parents and children being placed in horizontal lines, while husbands and wives are placed in vertical columns, and the remoter ancestors are placed to the left hand. It is well worth careful study, for we are inclined to think that with some slight modifications, it may, for recording ascendants, be a more workable form than that usually adopted. It is really unnecessary to commend this New England Register, and it says much for the thoroughness with which Americans pursue their genealogical studies that in England, we so far do not possess any periodical which will bear comparison with it.

Report of the sixth annual reunion of the Eaton family association, held at Boston, August 19th, 1890, 8vo., pp. 36. New Haven: Tuttle, Morehouse & Taylor, printers, 1891.

The family association is exclusively an American institution, at least we are not aware of any similar one in this country. These associations are partly social and partly historical in their objects, and appear to meet with much favour. At this sixth annual meeting of the Eatons, no less than 154 persons were present. The appendix contains a valuable report on the Eatons of Dover, England, by professor Daniel C. Eaton, and a genealogy of the first four generations of the descendants of the emigrants John and Anne Eaton, of Salisbury, Mass. The pamphlet is nicely printed, but we miss the convenience of chart key pedigrees.

The Gentleman's Magazine Library: being a classified collection of the chief contents of the Gentleman's Magazine from 1731 to 1868. English topography. Edited by G. L. Gomme, F.S.A. London: Elliot Stock, 1891, 8vo., pp. viii., 372.

It was a happy idea which led to this series being issued, and the editor and publisher alike deserve well of the antiquarian world. It is impossible to exaggerate the convenience of having the contents of the Gentleman's Magazine placed ready to hand in this convenient form. The volume now before us is an excellent specimen of the scheme. It deals with the three counties of Bedfordshire, Berkshire, and Buckinghamshire, and comprises

all the topographical articles which are of any value. Of course everything which Sylvanus Urban admitted to his pages was not worth reprinting, but omissions in the text are always indicated, and articles wholly omitted are mentioned at the end of each county, but these are not many, being but fourteen for the three counties. We can cordially recommend the volume, which is very nicely printed, and we shall look forward, as will our readers, to the one containing Gloucestershire.

WE have received from time to time various local magazines having similar objects to our own. Amongst these are:—*Leicestershire and Rutland Notes and Queries*, now in its second volume. It is well printed, and contains some very good illustrations. We must especially commend the views of Seaton and Manton churches, which alone should ensure a good local circulation:—*Bygones*, which relates to Wales and the border counties. It is evidently from a local paper, and though it contains much valuable antiquarian matter, there is too much of current topics which, though right enough in a newspaper, should be omitted in such a reprint as this. An obituary notice of Earl Granville, and the fact that Lord Penrhyn's keeper trapped some otters last March, is mere "padding." There is so much really valuable information in '*Bygones*,' that it is a pity to see it thus disfigured. We are also inclined to think that the rough paper adopted, does not improve the appearance of the newspaper type from which it is printed:—Mr. Horsefall Turner has done well to amalgamate his four Yorkshire magazines into one, but the title *Yorkshire County Magazine* is a grotesk one; why the surplusage of 'County?' surely "Yorkshire magazine" would have been better? As the magazine is a cheap one, and contains much valuable matter, it should be sufficiently supported by Yorkshiremen to allow the editor to improve the typographical appearance of the magazine which is scarcely good enough for so important a district as Yorkshire:—*Northamptonshire Notes and Queries*, under the editorship of Mr. C. A. Markham, still maintains its past reputation; it is nicely printed and illustrated, but we wish the editor would date each issue, and that the binder would not spoil each number by his barbaric method of stitching the sheets:—*Lincolnshire Notes and Queries* has just completed its second volume, and with the next part, will enter its fifth year; the typography is most tasteful, and does credit to the local printer whose work may well serve as a pattern to other magazines. We regret to observe that Mr. Grange retires from the post of co-editor with Mr. Hudson, a partnership which has existed since the commencement of the magazine; his place will be taken by Dr. Mansel Sympson.



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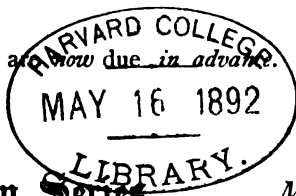
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Notes on the Trotman Family (*contd.*).
The Family of Dimock.
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Corrigenda :—The Arundel Family, p. 111, in the third line from end of page, for "Charles," read "Amédée Francois Marie."

p. 168, line 6, for 1782, read 1872.

p. 184, line 15, for "Siifnc," read "Stifnc."

line 18, for "such," read "which."

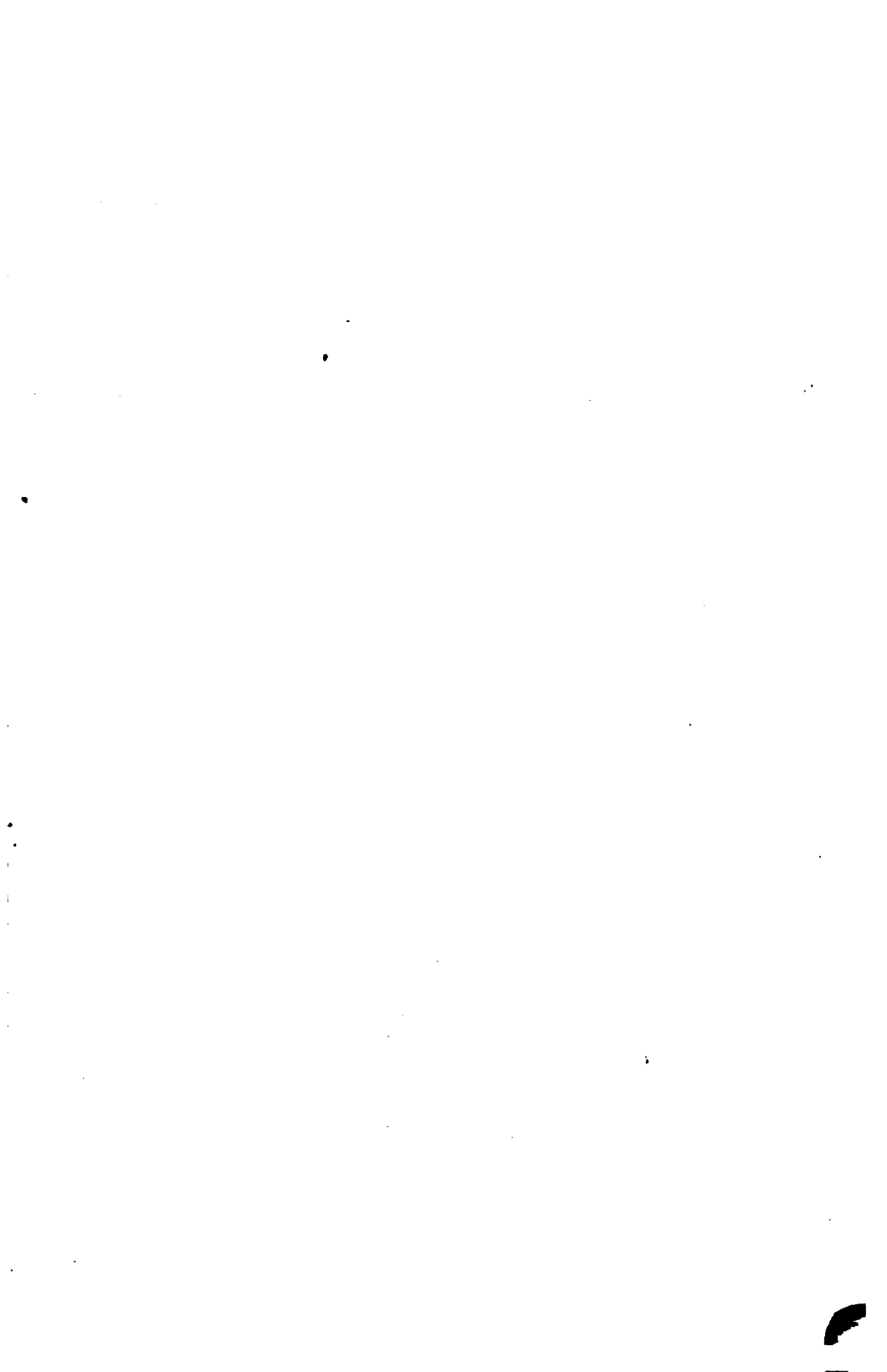
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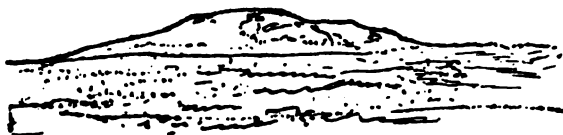
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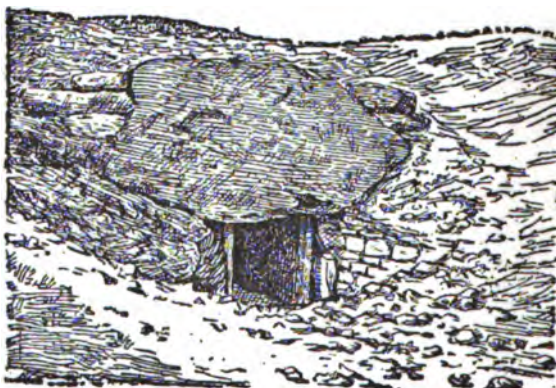
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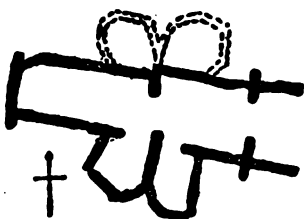




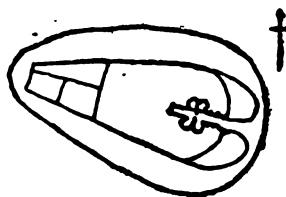
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ENTRANCE TO CHAMBER IN 1876.

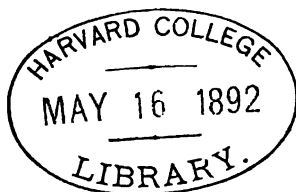


PLAN OF CHAMBER.



GENERAL PLAN.

HETTY PEGLER'S TUMP, ULEY.



Gloucestershire

Notes and Queries.



Uley Barrow or Hetty Pegler's Tump.

AMONG the many objects of pre-historic interest in Gloucestershire, the long barrow at Uley, known locally as Hetty Pegler's tump, is one of the most important; it has been the subject of controversy between the older archeologists who looked with distrust upon any relics of antiquity much earlier than the Roman period, and the modern school whose investigations have placed beyond the region of doubt, the fact that man has inhabited this country ages before the archeologists who wrote at the early part of this century would have even dreamt of admitting; since then, the evidence, geological, archeological, and philological, has accumulated to such an extent that we may now look back through the long vista of the past, and observe, if not the earliest traces of man's existence, at least the gradual steps of human progress, though with many apparent pauses and even recessions, as mankind in this country advanced from a condition of savagery to barbarism, until in the fullness of time, the higher civilization of the present was reached.

When the mass of facts had been brought together for the purposes of study as a whole, there was still need of generalisation and classification before their true significance could be realised. It is due to the Danish savants, Nilsson and others, that it was demonstrated that before, but how long before we do not know, the invasion of Cæsar (when his legions, as well as the British hosts were armed with iron weapons), there was a period when the tribes inhabiting Great Britain, and in fact North Western Europe generally, had not discovered that such a metal as iron could be procured from the rocks, but employed bronze, a mixture of copper, with a small quantity (about one tenth) of tin, for the manufacture of weapons and tools. Herodotus, it is true, had written, that in his time, the Massagetæ, a northern barbarous people, worshippers of the Sun and addicted to human sacrifice, used bronze for their battle axes and spear heads, &c., but the recognition of a distinct bronze age had not been admitted; still less had it been believed that for countless ages, and at a period still more remote all over the world, stone, whether as flint or some other rock, was the only material used, save wood, bone, and horn or teeth, for the fabrication of implements of warfare and of the chase, of which men were as much in need at that time as they are to-day. After the recognition of this fact, there came the division of the stone age into the neolithic age, when the relics of man's handy work are found associated with the remains of animals still living in historic times, and those far more ancient stone implements, which are found in company, and sometimes actually in contact with the bones of animals, which have either become extinct, or have migrated mostly to the more northern regions, and to which the term paleolithic is applied; with this earliest condition of savagery, we need not here concern ourselves, for it is in relation to the neolithic period that the old burial mound at Uley is of importance to archeologists; we have there, as shown by Dr. Thurnam, whose deductions are now accepted by all our leading archeologists a chambered barrow, or place of interment of the newer stone age.

The barrow at Uley is of the long, almost heart shaped form, being much longer in its major axis than across; it may perhaps more strictly be described as pear-shaped in plan, and in general character it assimilates to such chambered long barrows in this county as those at Rodmarton, Charlton Abbot, Nympsfield, and others, which last is within a mile of it. It

has been after careful investigation classified with the similar long chambered barrows of West Kennett, Stoney Littleton, and others, with interior walls and chambers, in adjoining counties; and it is probably of the same age as the long unchambered barrows, such as Tilshead and others in Wilts and Somerset, in many of which implements of stone have been discovered. The long barrow at Uley is situated on high ground, as are almost all the sepulchral mounds of this class; they were almost always placed on the summits of hills or promontories, from which an extended view of the country could be obtained in every direction; some of them, like the Uley barrow as will be seen from the appended plans, are orientated east and west. The great stone circles and monuments at Stonehenge and other so-called Druidical relics, are now supposed to be temples or places for the worship of the sun, for they are always placed in such positions as to obtain a full view of the great luminary in his course. Can it be that the builders of these ancient tombs had advanced into a similar worship to that of the bronze using people? who, from the fire and solar symbols which have been found on pottery, &c., which have been carefully studied by M. Chantre, are believed by him and others to have been devotees of a fire and solar cult. Even as late as Canute, there was a statute forbidding the adoration of the sun and moon, fire, fountains, stones, trees and woods, and the councils of the early church, A.D. 600 and 700, were strong in their condemnation of such kinds of worship. The long barrow at Uley was excavated by Dr. Thurnam, who with Sir R. C. Hoare, Mr. Cunningham, Dr. Bateman, &c., have done so much in the careful opening and investigation of the tumuli in the West of England in the same way as Canon Greenwell has served the cause of archeology in exploring the barrows of Yorkshire.

* The position of Hetty Pegler's tump is undoubtedly a striking one. It is close to the precipitous edge of the hill, from which may be gained as fine a view as can be wished for. The whole valley of the Severn, from the Malvern Hills to Bristol, lies before the spectator, and standing on the summit of the mound, he may see the distant horizon whichever way he turns, for the field in which the tumulus lies is high ground, much more elevated than the neighbouring camp at Uley. It is in every sense one of the "high places," and was doubtless selected for the additional reason of the extended horizon to be gained at every point. The tump, perhaps, as Mr. Allen Brown suggests, may be connected with solar worship, for it is placed east and west, with the entrance to the tomb looking directly towards the rising sun. From its conspicuous position being on the very ridge of this hill, this great barrow can readily be distinguished many miles away down in the vale of Severn, standing out against the sky.—E.D.



In the interior of the sepulchral mound at Uley, as in most other long-chambered barrows, is a low wall of stone, laid in horizontal courses, faced on the outside; this wall rarely exceeds four feet in any of the long barrows, and is generally from two to three feet; such supporting walls and boundaries to tombs are found to occur in the construction of earthen tumuli, even almost into historic times; thus in the *Iliad* [xxii. 255] we read that in rearing a memorial to Patrochus and Achilles:—

They marked the boundary of the tomb with stones,
Then filled the enclosure hastily with earth.

The wall in this case is of an elongated heart shape, with two segments or partitions on each side of the entrance leading to the chambers at the broad end, the outer wall curving inward to the doorway, as seen in the sketch plan while at the other or narrower termination, there are three such divisions. In common with all long-chambered barrows, the sepulchral chambers of the Uley tumulus are at the wide end—two being on each side of the way between, which appears to form another as it continues beyond the two lateral chambers. The interior of the Uley barrow has much in common with, though not exactly like, the Park Cwn tumulus in the peninsula of Gower, which contains a medial way, with two chambers on each side, but the latter is wanting in the other interior wall divisions which are found at Uley. The entrance is of the same form as the one at Gower, Stoney Littleton, and others; the opening or door is situated at the broad end, and is formed of two standing stones, and one horizontal, which three trilithons are for the most part of larger and more massive proportions than any others entering into the structure of the chambers.

“This doorway is found several feet within the skirt or general base line of the tumulus, and fills up the bottom of the doubly-recurved, heart-shaped, dry walling already described. The entrance, varying from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet in height, was closed by a large stone on the outside,” which could be rolled away as required, and was itself covered with rubble stone and earth, of which the barrow is formed. This is Dr. Thurnam’s description, who excavated the barrow, and published a series of papers in the *Archæologia* and other publications upon the results of his work.

The Uley tumulus was, however, first opened by the Rev. William Baker, of Stoutshill in 1822, by permission of Mrs.

Purnell who then owned this property, which, in 1826, she devised away from her relatives, together with the neighbouring camp at Uley Bury to the Kingscote family. Dr. Thurnam's papers are, however, of the most importance, not only from his more careful examination of the interior, but from his observations upon the human remains found therein; his comparison between the skulls of the race he found at Uley, and other long chambered barrows, with the human remains found in the round or bowl-shaped barrows which are now generally believed to be of the bronze age, being of the greatest importance to the anthropologist. More often than not, the people of the bronze age cremated their dead; but such skeletons as are met with, are found extended; the latter custom being also in vogue in the early iron age.

At the period when Uley, Rodmarton, West Kennett, and many more tumuli were raised, the usual position in which the dead were deposited, is squatting or sitting on their haunches; the position in which they probably died. The squatting position of rest is the characteristic of all savages and low types of race in whatever part of the world they are met with.

The human remains found in the chambers at Uley barrow, had been disturbed since they were placed there; but, at least in one instance, the body had been placed in the same squatting or crouched position, as were the six skeletons which were discovered in the long chambered tumulus at West Kennett in the neighbouring county of Wilts, which county has furnished the archeologist with many examples of the like form, all being of the neolithic age. Neither at Uley barrow, nor at that at West Kennett, had the bones been subjected to fire. The six skeletons found at the latter place had never been disturbed since their deposit: two of them had had their skulls fractured during life-time, and Dr. Thurnam accounts for this by suggesting that they were probably slaves, who in accordance with a practice still existing amongst some of the savages of the present day, were sacrificed at the funeral of their masters to attend them in the spirit world.

In considering the period when the Uley barrow was made and used for sepulchral purposes, it is necessary to bring into evidence the contents of other long-chambered tumuli, and to review a whole group of barrows which by their characteristic form, and the relics found within them, are no doubt of the same epoch. These long barrows are, for most part, immense



mounds, ranging from one hundred to two or three hundred, sometimes even nearly four hundred feet in length, with a breadth generally of thirty or forty feet,* and from three to twelve feet in elevation; the long chambered barrow of West Kennett being not less than three hundred and fifty feet in length, nearly equalling in dimensions the unchambered long barrow at Tilshead. Some of those which are unchambered have a lateral ditch, which is but slightly developed in the chambered mounds, and appears to be wanting in the Uley tumulus. Others, like the one at West Kennett, were surrounded by large upright blocks of stone placed at intervals, forming a peristyle similar to those surrounding the topes of India. Dr. Thurnam alludes to the fact recorded by Aristotle, that the Iberian people which, as will be seen later, he supposes to be the dominant race in Britain in the neolithic age, were in the habit of placing as many upright stones round the tomb of the dead warrior, as he had slain enemies.

Thurnam, in the course of his investigations into the long barrows of which the one at Uley is so marked an example, met with cleft skulls which he believed, as already mentioned, to be those of persons who had been sacrificed at the tomb of the buried chief. That human sacrifice lingered in Britain to a later date than the long barrow period is known, as, according to Cæsar and Mela, it was in vogue among the Gauls.

There appears to be no doubt that at the period of the long barrows like the one at Uley, funeral feasts were held, perhaps inside the chambers, as besides the remains of oxen (generally the short-horn *Bos longifrons*) there are sometimes found the bones of the wild boar, the red deer, the roebuck, the goat, the horse, and the dog. Thurnam says fewer of the bones of the ox and the roebuck are found in the chambered than in the unchambered long barrows, while those of the wild boar (*Sus scrofa, ferus*) are more abundant. Such bones are met with either in the chambers or at the foot of the standing stones at the broad end or entrance. Sometimes, however, they are found scattered to a considerable depth in the mound itself.

At the entrance to the chambers at Uley barrow, the lower jaws of several wild boars were discovered, together with some tusks of great size; among them was a fragment of tusk which "had been cut and perforated for suspension, perhaps as an implement, or a trophy, or amulet." The bones of a small ox

* The long barrow at West Kennett is as much as seventy-five feet across.

were found at Uley and Nympsfield among others, though in small numbers. It seems clear that domestic animals were slaughtered in honour of the dead. At the long barrow at Tilshead, two skulls of the Celtic short-horn were found nearly perfect; and in another barrow, part of the skull and the bones of the feet, apparently "as offerings to the manes and other deities."

Perhaps one of the most interesting results of the exploration of the barrow at Uley, was the discovery of some flint implements, apparently arrow-heads, and two stone axes, one being of flint, and the other of polished greenstone. The latter measured four inches in length, by two in breadth, and were formerly in the museum at Guy's Hospital. They were found near the entrance in such a position as to have hardly belonged to any other person than the builder of the barrow. Two pieces of very coarse pottery were found in the neighbouring barrow at Nympsfield; one of which was scored with impressed marks.

Taken together, it may be said that the long barrows have been found to contain stone objects such as leaf-shaped arrow-heads, knives and scrapers, and flakes, all of flint, as well as large globular nodules of flint, which have obviously been utilized in some way. In one case there was a sort of natural bludgeon or club of flint, from one end of which flakes had been detached to form the handle. It is worth recording that a similar flint club was found near the Stone (or Druidical) Circle, near Keswick, and is now in the museum of that town; but such flint clubs are not of frequent occurrence.

The West Kennett barrow was particularly rich in objects of stone; more than 300 flints, chipped by human agency, were found, with a beautiful ovoidal knife of flint, ground at the edge, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. in length; a flint saw with serrated edge; and ten or twelve scrapers or flints, chipped in a curved form at the blade; some being tapered at the butts as if for hafting. Other flint implements were also found, including a globular flint, chipped all over, and flint cores; also a large sarsen hammer-stone, which was probably used in the fabrication of the instruments, with a whetstone for grinding; a few small objects in bone, and a rude bead of Kimmeridge shale. No objects of metal were discovered at West Kennett.

Such a collection as this, serves to illustrate the state of human art at the period when the Uley barrow was constructed, as it belongs to the same epoch as the one at West Kennett.

In the long-chambered tumuli at Rodmarton and Walker's Hill, very beautifully chipped leaf-shaped arrow-heads were found.

The most important part of Dr. Thurnam's investigations in British barrows, has reference to the forms of the skulls he found in them; indicating the difference of the races who raised the short bell or bowl-shaped tumuli, and the long barrows, both chambered and unchambered. In the former, speaking generally, bronze implements, or bronze and iron instruments, are the prevailing objects found associated with short broad skulls (brachycephalic), the remains of a people who generally cremated the dead. The latter, or long barrows, were found to contain only the remains of a long narrower-headed race (dolichocephalic),* a race of apparently lower type than the former, as shown by him, by comparison with numerous skulls of savage and more civilized races. Dr. Thurnam tells us that though he examined more than 20 long barrows, he did not find a single brachycephalic skull. It may be generally accepted that long barrows are associated with long or dolichocephalic skulls, and the round or short tumuli with short, broad, or brachycephalic skulls. The skulls found in the Uley barrow were in accordance with this determination; they were the crania of a long narrow-headed race.

The investigations of Thurnam, Prof. Wilson, Davis, Busk, and others, into the physical character of the people of the neolithic age, who have left their relics in the long tumuli, as well as in peat mosses, old lake beds, and elsewhere, show that the population which used only stone for the manufacture of such weapons and tools as required a very hard material, and who were unacquainted with metal of any kind, was in the remote past, spread all over the British Isles. According to Dr. Thurnam, and others, they were small in stature, averaging 5 feet 5 inches in height, but into other and finer distinctions between the crania of the pre-historic people, it is here unnecessary to enter. It is enough to show that the skulls of the people who erected the mortuary tumulus at Uley were those of a race very low in civilization; a probably savage people, which even down to the dawn of the historic period inhabited the Northern and Western part of Britain.

The relative priority or greater antiquity of dolichocephalic skulls, over even the lower forms of the brachycephalic skulls,

* Called kumbecephalic or boat-shaped, by Professor Wilson.

or otherwise, has been in the past a bone of contention to anthropologists, which is not yet ended; it is, however, generally accepted that a long narrow skull, with high superciliary ridges and prognathous lower jaw, is the lowest type of human cranium yet discovered. The skulls of the long barrows are somewhat of that type, but do not reach the lowest part of the series. Dr. Thurnam, like Prof. Wilson, holds with others, that the earliest race of which we have any evidence were dolichocephalic, and that the long barrows and many other stone monuments were raised in their time, while the brachycephalic people were invaders and more civilized, and this has now been generally admitted. Professor Boyd Dawkins and others have identified the long narrow-headed race with the Iberic or pre-Aryan race, which no doubt before the hordes of Indo-European people made their way slowly, wave on wave, were in possession of Europe. They were there when the Aryan advanced guard of Kelts made their appearance, perhaps armed with better weapons of bronze than the Iberic neolithic people, and so drove the Iberic tribes, further and further westward and into various corners of Europe, where, from geographical position, they have remained less intermixed in blood with Kelt, Teuton, Greek, and other Aryan people who dispossessed them, than those of their race who became absorbed in the conquering hordes. Of these Iberic people, the Basques are, and the ancient Aquitani, and Vascones were, among others the remnants, in historic times. This retreat to the west of the ante-Aryan, or Iberic population of Britain before the Kelts, is supported by the fact that Tacitus identifies the Silures, a swarthy dark-haired people, with the Iberians. In my belief, says Professor Boyd Dawkins, the Iberians of France, and Spain, the Silures of Wales, the Ligures, &c., and the small dark Etruscans, are to be looked upon as ethnological islands, isolated by successive invasions, and he points out that if we could go deep enough in past time, we should find that the whole of Europe was inhabited by a swarthy non-aryan population, a people to which is referred the erection of the long chambered barrows such as Uley, and others in Gloucestershire, Wilts, Somerset, and elsewhere, who were then in the newer stone age or neolithic state of culture.

There are abundant reasons for believing that Egypt and Assyria were powerful civilised states, with a high culture, and using bronze for weapons and tools, and that the people of the Mediterranean were far advanced in civilisation when the Iberic or other tribes were fighting with stone weapons, and before

metal of any kind had come into use in Britain. It is to such a period that the long chambered barrow at Uley and others of allied form must be assigned. The neolithic age of the long barrows, which is now generally admitted, has been disputed by a few writers as alluded to at the commencement of this article. Ferguson in particular has refused to assign the longchambered and unchambered barrows of Gloucester, Wilts, and Somerset, a higher antiquity than the Roman period, and he bases his objections on the relics of the Roman occupation which have been found there. He says that the "tumuli, like Uley, Rodmarton, and Stoney Littleton, are all chambered tumuli of one age; all too are close to Roman stations, and surrounded by evidences of Roman occupation," to which period he assigns them. That there have been secondary interments at Uley, and in some of the other long barrows, is certain. Near the summit of the Uley mound over the most eastern chamber, there has been another interment which may have been of the Roman or post Roman period, and beside the osseous remains were found some brass coins of Constantine the Great, together with broken pottery; but it is now well known that the original interment had been disturbed as already mentioned, and the fact that some people entered the chambers, and left objects of later date, and that there was another burial at the top of the mound does not in any way militate against the far greater antiquity of the original mound builders, who deposited their dead there in the contracted or squatting position, an attitude in which the human remains are never found in the round or bowl barrows where the relics of the dead are either cremated or extended, as in modern times. It is not surprising, considering the great age of the long mounds, that secondary interments should have taken place, or that they should have been entered and despoiled, or at least the remains disturbed, when we consider the changes in religion and customs which have since arisen; and this argument does not lose force, but rather gains it when it is known that most of the oldest tumuli have also been found to contain secondary interments and objects, accidentally left by succeeding races or people. The battle of the flints is well nigh over now, and archeologists have long since accepted the classification of the past into the stone, bronze, and iron epochs, of which the stone age taken in its full sense, carries us back into a remote past, where at present we can find no beginning.

JNO. ALLEN BROWN, F.G.S., F.R.G.S., etc.

Will of Richard Clutterbuck, of Eastington, A.D. 1583.

December 17, 1583. I, Richard Clooterbook, of the parish of Estington, and in the Countie and Diocese of Gloucester, although sick of body, y^t, praised be God, of good and perfect memory, do make my will in forme following:—

Unto my son Edward I give one square table boorde, a dry boorde, and one bed steede. I bequeath unto my son Richard my best broade loome, and half the apparel of the same, and my greatest crocke. Item unto my daughter Susanna, I give one cowe, and a coffer with a barbed locke. Item I give unto my daughter Joane, xl^s and a brazen panne. Item unto my son John, I give mine other loome, and the other half of the apparel with his brother equally to be divided. Item unto my daughter Elizabeth, I give xl^s and a brasse pan. Item I give unto my kinsman, John Haynes the elder, my hackney saddle, my bootes, and one long shere pick, and one stale of bees. Item I give unto John Haines the younger, mine arrows. Item I give unto my brother Walter Clooterbook, my best doublett, and the money which he oweth me. Item I give unto Edward Blainche, my second doublett, one hatte, a p^r of breeches, and a pair of shoes. Item unto John Hobbes, I give one shepe. Item I give unto William Hancox, a sworde. Item I give unto Thomas Miles my prentice, one shepe. Provided further, and my will is that these my legacies bequeathed to be delivered within two years next after the day of my decease, except the coffers and the brasse pannes, which may at any time be delivered at the discretion of mine overseers. Item, if it chance that any of my sayed children dye before the time of the deliverance of the legacies before mentioned. Then my will is that their parte, or the parte of any of them that shall be deceased, be equally divided amongst the rest remaininge to live. Item my will is that these legacyes unto my children, before bequeathed, after the time of deliverance before mentioned, be at the discretion of mine overseers bestowed and employed to the best behalfe and comoditie of my said children until such time that they of themselves shall have discretion to use them. All the rest of my goods and cattell, moveable and unmoveable, and unbequeathed, my detts and funeral expenses discharged. I give and

bequeath unto Margaret my wife, whom I constitute, make, and ordayne whole executrix. Item I make and appoint John Hobbes, of Pucklechurch, the elder, and William Hancocke, of Yate, overseers. Inprimis I owe unto George Chamber x^s, unto Mr. Ball iij^s x^d.

No signature.

Owed unto me, George Harroll, v^s x^d.

Witnesses—Hugh Watkins,
John Haynes,
John Hayward.

Proved at Gloucester, 14th Jan., 1584, by the executrix.



The Family of Longden.

SOME notes on the family of Longden have already appeared in *Gloucestershire Notes and Queries* (see Vol. I., p. 460, Vol. II., p. 127, Vol. III., pp. 36, 214, 244, Vol. V., 37). We now give some additional information respecting this surname. The name Longden is ancient. In King Beortulf's charter of the year 852, Longden is mentioned as a boundary (*Chronicon Monast. de Abingdon I., 31*). Longden Dale is one of the Cheshire dales, near Stockport, and on the borders of Derbyshire. Did the Derbyshire Longdens (of Ashbourne) spring from here? There are also four villages of the name, (1) a small village near Shrewsbury, where a very ancient family, possibly Saxon, named 'de Longden,' held lands from the Conquest to the end of the fourteenth century (see *Eyton's Antiquities of Shropshire*, Vol. VII., 49, 124, 156-171, IX., 51, 94. XI., 358); (2) Longden-upon-Tern, also in Shropshire; (3) Longden, Staffordshire; (4) Longden, Worcestershire, about five miles from Tewkesbury, and twelve miles north of Gloucester.

In the year 1482, John Don, mercer, leaves "to Reginald Longdon, girdler, certain tenements and shops in Hosyerlane in S. Mary-le-Bow for life." Husting Wills, London, II., 583.

The following Wills and Administrations are at Gloucester.

Hawkesbury, 1685, Sept. 23. Will of Giles Longden, proved by Anne, the widow.

„ 1686, Jan. 15. Adm. of goods of William Longden, granted to widow Elizabeth.

- Hawkesbury, 1730, May 6. Will of Richard Longden, proved by Judith, widow.
- Hillesley, 1735, Aug. 3. Will of Judith Longden, proved by John Longden.
- Rockhampton, 1744, Oct. 23. Adm. of Wm. Longden, to Margaret, widow.
- Lydney, 1745, Nov. 19. Adm. of goods of William Longden, to widow, Elizabeth.
- Ozleworth, 1696, Nov. 30. Will of Samuel Longden, proved by son, Samuel.
- Gloucester, 1685, Dec. 10. Will of Robert Longden, proved by Thomas, his son; mentions his sons, Thomas and John, Thomas's son, Robert, John's sons, Robert, John, and Sampson. Will dated 19 Nov., 1684.
- „ 1689. Adm. of goods of John Longden, to Susannah, his widow.
- „ 1725, April 27. Will of Anne, relict of Thomas Longden; mentions son Robert, daughters Elizabeth and Mary, friend Thomas Webb, brother George Gwinnett. Witnessed by Richard Gwinnett and Jane Crawford. The will is dated 12 April, 1712; the codicil 30 August, 1712. Between the two dates, the daughter Elizabeth married, but the husband's name is at present unknown. Seal—Arms—a chevron between three spears' heads. Crest—a horse's head couped, holding in the mouth a spear in bend.
- „ 1725. Will of Robert Longden, dated 25 Aug., 1724. Lucy, the widow, renounced 7 July, 1725. Witnesses—Thomas Crawley Boevey, Edward James, and John Weston. Seal—Arms—on a lozenge, ermine, a saltire gules—Lloyd.
- „ 1730, Feb. 3. Adm. of goods of Lucy Longden, widow, granted to William Lloyd.

Chancery Proceedings, temp. Queen Elizabeth. Vol. II., p. 168.

John Longden and Ellen Heaven, executors of Thomas Heaven, appear as plaintiffs against the parson of Oldbury, respecting tithes.

Notes on the Trotman Family (*continued*).

Richard Trotman, of Slimbridge, yeoman, 17 July, 1640. William Trotman, my son; John Trotman, my son; Samuel Trotman, my son; Thomas Trotman, my son; Edith Trotman, my daughter; Mary, my wife.

Proved at Gloucester, 12 April, 1641.

Thomas Trotman, the elder, of North Nibley, clothier, 18 Sept., 1644. My wife, Susanna, to be executrix and residuary legatee; my son, John; to my three daughters, Elizabeth, Sarah, and Ursula, £100 each; to daughter Katherine, £120; to the poor of North Nibley, 40/-; John Smyth, the elder, of North Nibley, and William Purnell, now of Nibley, clothier. Witnesses—Thomas Hill and Tobias Hathway.

Proved at Gloucester, 27 Nov., 1644.

A transcript of this will, certified by Edward Goodman was proved in the P.C.C., 17 Nov., 1645. *129 Rivers*.

Charles Trotman, of London, 1 Oct., 1647. To wife, Anne Trotman, £800, etc.; to brother, Edward Trotman, and his wife, 40/-, and to the child; sister, Sible Trotman; sister, Anne Selwyn; my father-in-law, Mr. Richard Sellyn; my uncle, Throckmorton Trotman, £5; my uncle, Samuel Trotman, to buy him a ring; to my uncle, Thomas Trotman, and his wife, £20; to my aunts, Joane Trotman and Cissly Haywood, 20/- each to buy rings; to my cousin, Thomas Trotman, hosier, £10; to Margaret Trotman, his sister, £5; to my cousin, Edward Trotman, souldier, £5; to Sibly Lloyd, 40/-, for a ring; to Humphrey Holman, the debt he oweth me; my nurse, Webb, 20/-, to buy a ring; to the family of William Drew, in or about Saul, £40, amongst his wife and children; "to the poor woman, Mrs. Warren's acquaintance, I sometimes give 6d. at a time to, £5"; to Richard Terrell; to cousins, English and Packer, and the 4 sisters, 20/-, to buy rings; Mr. George Bennett; Mr. Abraham Poore; Mr. Walter Mitchell; Mr. Jasper Selwyn's child in Bedford; Mr. William Jodeyll's sister in the country; I forgive Mr. Andrews and Mr. Drewe, apothecary, all they owe me; Mr. John Anthony and his wife, 40/-, to buy rings; Mrs. Warren; my mother, "though last, yet very dear to me;" "to the man at Andover, whose house was burnt down, I promised my cousin Packe to gather for him, I give him 20/-;" to my man, Thomas, my wife, a charge to look him a master, or else give him the money I had with him again; to Thomas, Mr. Mitchel's man, 20/-, for a ring, and to Giles and Richard Warren, 20/-

each, and to Giles, 20/- more, also to William and George Cooper; £5 to old cousin Bawser; to the poor of Dursley, £10; of Cam, £5, and of Cripplegate, 40/-; to be buried in Lothbury Church next my aunt Harvey; Mr. Thomas Sprigg to have 40/- for his pains; my uncle, Throckmorton Trotman, overseer; my wife executrix. Provisions in case his estate fall short of estimated value, and abatements to creditors named.

Proved, 13 Nov., 1647, by Anne the relict.

P.C.C., 235 Fiennes.

William Trotman, of Buckover, Thornbury, yeoman, 17 March, 1652. To Susanna, my now wife, £10; to William Trotman, my eldest son, my table board and frame in the parlour, and the benches; to William Trotman, Thomas his son, 10s., at 21 years of age; to William Trotman, son of John, 10s., at 21 years of age; to Philip Aram, my daughter Katherine's husband, 10s.; to Sarah Bissie, wife of John Bissie, 20s.; to his two children, 10s. a piece; to Elizabeth, my daughter, which married without my consent, 20s.; to the poor people of Thornbury, and the tithings of Knighton, Morton and Falfield, 40s.; residuary legatee and executrix, Samuel Trotman, my son. Overseer, my well-beloved friend, Guy Lawrence, of Morton, gentleman.

Proved, 10 April, 1656, by Samuel Trotman, the son.

P.C.C.

Henry Trotman, late of Cam, gent., 24 Jan., 1661. To my wife, Ann, 20s., "to buy she a ring with a death's head upon it;" my daughter, Margaret; my daughter, Elizabeth; my son, John Trotman's son John, and his daughter; to the poor of Cam, 10s.; names—Thomas Porter, Elizabeth, wife of John Parker, William Warner, Stephen Davis, Isaack Skillin, and Edward Jenkin; Nicholas Trotman, my son, to be my whole executors.

Proved at Gloucester, 20 —, 1661.

Samuel Tratman, of Stancombe, 10 May, 1658. My daughter, Mary Tratman; my son, William Tratman; my daughter, Sarah Tratman, under 21; to Samuel Tratman, my youngest son, under 24, my loom, and lands in Stinchcombe and Nibley; my daughter, Sarah Smith; my wife to be sole executrix; my son-in-law, Thomas Smith, and his son-in-law, Mr. Quinton, and his sonnes my cozens, Samuell and Thomas Smith, to be overseers; my youngest daughter, Sarah, under 21. Witnesses—John

Nelme, senr., Thos. Tyndall, Thos. Horratt, Wm. Trotman, Saml. Trotman.

Proved at Gloucester, 27 March, 1661.

Susannah Tratman, of Pedington, Berkley, widow, 8 May, 1662. Martha Young and Sarah Young, my grandchildren, under 21; Mary Cam; Sarah Nurse (or Nurde?); grandchildren Lapleys; Clement Lapley, senior, and James, Mary, Sarah, Hannah, Deborah, Abigail, and Rachel. Residue to my son, Clement Lapley.

Proved at Gloucester, 1663.

Edward Trotman, of Cam, clothier, 3 Oct., 1663. To my daughter, Hannah, £140; to daughter, Mary, £130; to daughter, Hester, £150; and to son, Daniel, £150, to be paid them when they attain 21 years of age; to my mother, Isabell Trotman, £30; £10 to be paid her on 25 March, 1664, £10 on 25 March, 1665, and £10 on 25 March, 1666; the residue to Mary, my wife. Overseers, my well-beloved friend, William Nelme, Thomas Daniell, and Edward Trotman. Witnesses—John Hollister and Thomas Daniell.

Proved, 13 January, 1663.

Throckmerton Trotman, of London, merchant, 30 Oct., 1663, 15 Car. II. My cousin, Edmund Trotman, his daughter in vergena (sic), and her mother; my cousin, Margaret Luffingam, and her children; my cousin, Anna Hayns, her children, she being dead; my cousin, Edward Trotman, secondary, and his children, by cousin Watts, excepting Edward the eldest; my cousin, Sarah Page, and her children; my sister-in-law, Anna Selwin; my sister-in-law, Susan Trotman; my olde cousin, Sarah Poop, wido, of Stinchcombe, and her children; my cousin, Sibble Hunt, and her children; my cousin, Nathaniell Hill, son of John Hill, deceased; my cousin, Edward Mayners, lately, my cousin, Edward Trotman, his servant, and his mother; Thomas Hayns, Grosser, of Bristol; Margaret Blulos, wid., and her son, Richard; Matthew Tindall, of London, Trader in cloth; Judith Golde, wid., sister Trotman's sister; my sister, Selwin's daughter, Ann Trower; Richard Trotman, of Cam, clothier, the grandchilde of Edward Trotman, of the Steips, of Cam; John Archer, once my servant; Mr. James Baker, my fackter, att Hamburge; Mr. Thomas Goodyear, one (sic) my Lady Moulson's servant; Miss Abigel Loid, my tenant, her two

daughters, Abigall and Sarah; to the campain of merchant adventurers of England, £600, to be used for loans; the church-wardens of Mary Bothaw, London, £30; to Chints Hospital in London, £50; Thomas Orvard, silke weaver in Little Morfields; my cousin, Joesepe Dorney, son of Thos. Dorney, of Uly, deceased; my cousin, Margaret Trotman, sister to my cousin, Thomas Trotman, hosier; Mr. John Doggett, merchant in Bush Lane; to the company of Habadashers, London, whereof I sholde have bin free if I had taken my freedom; £2000 to purchase land to the yearly value of £100, of which £20 a year for maintaining a Lecture to be preached every Lord's day for ever, at six o'clock in the morning, in the parish church of St. Gyles, Cripelgate, and £20 for a Lecture on Thursdays, in the afternoon, and 40/- a piece to the clerk and sexton yearly, "for theyre paines and attendence the Lecture," &c., &c.; £30 for ever for the poor of the parish of Cam, where I was born, yearly, towards building an almshouse. £500 to nine ministers: Mr. Joseph Churil, Mr. Slater, late of Waping, Mr. Anthony Palmer, Mr. Helmes, dwelling in Moorfields, Mr. Thomas Brooks, formerly at Fish St. Hill, Mr. Baker, also of Fish St. Hill, Mr. Vening, formerly at St. Tueliss (?), Mr. Cocking, preacher near Soeper Lane, and Mr. Carter, who used to exercise at Great All Hallowes sometymes, alsoe a Schoole Master,—in trust for poor ministers put by theyre employment. To these fore named nyne minesters, or lately were soe, I give the inheritance of the house I now dwell in, ten houses I bought of Anthony Selfe, for educating poor scholars at the Universities, to fit them for the ministry, and "if they cannot be employed in England, to send them, if they be good to preach, beyond seas." To the company of Habadashers in London, £2000, to purchase for ever, £100 per ann.; £15 per ann., for a Lecture on the market day at Durslie, and if ther be a Lecture by sundrie men exercised ther allredie, I give it to them for ther incorejment; and £80 per ann., for a Free school for the youths of Cripelgate, and £5 for the poor of the company of Habardashers, &c., &c. As to residue, two-thirds to my brother, Samuel Trotman, and one-third to my cousin, Edward Trotman, sonn of Edward Trotman, my brother's sonn the secondarie. Exors., the said Samuel Trotman, and my said cousin, Edward the younger, if cousin, Edward Trotman, sonn of the said Edw. Trotman, be not of age, my cousin, Thomas Trotman, the hosier, to be his guardian.

The above abstract is taken from "a copy of the original will, and examined therewith, 5 Oct., 1664." It is endorsed, "Testm Throgmorton Trotman, gen., p'ochiar de Cam," and "my cozen, Throgmorton Trotman's will."

The copy is now in the possession of the Rev. C. H. Mayo.

Edward Trotman, of Slymbridge, crodwener, 10 Dec., 1663. My son, Richard Trotman; my son, Samuell Trotman; my daughter, Mary Trotman; my daughter, Elizabeth Trotman; my son, John Trotman; my son, Edward Trotman; my son, William Trotman; my son, Stephen Trotman; my son, Daniel Trotman, my daughter, Hester Trotman; my wife, Edith Trotman, to be sole executrix; to the child that my son, Richard Trotman's wife is with child withal, be it son or dafter, 40s., to be paid by my executrix, on the 3rd of May next, if the child doe live.

Proved at Gloucester, 29 Oct., 1664.

Robert Trotman, of Cam, yeoman, 10 Oct., 1664. Sarah, my eldest daughter; Robert, my son; Mary, my daughter; Lidia, my daughter; residue to my son Daniel; he to be executor; Elizabeth Maynard, my grandchild; my kinsmen, Wm. Nelme, Joseph Essington, and Nicolas Trotman, to be overseers. Witnesses—Nicolas Trotman, John Essington, Wm. Howet.

Proved at Gloucester, 9 Dec., 1665 [or 4].

Isabella Trotman, widow of Robert Trotman, late of Dursley. Sarah Tratman, my daughter. Recites the will of Edward Trotman, of Cam, my son, deceased. Elnor, William, Mary, Thomas, Elizabeth, other five of my children. Residue to Sarah; she to be executrix; Arthur Crewe and Thomas Russell executors; Saml. Lodge, John Fetwood.

Proved at Gloucester, 19 June, 1665.

Nicholas Trotman, citizen and fishmonger, of London, 28 August, 1665, to be buried in St. Sepulchre's, London, whereof I am now a parishioner. (1) I give to Mrs. Elizabeth Bendish, daughter of Sir Thomas Bendish, of Bunstone, Essex, Bt., £100, to buy a ring with a posy. "*A remembrance of a real friend*," as a remembrance of my true love for her, which I desire her to accept and wear; (2) to my brother, John Trotman, of Wotton-sub-edge, clothier, £10; to every of his children, £5 each; (3) to my sister, Mary Webb, widow, late wife of Nicholas Webb, of Wotton, clothier, £10, etc.; to each of her children, £5; (4) to Mary, daughter of my brother, Richard

Hyett, late of Wotton, clothier, £5; (5) to my nephew, Richard Hyett, son of said brother, of Wotton, clothier, £5; (6) to children of my sister, Katherine Hodges, als. Newark, £5; (7) to my sister, Mary Freind, wife of Richard Freind, of Dursley, £20, her husband to have no share in it, and her daughters, except Elizabeth; (8) to said Elizabeth Freind, £50; (9) to my sister, Elizabeth Thurston, £10; her daughter, my niece Gowland, £10; my nephew, her husband, £10, and to — Thurston, *alias* — eldest daughter of my said sister; (10) to my god-son, Nicholas Trotman, son of my brother, William Trotman, of Nible, £200, to be laid out in lands of the yearly value of £10, he now under 21; (11) to my brother, William Trotman's other children, £100 each at 21; (12) to Mrs. Ellinor Fust, daughter of Sir Edward Fust, Bart, of Hill, £10, "desiring her therewith to buy a ring, and to wear it as a testimony of my thanks to her and that family for their kindness to me;" (13) to my servants, Ezechiel Neale, and Jarvis Wilcocks, £10 a piece; (14) to Mr. Jenkins, my button maker, £5, and to Mr. Hull, Mr. Greene, Mr. Wordner, Mr. Sharrock, and Mr. Duplett, 40/- apiece; (15) to the children of my brother, John Hiatt, of Dursley, £5 apiece at 21; (16) to the poor of St. Sepulchre's, London, £10; to be given to 100 poor people at the discretion of Mr. Bell, churchwarden, and my exor., on next St. Thomas' Day; (17) to the poor of Wotton-sub-edge "where I was born," £10, to 50 poor people on next St. Thomas' Day—"my kindred, if fit objects to receive my charity, to be preferred;" (18) "to my very loving friend, Mr. Richard Payne, citizen and clothworker, £10, to buy him a ring, as a grateful acknowledgement to him for the trouble I have put him to by these presents;" (19) to Mr. Bell, our vicar, if he shall preach, 50/-; (20) unto my brother stewards of the Gloucestershire feast, my proportion of the expenses thereof, if they make the said feast, all except £5, which I have already paid Mr. Cooper, as I have his name, our present treasurer; to the parishioners of St. Sepulchre's, 40/-, if they proceed to build the watchhouse intended for the constable and watch of the said parish. My exors. to pay all the moneys I have in hand collected to my partner Staples, within one week after my decease. Residuary legatee, my brother, William Trotman, of Nibley, clothier. Executors, my brother, William Trotman, and loving friend, Mr. Richard Payne. To be buried without funeral pomp or blacks for mourning; persons to be named to be at my

funeral; to each of them a ring of 10/-, and a sprig of rosemary.
Witnesses—Joseph Weare, Tho. Turner, and Hugh Evans.

Proved, 28 Sept., 1665, by William Evans and Richard Paine.

P.C.C., 105 Hyde.

John Trotman, of Cam, gent., aged, 25 Feb., 1662. My wife Elizabeth to be executrix; John, Thomas, Anna, and Mary, children of my daughter, Elizabeth; Nathaniel, John, and Elizabeth, children of my daughter, Deborah, deceased; William, Thomas, John, Nathaniel, Elizabeth, Mary, and Lydia, children of my daughter, Lydia; legacies to the poor of Cam and Stinchcombe; Overseers, my kinsmen, Mr. Wm. Harding, vicar of Cam, and Richard Harding, of the same. Witnesses—Wm. Harding and Jane Chidwell. Codicil, 18 Jan., 1663. My daughter, Lydia, wife of Wm. Purnell.

Proved at Gloucester, 1667.

This will is in the handwriting of the vicar of Cam.

Elizabeth Trotman, late of Cam, now of Dursley, widow.
3 March, 1667.

To the poor of Cam and Dursley; my son-in-law, William Purnell, of Dursley, clothier; my friends and kinsmen, William Nelme, of Cam, and Richard Harding, yeomen, to be executors.

Proved at Gloucester, 1669.



The Family of Dimock, of Randwick and Stonehouse.

THE family of Dimock is of some antiquity in the County of Gloucester, and no doubt originally took its name from the village of Dymock. In the Gloucestershire Subsidy Roll of 1 Edward III., 1327, printed by Sir Thomas Phillipps, is the entry:—"Villa Glouc., Warda Australis. . . . De Hugon. de Dymmok, viijd."

The name of John Dymmok occurs in a pleading, 1380. (Placita de Banco, E. T. 3 Rich. II., rot. 312; Cart. Mon. S. Pet., Glouc., Rolls Series, vol. III.) Roger Dimmock, circa 1390, a learned Dominican Friar, and styled the invincible victor of the Wickliffites, is said to be a native of Dymock. John Dymoke occurs in 1553 as a copyholder on the Berkeley estate, at Cam: he became tenant on 20 August, 13 Hen. VIII. In 1630, Thomas Dymmok and Elizabeth his wife were plaintiffs

in an Exchequer suit concerning lands in Stowe and Risington, &c. (Exch. Dep. by Comm., Glouc., 6 Car. I. Mich. 36.) In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, members of this family were settled at Sisson, Tewkesbury, Uley, Toddington, Standishe, Hanna, Gloucester, Pucklechurch, Doynton, Stroud, Stonehouse, Randwick, Almondsbury, Bitton, Horfylde, and elsewhere in the county; as appears by wills proved at Gloucester, Bristol, and Worcester, and by parish registers and manor court rolls.

In Archdeacon Furney's MSS., in the Bodleian Library, amongst the "Arms of Gloucestershire Gentry," the arms of Dymock of Dymock are given as:—"Argent, a sword erected in pale, sable." (Vol. III., fo. 26b., and Vol. IV., fo. 243b.) There is no proof however that the family located at Randwick and Stonehouse was entitled to armorial bearings. An incomplete pedigree of this family may be found in *The Genealogist*, II., 181; the pedigree here given is more complete and accurate. Extracts from the Randwick, Stonehouse, and other parish registers, appear in the *Genealogist*, vols. II., 213, III., 326, and IV., 98. The Randwick registers commence in 1662, but are missing from 1693 to 1725. The gaps, however, are partially supplied by the transcripts at Gloucester, which commence in 1607. The earliest entry in these registers and transcripts is the baptism of Edward, son of Thomas Demock, on 4 November, 1621.

The first of the family with whom we commence the pedigree is:—

I. **Giles Dimock**, of Randwick, Gloucestershire, who was living there in 1639, and by *Martha* his wife, had issue,

- (1) *Giles Dimock*, of Randwick; Churchwarden of Randwick in 1661; bur. there 20 Oct., 1680; by *Sara* his wife, who was bur. there 4 Sept., 1667, he had issue a son, *Giles Dimock*, bapt. at Randwick, 12 Aug., 1661, and bur. there 20 May, 1666.
- (2) *John Dimock*, bapt. at Randwick, 2 Feb., 1639.
- (3) *Francis Dimock*, of whom next.
- (4) *Rebecka*, mar. at Randwick, 6 Aug., 1677, to *Joseph Mills*, and had issue.

II. **Francis Dimock**, of Randwick; Churchwarden of Randwick in 1682; bur. there 23 March, 1710-11; by *Mary* his wife, who was bur. there 2 Feb., 1705, he had issue,

- (1) *Giles Dimock*, of whom next.

- (2) *John Dimock*, of Randwick, clothier; Churchwarden of Randwick, 1700 and 1701; bapt. at Randwick, 9 Feb., 1674; bur. there 29 April, 1712; by his will, dated 2 Apr., 1712, and proved at Gloucester, 10 June, 1712, by Rebecca Dimmock, widow of Giles Dimmock, brother of the deceased, he bequeaths to his brother Giles Dimmock's wife and her five grandchildren equally his personalty, and appoints them joint executors.

III. **Giles Dimock**, of Stonehouse, Gloucestershire; bapt. at Randwick, 31 July, 1673; bur. there 18 May, 1711; admon. granted by Gloucester Registry, 14 July, 1711, to Rebecca Dimock, his widow; inventory appraised 6, and exhibited 14 July, 1711; bond signed by "Rebekah Dimmock," of Stonehouse, widow, Tho^a Clements, and "Jo^a Dimmock," of Randwick. He mar. at Stonehouse 10 April, 1696, *Rebecca Jenner*, of Stonehouse, and by her, who was buried at Stonehouse, 2 Aug., 1726, he had issue five children,

- (1) *Giles Dimock*, of whom next.
- (2) *John Dimock*, of Stonehouse; bapt. there 24 Feb., 1701; by *Elizabeth* his wife, who was bur. at Stonehouse in 1744, he had issue,
 - i. *Mary*, bapt. there 19 Oct., 1728, and
 - ii. *Sarah*, bapt. there 4 Feb., 1732.
- (3) (4) and (5) Three children, names unknown, legatees under the will of their uncle John Dimock in 1712. Francis Dimock, of Randwick, whose will was proved at Gloucester 18 Nov., 1752, was probably one of them; and Thomas Dimock, of Stroud, who was buried at Randwick, 8 Dec., 1749, was probably another. See note at end of this pedigree.

IV. **Giles Dimock**, of Stonehouse; bapt. there 25 Feb., 1697; bur. there 4 Sept., 1768, m.i., "In Memory of Giles Dimock, of this Parish, who died Sept'. —, 1768, aged 71 years." He mar. at Stonehouse, 3 May, 1719, *Sarah Aldrich*, and by her, who was bur. there 16 Aug., 1779; he had issue nine children,

- (1) *Mary*, bapt. at Stonehouse 1 Feb., 1719-20; mar. there 8 Dec., 1760 to *Edward Hogg*.
- (2) *Giles Dimock*, bapt. at Stonehouse, and bur. there, æt. 4 days, in 1720.

- (3) *Sarah*, bapt. at Stonehouse 1721.
- (4) *Giles Dimock*, of Stroud; bapt. at Stonehouse 1723; bur. there 7 Feb., 1767; mar. there 24 Sept., 1749, *Mary Hitch*, of Stonehouse, and by her, who was bur. there 26 June, 1789, he had issue eight children, all baptised at Stonehouse.
 - i. *Sarah*, bapt. 13 Aug., 1750, and bur. 12 Apr., 1771.
 - ii. *Betty*, bapt. 22 July, 1753, and mar. 16 Oct., 1777, to *William Carruthers*.
 - iii. *Maria*, bapt. 11 Aug., 1755, and bur. 9 Nov., 1755.
 - iv. *Giles Dimock*, bapt. 12 Dec., 1756, and bur. 29 Feb., 1783.
 - v. *Mary*, bapt. 3 Dec., 1758.
 - vi. *Rebecca*, bapt. 1765, and bur. 4 May, 1766.
 - vii. *John Dimock*, bapt. 11 Sept., 1763.
 - viii. *Hester*, bur. 27 Feb., 1773.
- (5) *Betty*, bapt. at Stonehouse 16 Feb., 1725; mar. there in 1748 to *William Hitch*.
- (6) *John Dimock*, bapt. at Stonehouse 7 Dec., 1727, and bur. there, æt. 12 hours.
- (7) *Margaret*, bapt. at Stonehouse 21 Sept., 1728, and bur. there, æt. 11 days.
- (8) *John Dimock*, of whom next.
- (9) *William Dimock*, of Randwick; bapt. at Stonehouse 10 March, 1731; bur. there 18 Dec., 1775; admon. granted by Gloucester Registry 6 Jan., 1776, to Sarah Dimock, his widow. He mar. by licence at Stonehouse 30 Oct., 1759, *Sarah Apperly*, of Stonehouse, and by her, who was bur. there 9 Aug., 1779, he had issue, a son,
 - i. *John Dimock*, bapt. at Stonehouse 29 Aug., 1760.

V. John Dimock, of Bridgend House, Stonehouse, clothier; bapt. at Stonehouse 11 March 1729; died 21, and bur. 26 Oct., 1808, at Stonehouse, m.i. He mar. 1st *Sarah*, dau. of Thomas Webb, of the Hill, Painswick; she died 29 May, 1759, æt. 45, m.i. at Stonehouse. He mar. 2ndly at Stonehouse, 14 June, 1764, *Betty*, dau. of Nathaniel Cole, of Colliwell, Stroud, by Sarah Andrews, his wife,* and by her, who died 17 May, 1822, æt. 90, m.i. at Stonehouse; he had issue four children,

* Nathaniel Cole and Mrs. Sarah Andrews were married at Stonehouse 15 Apr., 1725. At Stonehouse are inscriptions to—John Andrews, died 8 July, 1720, æt. 52; Elizabeth, his wife, died 25 June, 1727, æt. 58; John Andrews, esq., J.P. for Gloucestershire, died 13 June, 1778, æt. 76.



- (1) *Nathaniel Dimock*, of whom next.
- (2) *Sarah*, b. 29 July, and bapt. 8 Aug., 1768, at Stonehouse; died 18 Nov., 1847, bur. at Leonard Stanley, m.i.; mar. at Stonehouse, 24 Aug., 1786, to *Samuel Holbrow*, of Leonard Stanley, clothier, and had issue. He died 14 Apr., 1814, æt. 55. [Arms of Holbrow: Azure, a bend ermine, between six mullets argent.]
- (3) *Elizabeth*, of Berryfield Cottage, Stonehouse; b. 18, and bapt. 28 Aug., 1770, at Stonehouse; died unnm. 12 Dec., 1853, m.i. at Stonehouse; will dated 17 Sept., 1845, proved P.C.C., Jan., 1854.
- (4) *John Giles Dimock*, of whom hereafter.

VI. **Nathaniel Dimock**, of Bridgend House, Stonehouse; b. 9 Feb., and bapt. 16 March, 1766, at Stonehouse; died 22, and bur. 27 April, 1809, at Stonehouse, m.i. He mar. 1st at Stonehouse, 18 Apr., 1786, *Priscilla*, dau. of Nathaniel Watts, of Stroud, and by her, who died 7, and was bur. 13 Oct., 1796, æt. 32, he had issue four children,

- (1) *Elizabeth*, a Hebrew scholar and authoress, b. 28 July, and bapt. 21 Aug. 1787, at Stonehouse; died in May, 1872; mar. in 1818, to the Rev. *Walter Birch*, B.D., of Magd. Coll. Oxon, rector of Stanway, Essex, and of Stanton St. Bernard, Wilts, and had issue; he was born at Thoresby, 1774, and died Dec., 1829.
- (2) *Maria*, b. 28 Jan., and bapt. 3 March, 1789, at Stonehouse; died in Feb., 1841; mar. to the Rev. *Robert McFarlane*, B.A., Ball. Coll. Oxford, curate of Oakham, Rutland (son of the Right Rev. Andrew Macfarlane, Bishop of Ross and Argyle, 1769, and of Moray, 1787). He was born at Inverness, 1789, died 18, and was bur. 24 Ap., 1821, at Uppingham, m.i. They had issue two daus., *Lucy* and *Jessie*, who died inf. and unnm.
- (3) *John Dimock*, of whom next.
- (4) *William Dimock*, bapt. at Stonehouse, 5 Ap., 1793; died 31 Jan., 1796, and bur. there, 4 Feb., m.i.

Nathaniel Dimock mar. 2ndly, at Painswick, *Ann*, dau. of William Carruthers, of Brown's Hill, Painswick, and by her, who died 7 March, 1812, aged 37, and was bur. at Stonehouse, m.i., he had issue two children,

- (5) *Esther*, mar. to the Rev. *Charles James*, rector of Evenlode, and had issue a dau. *Anne*, who died young. She died circa 1836. He died March, 1857.
- (6) *William Dimock*, bapt. at Stonehouse, 16 Feb., 1802; died at Harrow, 3 Sept., 1819, bur. at Stonehouse, m.i.

VII. **John Dimock**, of Bridgend, Stonehouse, esq., and afterwards of the Rylands, Randwick; b. at Stonehouse, 1791; died at Wandsworth, 8 Sept., 1861, aged 70, m.i. at Stonehouse; mar. *Emma Rook*, dau. of John Parkinson, M.D., of Horton, and by her, who died 28 Aug., 1867, aged 79, he had issue four children,

- (1) *Emma Parkinson Watts Keys*, born Nov. 1821; mar. by licence at Randwick, 6 May, 1843, to *Edward Brown*, of Croydon, and afterwards of Wandsworth, esq., and has issue. He died 1866.
- (2) *Mary Birch*, died 20 April, 1841, aged 18.
- (3) *John Keys Dimock*, died 18 April, 1839, aged 15.
- (4) *Nathaniel Dimock*, of whom next.

VIII. **Nathaniel Dimock**, M.A., St. John's Coll. Oxford, rector of Wymynswold, Kent, 1872; vicar of St. Paul's, Maidstone, 1876; and now of 40, Upperton Gardens, Eastbourne, Sussex; born at Stonehouse, 1825; mar. *Georgiana*, dau. of John Alfred Wigan, of Clare House, East Malling, Kent, who died *s.p.* 14 July, 1853. Mr. Dimock is the author of numerous theological works. He is the present representative of this family of Dimock.

We revert now to the fourth child of John Dimock (V.) and Betty Cole:—

VI. **John Giles Dimock**, M.A., University Coll., Oxford, and before of Pembroke Coll.; Curate of Brighton, Leonard Stanley, and Stonehouse; Vicar of Clanfield, Oxfordshire, 1800 to 1823; Rector of Uppingham, Rutland, 1817 until his death; had lands at Stonehouse, at Gretton, Rutland, and at Wymondham, Leicestershire; ordained Deacon 24 Sept., 1797, and Priest 5 Oct., 1800, by the Bishop of Gloucester; born 21 March, and bapt. at Stonehouse 16 Apr., 1773; died 15, and bur. at Uppingham 21 Dec., 1858; will dated 11 Jan., 1856, proved with four codicils at Leicester 15 Feb., 1859; he



mar. at St. James, Westminster, 19 Apr., 1808, *Sarah*, dau. of William Humphries, of Baldock, co. Herts, and Sarah his wife (marriage settlement dated 14 April, 1808), and by her, who died 19, and was bur. at Uppingham 24 Apr., 1851, aged 69, he had issue eight children,

- (1) *Anne Jane*, bapt. at Leonard Stanley, 1809; died at Folkestone, 19 Aug., 1879, and bur. in the Cemetery there, m.i.; will proved at Canterbury, 27 Sept., 1879; mar. at Uppingham, 1 Jan., 1839, to the Rev. *William George Parker*, M.A., St. John's Coll., Camb., vicar of Bulkington, Warwickshire, who died 1, and was bur. at Epsom 7 March, 1854; will proved P.C.C., 23 March, 1854. They had issue three children,

- i. *Ann Elisabeth Hargreave*.

- ii. *William George Gashin Parker*, of Oriel Coll., Oxford, and Guy's Hospital; now of Folkestone.

- iii. *Mary Ethelburga*, a nun.

- (2) *James Francis Dimock*, of whom next.

- (3) *Maria Jane*, b. at Stonehouse; mar. at Uppingham, 1 Jan., 1839, to the Rev. *William Henry Flowers*, B.A., Jesus Coll., Camb., vicar of Ulceby, co. Lincoln (marr. settlement dated 1 Jan., 1839), and had issue a son, *William Dimock Flowers*, bapt. 24 Oct., and bur. 2 Nov., 1840, at Uppingham; she died 21, and was bur. at Uppingham 27 Oct., 1840. Mr. Flowers died 17 Sept., 1875, aged 67, and was bur. at Ulceby, m.i.

- (4) *William Robert Dimock*, a Surgeon in the Hon. E. I. Co.'s Service, Bombay Presidency; bapt. at Stonehouse; died about 1849; mar. the widow of Colonel *Williams*, and had issue—

- i. *William James Dimock*, a surveyor and architect, who went to Natal; mar. Miss *Scoble*, and had issue three children.

- ii. *Jane*, who died unm. 23 Nov. 1872, bur. at Witton Cemetery, Birmingham.

- (5) *George Ambrose Dimock*, B.A., Sidney Sussex Coll., Camb.; Master of Wymondham School, 1842; born at Stonehouse, 1816; died s.p. 17, and bur. at Uppingham, 22 Feb., 1851; mar. *Mary Elizabeth*, dau. of Campbell Morris, of Loddington Hall, esq., Major 6th Inniskilling Dragoons. She was b. 25, and bapt. at Loddington 26 Oct., 1817, and bur. at Upping-

ham, 15 May, 1861. [See pedigree of Morris in Nichols's Leicestershire, iv., 401, and in Fletcher's Leicestershire Pedigrees and Royal Descents, 177. Arms: Sable, a lion passant or between three scaling ladders sable.]

- (6) *Martha Elizabeth*, bapt. at Uppingham, 11 Aug., 1819, and mar. there 19 April, 1842, to *Charles James Herbert*, of Bedworth, Warwickshire, surgeon, and had issue six children.
- (7) *Elizabeth Sarah*, b. 19 Aug., and bapt. at Uppingham, 1 Sept., 1821; mar. 20 June, 1844, to the Rev. *John Waltham Fletcher*, M.A., Brasenose Coll., Oxford, now residing at Ashleigh, Derby, and has issue. [See Pedigree of Fletcher in Coll. Arms MSS., Norfolk 9. 21, 13 D. 14. 153, and 20 D. 14. 70-74; in Burke's Commoners, and Landed Gentry; in Misc. Gen. et Her., N. S., iv., 214; and in Leicestershire Pedigrees and Royal Descents, 163. Arms: Argent, a cross engrailed sable, between four pellets, each charged with a pheon or, on a canton azure a ducal crown gold.]
- (8) *Mary Anne*, bapt. at Uppingham, 13 Sept., 1823, d. unm., and bur. there 7 August, 1845.

VII. **James Francis Dimock**, M.A., St. John's College, Camb., Rector of Barmburgh, Yorks., and Prebendary of Lincoln; a learned antiquary, and ripe and devoted scholar; author of "History of Southwell Minster," "Vita Magna S. Hugonis," "Giraldus Cambrensis," &c., and of numerous archeological papers; born at Stonehouse, 22 November, 1810, and bapt. there 10 Feb., 1811; died 22 Apr., 1876, and bur. 26 at Barmburgh; admon. granted by Wakefield Registry, 11 May, 1876; he mar. at Moulton, 1841, *Caroline*, dau. of John Tatam, esq., of Moulton, Lincolnshire, and by her who died 24 Jan., 1890, had issue,

- (1) *Elizabeth Sarah*, mar. at St. George the Martyr, Holborn, 28 May, 1889, to the Rev. *John George Curry*, B.A., London, rector of Holy Trinity, Southwark, London.
- (2) *John George Dimock*, of whom next.
- (3) *Caroline Frances*, died 1865; bur. at Barmburgh.
- (4) *William Alfred Henry James Dimock*, went to New York; mar. and has issue.

- (5) *Mary Charlotte*, died inf.
- (6) *James Francis Dimock*, died 1870; bur. at Barmburgh.
- (7) *Henry Hodgkin Turner Dimock*, Civil Service; died unm. 20 Feb., 1884, bur. at Canterbury Cemetery.
- (8) *Arthur Dimock*, B.A., Trin. Coll. Dublin; curate of St. John's, Nottinghill; mar. at Smalbridge, 27 July, 1889, *Annie*, dau. of Rev. Thomas Berry, vicar of St. Werburgh's, Derby.
- (9) *Robert Woodhouse Dimock*.
- (10) *Maria Edilha*.
- (11) *Alice Frances*.
- (12) *Edward Freeman Dimock*.
- (13) *Mary*.
- (14) *Hugh Percival Dimock*, of Pipestone, Minnesota, U.S.A.

VIII. **John George Dimock**, of East Retford, solicitor; born at Stilton, 13 June, 1843; mar. at Christ Church, Patricroft, Manchester, 11 May, 1886, *Lucy Ann*, dau. of Joseph Douglas, of Babworth, Retford, and has issue.

- (1) *Barbara Mary*, born 7 April. 1887.
- (2) *John Francis Douglas Dimock*, born 20 July, 1888.
- (3) *James Douglas Dimock*, born 9 Oct., 1890.

NOTE.—The exact position in the pedigree of the two following remains yet to be ascertained, but it seems desirable to include them in this account of the family.

Francis Dimock, of Randwick, was probably one of the five children of (III.) Giles and Rebecca. His will, which was dated 30 Sept., 1747, was proved at Gloucester, 18 Nov., 1752. By his wife *Elisabeth*, who was bur. at Randwick, 10 Sept., 1763, he had issue seven children.

- (1) *William Dimock*, bapt. at Randwick, 16 June, 1726.
- (2) *Thomas Dimock*, bapt. at Randwick, 2 Ap., 1728; died 6, and bur. there 13 Sept. 1750, m.i.
- (3) *Sarah*, bapt. at Randwick, 17 Oct., 1729; d. 29 —, 1757, and bur. there, m.i.
- (4) *Francis*, bapt. at Randwick, 12 Aug., and bur. there 11 Sept., 1731.

- (5) *Elisabeth*, bapt. at Randwick, 22 May, 1734; d. 22, and bur. there 25 Nov., 1758, m.i.
- (6) *Mary*, bapt. at Randwick, 22 Feb., 1735.
- (7) *Francis Dimock*, bapt. at Randwick, 14 July, 1738; bur. there 15 Dec., 1747.

Thomas Dimock, of Stroud, was probably also one of the five children of (III.) Giles and Rebecca; he was bur. at Randwick, 8 Dec., 1749. Admon. granted by the Gloucester Registry, 13 June, 1751; by *Rebecca* his wife, who was bur. at Randwick, 23 March, 1755, he had issue-

- (1) *Charles*, bapt. at Randwick, 17 July, 1713.
- (2) *Susannah*, bapt. at Randwick, 17 Feb., 1718.
- (3) *John*, bapt. at Randwick, 8 Sept., 1726; bur. there 19 May, 1737.
- (4) *Francis*, bur. at Randwick, 8 March, 1747.

W. G. DIMOCK FLETCHER, M.A., F.S.A.

St. Michael's Vicarage, Shrewsbury.



The Origin of the Surname of Stiff. *Continued.*

We now give the early proofs already referred to above.

THE ANGLO SAXON CHRONICLE.

Anno 514. This year, the West Saxons came to Britain with three ships at the place which is called Cerdic's ore, and Stuf and Wihtgar fought against the Britons, and put them to flight.

Anno 530. This year, Cerdic and Cynric conquered the island of Wight, and slew many men at Wiht-garas-byrg.

Anno 534. This year, Cerdic, the first king of the West Saxons, died, and Cynric his son succeeded to the Kingdom, and reigned from that time twenty-six years; and they gave the whole island of Wight to their two nephews, Stuf and Wihtgar.

Anno 544. This year, Wihtgar died, and they buried him in Wiht-gara-byrg.

Anno 796. And Athelhard, archbishop of Canterbury, appointed a synod [the council of Cloveshoo held in 803] and confirmed and ratified by command of Pope Leo, all the things concerning God's ministers which were appointed in Wihtgar's days and other kings' days.

ANNALES RERUM GESTARUM AELFREDI MAGNI: AUCTORE
ASSERIO MENEVENSIS.

Mater quoque ejusdem [Aelfredi] Osburgh nominabatur, religiosa nimium femina, nobilis ingenio, nobilis et genere;



quae erat filia Oslas famosi pincernae Aethelwulphi regis, qui Oslas Gothus erat natione, ortus enim erat de Gothis et Jutis; de semine Stuf et Wightgar [Wihtgar]* duorum fratrum et etiam comitum qui, accepta potestate Wectae insulae ab avunculo suo Cerdic rege, et Cyric [Cynrico]* filio suo, consobrino eorum, paucos Britones ejusdem insulae accolae quos in ea invenire potuerunt in loco qui dicitur Gwihtgaraburgh [Wightgarabirig]* occiderunt; caeteri enim accolae ejusdem insulae ante aut occisi erant aut exules aufugerant.

Translation.

The mother of King Alfred was named Osburgh, a very pious woman, who was noble by disposition as well as by descent. She was the daughter of Oslas, King Ethelwulf's famous butler, who by nationality, was a Goth, for he sprang from the Goths and Jutes, of the race of Stuf and Wightgar, two brothers, companions in arms, who received lordship over the Isle of Wight from their uncle, King Cerdic, and Cynric his son, their cousin, and who slew there, in a place called Gwihtgaraburgh, the few Britons who they found dwelling in that island. The rest of the inhabitants of the island had either been previously killed or had fled from it as exiles.

Simeon of Durham also in his History, refers to the descent of Osburh in much the same terms as does Asser, and gives a very vivid picture of the battle of Certicesore in which the Britons were exterminated by the invading Jutes.

KEMBLE'S CHARTAE ANGLOSAXONICAE.

Hardacnut "rex Anglorum et Danorum," in the year 1042, grants ten mansae of land at Fernebeorgan to the monks of Abbendun in Berkshire. The boundaries are set out, and we extract the following:—thonne forth siththan suth on thone Stanchtan weg of Stanmeringa gemaere; thonne forth on thone smalan weg to tham fulan wege se hatte *Stifincweg*, thaet is catmeringa gemaere and thaes landes to Feornbeorgen.

No. DCCCXII.

Charter of Eadgar, King of the English, granting x mansae of the best land "in loco qui Henneride nuncupatur vocabulo" to the church of St. Mary, Abbendun, to the use of the monks there. The boundaries commence from Hennaride *i.e.*, Hendred:—amongst them occurs the following passage:—

"Of tham mere on Wanetinge brog; and lang broces thaet hit cymth to thaere dic to *Stifingehaeme* gemaera, and lang anheafdan estward thaet hit cymth to thaes ealdormonnes gemaera."

No. MCCLIII.

Eadred "Anglorum rex" 945 to 948, grants to his servant Wulfric, land at Stanmere. The boundaries of the property are set out, inter alia, as follows:—

* According to Florence, of Worcester.

"Aerest of than crundelun thaer to Straete; and land Straete to athulfes thorne; to thonner Fydhammas and *Stifigweges*, thonon on catbeorh."
No. MCLIV,

REGISTER OF MALMESBURY ABBEY.

In this work, recently issued, in the "Master of the Rolls" series, is recorded the following charter:—

Sciant presentes futuri quod ego Osbertus Abbas Malmesburiae et conventus, concessimus *Unfrido Stive* tenementum nostrum de Swindone scilicet duas hydas quas *pater suus* tenuit tempore regis Henrici sicut jus suum tenendas de nobis in feudo et hereditate, reddendo camerario nostro per annum xl sol pro omni servitio, salvo regali servitio. Hiis testibus. Reg. Malm. CXLI.

Translation.

Know all men present and future, that I, Osbert, Abbot of Malmesbury, and the convent, have granted to Humphrey Stive, our tenement of Swindone, namely, the two hydes which his father held in the time of King Henry [*i.e.*, 1100-1135] as his right, to be holden of us in fee and inheritance, by paying to our chamberlain every year forty shillings for all service, saving the service due to the king. These being witnesses.

A Bull of Pope Honorius, 1216 to 1227, touching a complaint by Malmesbury Abbey, against G., rector of Swindone is recited in award of the Priors of St. James and St. Augustin, Bristol, relating to a dispute about the small tithes [*minutis decimis*] arising from the fee of Richard Stive in Swindon, which by agreement was compounded by G., the rector, agreeing to pay two pounds of wax annually to the monastery.

Reg. Malm., CLV.

From the two last records, it seems clear that the Stive family were considerable landowners in Swindon shortly after the date of Domesday, and so continued at least a hundred years later.



The Colchester Family.

The following extracts are taken from the parish registers of Ashelworth:—

1686. Joshua Colchester and Elizabeth Allord, both of this parish, married 30 November.

1687. Joshua, son of Joshua and Elizabeth Colchester, bap. 9 Feb.

1691. William, son of Joshua and Elizabeth Colchester, born 13 August, bap. 7 September.

1697. Stephen, son of Joshua Coulch.... and Elizabeth, his wife, bap. 14 December.



1699. Memorandum that Sarah Coulchester was from Ashelworth, and inter'd in ye Quaker's graveyard at Corse, on ye 26 of March an'o pres.

1708. Joshua Colchester, bur. 3 Oct.

1710. Joshua Colchester and Mary Magdalene Barksdale, married by banns, 4 March.

1711. William, son of Joshua Colchester, and Mary Magdalene, his wife, bap. 14 June.

1712. Joshua Charlton, son of Joshua Colchester, and Mary Magdalene, his wife, bap. 25 Sep.

1714. William Colchester and Anne Eldridge, both of the p'ish, were married the 17th of May, by a lisans.

Joshua Charlton Colchester, son of Josh. Colchester by Mary Magdalene, his wife, bur. 25 May.

Eliza Magdalena, d' of Joshua Colchester, and Mary Magdalene, his wife, bap. 18 July.

1715. Elizabeth, daughter of W^m and Anne Colchester, bap. 29 March.

1717. Mary Magdalene, wife of Josh. Colchester, bur. 4 Oct.

1717. Maynard, son of W^m and Anne Colchester, bap. 29 July.

1718. Joshua Colchester and Agnes Barns, daughter of George Barns, of Henley p'ish in co. Worc., married July 12. (Corse Parish Register.)

1719. Elizabeth, d' of W^m and Anne Colchester, bur. 17 April.

1721. Richard, son of W^m and Anne Colchester, bap. 9 May.

1722. Agnes, wife of Josh. Colchester, bur. 30 Nov.

1723. Joshua Colchester and Betty Wormington, married 4 July.

1724. Duncomb, son. of Josh. and Agnes Colchester, bur. 3 Sep.

1729. Richard, son of W^m and Anne Colchester, bur. 27 June.

1733. Joshua, son of Josh. and Eliz. Colchester, bur. 23 Dec.

1737. Eliza Magdalena Colchester, bur. 19 Oct.

1746. Stephen Colchester, gent., bur. 4 Nov.

1754. Joshua, son of W^m and Sarah Colchester, bap. 5 Nov.

1757. Stephen, son of W^m and Sarah Colchester, bap. 2 March.

1761. William Colchester, bur. 15 Nov.

St. Julia's, Cheltenham.

CONWAY DIGHTON.



The Jenkinson Monuments in Hawkesbury Church.

THE entries in the Hawkesbury parish registers which relate to the well-known Gloucestershire family of Jenkinson, have been given at p. 91, *ante*, and the banners of the Earls of Liverpool were described at p. 177. We now print the descriptions of the six Jenkinson monuments in the Chancel of Hawkesbury Church, with accurate copies of the inscriptions as

they now exist. One of these is given in Bigland's Gloucestershire, but it seems desirable to reproduce it here, not only for the sake of completeness, but also to correct some errors which occur in the transcript printed in that work.

1. On a flat blue stone on the chancel floor, on the north side and near the altar steps is this inscription:—

SIR
ROBERT JENKINSON,
Barl.

ALSO
DAME CATHARINE
HIS MOTHER.

2. On a plain stone next to this and immediately west of it in the chancel floor:—

H. S. E
M^{rs} AMELIA JENKINSON,
Late Wife of
the Most Honourable
CHARLES JENKINSON Esq^r.

3. On a large monument of white and yellow marbles on the north wall of the chancel near to the two slabs just mentioned are the arms of Jenkinson:—Azure on a fesse wavy argent, a cross pattee gules, and, in chief, two estoiles or, on a dexter canton the Ulster badge of a baronet.

Crest:—on a wreath or and azure, a sea horse assurgent or maned azure, holding in his forefeet a cross pattee gules.

Beneath the arms is this inscription:—

In Memory of S^r ROBERT JENKINSON, *Barl.*

Who departed this Life Augt. 8th, in the Year of our Lord 1766, and in the 46th of his Age.
He was the eldest Son of S^r. ROBERT BANKS JENKINSON, *Barl.*, by Catharine his wife,
Third Daughter of S^r. ROBERT DASHWOOD, of *Northbrook*, in the County of *Oxford Barl.*

He married MARY, the Daughter of S^r. JONATHAN COPE, *Barl.*,

But left no Issue.

Yet let his Name be preserved to Posterity,

For his filial Piety, his conjugal Love, and fraternal Affection;

And all those Virtues which best adorn the honest English Gentleman, & sincere Christian,

Fortified with these he bore with patience a long & painful Illness,

Till he resign'd his Soul, with Faith & Confidence into the Hand of his Creator.

Disdain not Reader;

What, from too high a Veneration for more glaring & ostentatious Characters,

Thou mayst be taught to think a very humble Encomium;

For, remember that Purity of Life, and integrity of Manners,

Will receive the truest Praise, at the last Day,

From Him who is the supreme Judge of all Virtue and Merit,

And who alone can assign them their due Reward.

4. On a large mural tablet of white marble on the south wall of the chancel surmounted by an earl's coronet, is this inscription :—

SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF

CHARLES, EARL OF LIVERPOOL,

WHO, DURING THE LONG AND EVENTFUL REIGN OF GEORGE THE THIRD
FILLED VARIOUS AND IMPORTANT OFFICES OF TRUST AND RESPONSIBILITY
IN THE STATE.

DESCENDED FROM AN ANCIENT AND RESPECTABLE FAMILY,
LONG RESIDENT AT WALCOT, NEAR CHARLBURY, IN THE COUNTY OF OXFORD,
HE SAW, WHEN VERY YOUNG, ITS THEN REPRESENTATIVE OBLIGED TO ALIENATE THE FAMILY MANSION,
AND A CONSIDERABLE PORTION OF THE ESTATE.

BY HIS TALENTS, INDUSTRY, AND EXERTIONS, DURING THE COURSE OF A LONG AND SUCCESSFUL LIFE,
HE RAISED HIMSELF TO THE DIGNITY OF THE PEEAGE ;

FIRST, AS BARON HAWKESBURY, OF HAWKESBURY, IN THE COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER ;
AND AFTERWARDS AS EARL OF LIVERPOOL ;

AND HE HAD THE HAPPINESS OF TRANSMITTING THOSE HONORS (TOGETHER WITH THE BARONETAGE
AND REMAINDER OF THE FAMILY ESTATE, TO WHICH HE HAD SUCCEEDED IN 1790.) TO HIS POSTERITY.

AS A STATESMAN, HE WILL BE LONG REMEMBERED

FOR THE MANY IMPORTANT PUBLIC MEASURES WHICH HE ORIGINATED,
MORE ESPECIALLY FOR THOSE WHICH HAD FOR THEIR OBJECT

THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE NAVIGATION AND COMMERCE OF GREAT BRITAIN
AS AN AUTHOR, HE ACQUIRED THE GREATEST CELEBRITY, FROM

HIS DISCOURSE ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A NATIONAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL FORCE IN ENGLAND, IN 1756.
AND A DISCOURSE ON THE CONDUCT OF GREAT BRITAIN IN RESPECT TO NEUTRAL NATIONS, IN 1758.

ADLY A TREATISE ON THE COINS OF THE REALM, IN A LETTER TO THE KING, IN 1805.

THE TWO LAST OF THESE TREATISES ARE UNIVERSALLY CONSIDERED

AS STANDARD BOOKS ON THE IMPORTANT SUBJECTS TO WHICH THEY RELATE,

AND AFFORD PROOFS OF EXTENSIVE READING, SOUND PRINCIPLES, AND DEEP THINKING,
NEVER SURPASSED IN ANY WORKS ON POLITICAL LAW, OR POLITICAL ECONOMY.

IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE FOR A PUBLIC SERVANT, SO SITUATED, AND SO DISTINGUISHED, NOT TO FEEL
A STRONG AND SINCERE ATTACHMENT TO THE GRACIOUS SOVERIGN
IN WHOSE SERVICE HE CONTINUED UPWARDS OF FORTY YEARS;
AND IN THE LAST YEARS OF HIS LIFE HE HAD AN OPPORTUNITY OF EXPRESSING HIS FEELINGS
TO THAT BELOVED SOVEREIGN,
IN THE DEDICATION OF HIS TREATISE ON THE COIN OF THE REALM.

HE WAS TWICE MARRIED;
FIRST, TO AMELIA, DAUGHTER OF WILLIAM WATTS, ESQ^r, FORMERLY GOVERNOR OF FORT WILLIAM, IN BENGAL;
SHE DIED IN 1770.

BY HER HE HAD ONE SON, ROBERT BANKES JENKINSON, BORN JUNE THE 8TH. 1770.
WHO SUCCEEDED HIM IN HIS TITLE AND ESTATES.

SECONDLY, TO CATHERINE, DAUGHTER OF SIR CECIL BISHOPP, BART. AND WIDOW OF SIR CHARLES COPE, BART.
BY WHOM HE HAD ONE SON AND DAUGHTER:

CHARLES CECIL COPE, BORN MAY 29TH, 1784 AND
CHARLOTTE, MARRIED TO THE HON^{ble} JAMES WALTER GRIMSTON, NOW EARL OF VERULAM:
BORN JUNE THE 8TH 1783.
BORN MAY 16TH. 1729. DIED DECEMBER 17TH. 1808.

on a lower panel:—

HERE REPOSETH ALL THAT WAS MORTAL OF
AMELIA, WIFE OF CHARLES JENKINSON, AFTERWARDS EARL OF LIVERPOOL.

SHE WAS THE ELDEST DAUGHTER OF WILLIAM WATTS, ESQ^r
FIRST A MEMBER AND THEN PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL, AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL,
DURING THE MEMORIAL PERIOD

WHEN THE BRITISH AUTHORITY AND INFLUENCE FIRST ACQUIRED THE ASCENDANCY IN INDIA.

SHE DIED, ALAS! ON THE 12TH. OF JULY, 1770, AT THE AGE OF 19,
FROM HAVING GIVEN BIRTH TO HER ONLY CHILD, ROBERT BANKES JENKINSON

HENCE, ADULATION! TO PROUD SCULPTURE FLY,
NOR WOUND THIS HONEST MARBLE WITH A LIE;
THE TRUTH, SHE LOV'D, INSCRIBES HER GENTLE DUST,
WHICH ALMOST BLUSHES YET, AT PRAISE, THO' JUST.
OF SYMMETRY, THE COLDEST BREAST TO CHARM,
OF MODESTY, TO CHECK A WISH TOO WARM;
OF MANNERS SOFT, BY ELEGANCE REFIN'D,
NATURE'S PURE GIFT, WITH NOT AN ART COMBIN'D;
O'ER EV'RY GESTURE, ALL SHE LOOK'D OR SAID,
PROPRIETY ITS HAPPY INFLUENCE SHED;
IN HER SOFT CONVERSE, CHEERFULLY SEDATE,
JOY ASSUM'D WINGS, AND GRIEF FORGOT ITS WEIGHT:

SUPERIOR TO THE WORLD, IN LIFE'S GAY STAGE
SHE LIV'D, A HEAV'N-BORN PATTERN TO THE AGE.

5. A mural tablet of white marble mounted on black marble, at the top of which are sculptured the arms with supporters, crest and motto of the second Earl of Liverpool. This is against the north wall of the chancel, over the door, and west of the large monument (No. 3), to Sir Robert Jenkinson, Bart. *Arms*:—Azure on a fesse wavy argent, a cross pattée gules, and in chief, two estoiles or, and as an honourable augmentation granted to the Earl and his descendants, on a chief also wavy argent the arms of Liverpool, a cormorant sable, beaked and legged gules, holding in his beak a piece of seaweed, called laver inverted vert, (*the Baronet's Ulster badge has been omitted in the arms.*) *Supporters*:—Two hawks, wings elevated and inverted ppr., each charged on the breast with a cross pattée. *Crest* on a wreath, a sea-horse assurgent. *Motto*, Palma non sine pulvere. Underneath is the following inscription:—

IN MEMORY OF

SIR ROBERT BANKES JENKINSON, K.G.

SECOND EARL OF LIVERPOOL.

BORN JUNE 8TH 1770.

THIS EMINENT MINISTER ENTERED THE PUBLIC SERVICE EARLY IN LIFE,
AND WAS, DURING THE LIFETIME OF HIS FATHER,
SUMMONED TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS, AS BARON HAWKESBURY,
ON THE ASSASSINATION OF MR. PERCIVAL, IN 1812, HE WAS
APPOINTED PRIME MINISTER, WHICH OFFICE HE HELD FOR A LONG AND
GLORIOUS PERIOD WITHOUT INTERRUPTION, UNTIL 1827,
WHEN BY A PARALYTIC SEIZURE THE COUNTRY WAS DEPRIVED OF HIS SERVICES.

HE DIED WITHOUT ISSUE IN DECEMBER 1828;

AND WAS BURIED IN THE VAULT BENEATH.

HE MARRIED 1ST LADY LOUISA THEODORA* HARVEY, 3RD DAUGHTER OF THE
BISHOP OF DERRY, 4TH EARL OF BRISTOL; SHE DIED IN 1821;
AND 2NDLY, MARY, DAUGHTER OF CHARLES CHESTER ESQ^R FORMERLY BAGOT,
BROTHER OF THE 1ST. LORD BAGOT, SHE DIED IN 1846,

HE WAS SUCCEEDED BY HIS HALF-BROTHER,

SIR CHARLES CECIL COPE JENKINSON, 3RD EARL OF LIVERPOOL,

BORN IN 1784, DIED IN OCTOBER 1851, WITHOUT ISSUE MALE,

WHEN THE EARLDOM BECAME EXTINCT AND THE BARONETCY PASSED TO HIS COUSIN,
SIR CHARLES JENKINSON, 10TH. BARONET, HE DIED WITHOUT ISSUE MALE IN MARCH 1855,

AND WAS SUCCEEDED BY HIS NEPHEW, SIR GEORGE SAMUEL JENKINSON,
THE PRESENT AND 11TH BARONET BY WHOM AFTER A LAPSE OF 30 YEARS

THIS TABLET IS ERECTED AS A TRIBUTE OF RESPECT

AND REGARD TO THE MEMORY OF THE 2ND EARL.

* The name of Lord Liverpool's 1st wife is spelt as above on the monument, but it is an error of the sculptor, and should be Lady Louisa Theodosia Hervey. She was buried here, but there is no monument to her memory. The second wife was buried in the north west corner of the Churchyard of Kingston-on-Thames parish church. Sir Charles Jenkinson, tenth baronet, and his wife, are also buried at Hawkesbury, but there is no monument to their memory.

The name of the Sculptor is carved at the foot :—

G. W. THOMAS, BRISTOL.

6. On a brass plate about 24 inches by 13 inches in size, mounted on black marble and fixed to the south wall of the chancel, eastward of the monument (No. 4), to the first Earl of Liverpool, is this inscription :—

IN MEMORY OF THEIR ANCESTORS BURIED IN THIS CHANCEL, AND OF LOUISA BLANCHE THE BELOVED WIFE OF CECIL GEORGE SAVILE FOLJAMBE OF COCKLODGE, NOTTS; WHO DIED 7 OCT; 1871; AGED 29; AND IS LAID WITH HER 2ND SON, IN THE VAULT AT SCOFTON. THIS BRASS IS ERECTED BY HER HUSBAND AND HIS MOTHER, THE SENIOR SURVIVING REPRESENTATIVES OF CHARLES CECIL COPE, 3RD AND LAST EARL OF LIVERPOOL, WHO DIED 3 OCT. 1851, AGED 67, AND WAS BURIED AT BUXTED, SUSSEX; LEAVING BY JULIA EVELYN MEDLEY HIS WIFE, SOLE DAU : AND HEIR OF SIR GEORGE AUG. WM. SHUCKBURGH-EVELYN BT., 3 DAUS. AND COHEIRS, OF WHOM THE ELDEST DIED WITHOUT ISSUE, AND THE SECOND IS SELINA CHARLOTTE, VISCOUNTESS MILTON, THE MOTHER OF THE ABOVE MENTIONED CECIL G. S. FOLJAMBE.

Upon this brass are six following shields of arms :—

1. In the centre at the top :—Foljambe, quartering, 2 Thornhagh, 3 Savile, 4 Jenkinson, Earl of Liverpool, 5 Ottley of Pitchford, 6 Shuckburgh, 7 Evelyn, 8 Medley, and impaling Howard, (Earl of Carlisle,) quarterly of six. 1 Howard, 2 Brotherton, 3 Warren, 4 Mowbray, 5 Dacre, 6 Greystoke.

2. The left hand (dexter) upper shield is Howard, quarterly of six as before, for Mrs. Foljambe's father.

3. The left hand lower shield is Howard, impaling Lambton for Mrs. Foljambe's grandfather and his wife; he was the Hon^{ble} Fred^k Howard, Major 10th Hussars, who was killed at Waterloo, the "young gallant Howard," of Byron's *Childe Harold*, canto. iii., stanza 29.

4. The right hand (sinister) upper shield is Cavendish, quarterly of 6. 1 Cavendish, 2 Hardwick, 3 Boyle (Earl of Burlington), 4 Clifford (Earl of Cumberland), 5 Savile (Marquis of Halifax), 6 Compton (Earl of Northampton), for Mrs. Foljambe's mother, daughter of W^m Cavendish, and only sister of William seventh Duke of Devonshire.

5. The right hand lower shield is Cavendish, impaling O'Callaghan for Mrs. Foljambe's maternal grandfather and grandmother.

6. The middle lower shield is Jenkinson and quarterings, 1 Jenkinson (Earl of Liverpool), 2 Jenkinson (ancient), 3 Lee, 4 Banks, 5 Tomlins, 6 Cornwall, 7 Bisshopp, 8 Ottley, 9 Jenkinson (as No. 2).

Whilst these lines were being written, the news has come of the death of Sir George Samuel Jenkinson, eleventh bart., which took place at Eastwood Park, at 6 o'clock on Tuesday morning, 19 January, 1892, aged 74 years.

He was only taken ill on the previous Friday, when he caught a slight cold, which developed into influenza the following morning, and pneumonia setting in, he became rapidly worse, and died on Tuesday morning, as already mentioned. He was the eldest surviving son of the R^t Rev^d John Bankes Jenkinson, D.D., Bishop of St. Davids, and Frances Augusta his wife, 3rd daughter of Augustus Pechell, Esq., and was born 27 Sept., 1817, was educated at Winchester, and entering the army, served successively in the Rifle Brigade, 11th Hussars, and 8th Hussars. He succeeded to the baronetcy and family estates at Hawkesbury and Falfield, Gloucestershire and at Leigh, near Cricklade, in Wiltshire, on the death without issue male of his uncle Sir Charles Jenkinson, tenth baronet, who died at Paris, 6 March, 1855, aged 76, and on coming into possession, at once devoted himself to the improvement of the property, and built the church, vicarage, and school, at Falfield. He also built the house at Eastwood, near Falfield, where he lived for the remainder of his life, having first pulled down a portion of a house which the second Lord Liverpool had begun, but never completed, owing to the pressure of public business throughout his long career.

Sir George was a deputy lieutenant of Gloucestershire, and a magistrate for this county and for Wilts, was chairman of the Thornbury bench, and served as High Sheriff of Gloucestershire in 1862. He was a strong conservative, and contested North Wilts unsuccessfully in 1865, and Nottingham in 1866, but was returned for North Wilts at the general election in 1868, and sat for that constituency till April, 1880, when he resigned owing to ill-health. He married, 31 July, 1845, Emily Sophia, eldest daughter of Anthony L. Lyster, of Stillorgan Park, co. Dublin, by whom he had two sons and three daughters. His younger son predeceased him, and the second daughter died young. His younger daughter is the widow of the late Viscount Maidstone, and the elder daughter is unmarried. His only surviving son George Bankes Jenkinson, of the Elms, Stone, near Falfield, succeeds him as twelfth bart., was formerly Captain in the 4th Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment, and is a Magistrate for Gloucestershire. He married at Berkeley parish

church on Tuesday, 10 August, 1880, Madeline Holme, daughter of Arthur Holme Sumner, of Rose Villa, Hugh-Pittville, Cheltenham, and has issue two sons and one daughter.

Sir George Samuel Jenkinson was buried in his new vault at the west end of Falfield churchyard at 2.30 p.m., on Saturday afternoon 23 January, 1892. The only previous burial in it was that of his second son Robert Anthony Banks, who died from the result of an accident on Wednesday, 21 June, 1882, in his 22 year. The parliamentary service of this family is worthy of notice; all the baronets with the exception of the fifth and sixth have sat in the House of Commons. The first four barts. successively represented Oxfordshire; the first in four Parliaments, from 1654 to his death in 1677; the second in nine Parliaments, from 1688 to his death in Jan., 1709-10; the third in four Parliaments, from 1709 to his death in 1717; the fourth in two Parliaments, from 1717 to 1727, and they championed successfully the cause of the country party against the powerful influence of the great Duke of Marlborough and the Court party. The fifth bart. was an unsuccessful candidate, and the sixth also never sat in Parliament, but his successor, the seventh baronet, before he was raised to the peerage, sat for Cockermouth, 1761-67, for Appleby, 1767-72, Harwich, 1772-74, Hastings, 1774-80, and Saltash, 1780-86. His son, the second Earl and eighth baronet, had sat for Appleby in 1790, for Rye, 1790 to 1803, when he was called up to the House of Lords in his father's barony of Hawkesbury. His brother and successor the third Earl and ninth bart., had sat for Sandwich, from 1807-12, for Bridgnorth, 1812-18, and for East Grinstead, 1818-28. The tenth bart. represented Dover from 1806 to 1818, and the eleventh bart. just deceased sat for North Wiltshire from 1868 to 1880, as above mentioned. His grandfather, Colonel John Jenkinson, had represented Corfe Castle, in two parliaments, 1768-82.

Whilst correcting the proof of the above lines for the press, the announcement has come of the death of the dowager Lady Jenkinson, widow of Sir George. She died at Eastwood Park, on Tuesday, 23 February, 1892, aged 65 years, having only survived her husband five weeks, and was laid by the side of her husband in the family vault in Falfield churchyard at 2.30 p.m. on Saturday afternoon, 27 February, 1892, exactly five weeks after Sir George's funeral there.

It is somewhat curious that Sir George's predecessor in the baronetcy (Sir Charles) and his wife also died within a few weeks of one another, she in February, and he in March, 1855, when they were buried in the vault at Hawkesbury as has been already mentioned.

CECIL G. S. FOLJAMBE.



Queries and Replies.

The Highest Point in Gloucestershire.—At page 188 there is an extract from a letter addressed to the "Bristol Times and Mirror," by Mr. George Robinson, of Woodmancote, Dursley, giving on the authority of an officer of the Ordnance Survey some years since, a field in the occupation of Mr. John Daniels, of Symonds-hall Farm. Mr. Robinson must have misunderstood his informant, as the highest point is on the south side of Cleeve Common, above Cheltenham, and is 1083 feet. From the recent ordnance survey I am able to give the elevation at the two places near the one mentioned by Mr. Robinson. (1) At the Firs at the junction of the road from Dursley to Wotton-under-edge, and opposite to the road to Symonds-Hall Farm, which is 814 feet, (2) at the Ridge Lodge which is 813 feet. There are four other points in Gloucestershire as Leckhampton, Birdlip, Painswick Beacon, and May Hill, on the west of the Severn, which are considerably over 900 feet.

Brookthorpe, Gloucester.

W. C. LUCY.



Rev. John Pincke, Chaplain of New College.—In the Oxford Matriculation Register occurs the following:—

"1623, July 4.—John Pincke, aged 15, son of John Pincke, 'Pleb,' of the City of Gloucester, New College." In the will of the well known Dr. Robert Pincke, Warden of New College, and Vice Chancellor of Oxford, dated 22 May, 1647, and proved 11 Feb., 1647-8, is the following bequest:—

"To Mr. John Pincke, one of our Chapleins of Newe Colledge, the bedd, beddage, and Trunck, which I heretofore lent him."

It cannot be doubted but that this last named Mr. John Pincke is identical with the John Pincke, of Gloucester, who matriculated in 1623. May I ask if anything further is known of him? I am desirous of ascertaining his relationship to Dr. Robert Pincke, and shall be grateful to any correspondent of Gloucestershire Notes and Queries, who may have access to Gloucester Wills, for any reference to the name.

W. D. PINK.

Leigh, Lancashire.

Chadwell.—William Chadwell, junr., of Bradwell, co. Gloucester, on Nov. 17, 1646, "begs to compound on Oxford Articles for delinquency on adhering to the King. His father is living and in displeasure with him for his delinquency." On Jan. 7, 1647, his Fine was fixed at $\frac{1}{10}$, £30. (Calendar of Committee for compounding, Vol. II., 1565). What further is known of this family? William Chadwell, junr., was a Barrister of Lincoln's Inn, and represented the Borough of St. Michael, in Cornwall, in both Parliaments of 1640, until disabled in January, 1644 for joining the King at Oxford. He was one of the Royalist members who sat in the Oxford Assembly. What afterwards became of him?

Leigh, Lancashire.

W. D. PINK.



Player.—Can any one give me information which may help me to trace the ancestry of one Henry Player, of Keevil House, in the parish of Heverstoke, Hants, who died in 1711, and was buried at Heverstoke. Will proved in P.C.C. I think there may be a connection thro' Simon Player, citizen and hornor, of London, who married Ellinor Freinds about 1665, leaving a son Thomas, with the Players of Gloucestershire, of Marshfield, and Cirencester. The registers of the latter place are full of family Christian names. Simon Player was the elder brother of Sir Thomas Player, Kt. of Hackney, Chamberlain of the City of London, who was buried at Hackney, 1672; his son also, Sir Thomas, Kt., and Chamberlain of the City, is the "Railing Rabsheka" of Dryden's satire, of "Absalom and Achitophel." He died, 1688. The arms and crest are alike. Reply may be sent to me direct.

14, Castlewood Road,
Stamford Hill,
London, N.

L. PLAYER FEDDEN.



Crowley Family.—In the earliest register of the parish of Oddington, occur the following entries:—

- 1651. May 24. Nathaniel, son of Nathaniel Crawley, bapt.
- 1653. Apr. 10. Mary, dau. of Nathanael Crawley, bapt.
- 1657. Aug. 18. John, son of Nathaniel Crolis was born.
- 1665. Dec. 20. Elizabeth, dau. of Nathaniel Cralie, bapt.
- 1667. Dec. 26. Abgel, dau. of Nath. Cralie, bapt.

1669. Sep. 18. Robert, son of Nathaniel Craly, bapt.

1675. May 8. Isriel, dau. of Nathaniel Crallie, bapt.

The descendants of the above John, have for a long time spelt their name *Crowley*. Any information as to the above family, and as to the parentage and birthplace of Nathaniel, the elder, will be gratefully welcomed.

Milton, Evercreech, Somerset.

F. W. WEAVER.

* * * * *

George, of Baunton.—The very interesting Inq. Post Mortem of Robert George, junior, esq., printed in Glouc. Inq. P.M. p. 29 (Index Library, part 40), refers to a Robert George, senior, of Cirencester, gentleman, upon whom, on decease of Robert George, junior, the manor of Baunton or Bawdington, was entailed by deed, dated 31 Jan., 1622, made with the view of "settling of the said premises in the name and blood of the said Robert." What was the precise relationship between the two Roberts? If, as might be assumed, Robert senior was uncle to Robert junior, he must have been somewhat advanced in years before succeeding to the estate. Christopher George, father of Robert junior, died about the year 1597, and his eldest son Richard was a married man ten years before. Robert senior was father of the well-known John George, M.P. for Cirencester in the Long Parliament, who died in 1677, at the age of 85. The pedigree of George, of Baunton, in the Visitation of Gloucester, 1682-3, is silent as to Christopher George and his sons, commencing with John George, father of Robert senior.

Leigh, Lancashire.

W. D. PINK.

* * * * *

Book Notices.

The Virginia Historical Magazine: a monthly publication devoted to Virginia history and genealogy; edited and published by Jefferson Wallace, Richmond, Va., U.S.A.

This is a new candidate for support, and should be appreciated by the Virginians, for the contents are well put together, and it is nicely printed. The second number which is now before us, contains the Clayton Family, Virginia Revolutionary soldiers,

York County Records, Virginia Land Patents, and "Notes and Queries" which department is edited by Dr. Brock and Mr. Stanard. A good deal of the information contained in this magazine will also interest English readers.

L'Intermédiaire des chercheurs et curieux. Edited and published by Lucien Faucon, 13, Rue Cujas, Paris. Royal 8vo.

This periodical is the French equivalent of Notes & Queries, but does not give "Notes" confining its work to queries and replies, though with the first number of the new year the editor has started, with a separate pagination, "*les Nouvelles de l'Intermédiaire*". The information contained in *l'Intermédiaire* is of the usual miscellaneous order. The magazine appears to be well edited, but we are surprized to observe the very inferior paper upon which it is printed, although the price of the magazine is in excess of its London contemporary. *L'Intermédiaire* was founded in 1864, and is issued thrice a month. It may be of service to those English genealogists who are interested in families of French descent.

The Story of Wherwell Abbey, by the Rev. R. H. Clutterbuck. Parts I. and II. Sm. 4to. "Hampshire Observer" Office, Winchester.

This little tract will be read with interest by Hampshire people. It succinctly relates the history of the once noted abbey, and shews evidence of original research on the part of the author, who has supplied a useful plan of the conventual buildings.

WE continue our notices of local magazines. The *East Anglian* is one of the few which are issued monthly, and though unpretending in style, it is clearly printed, and is well edited. The calendar of Suffolk wills in the Ipswich registry, when completed, will prove very interesting, though its progress is slower than we could wish. It is very tantalizing that Mr. White gives us such small instalments at a time, and we cannot help thinking that space is lost by his printing the original latin calendars as they stand. Dr. Barber's list of East Anglian surnames, with their possible derivations, is worthy of careful study. There cannot be any doubt that many English surnames, more than is usually believed to be the case, are derived from pre-Norman personal names of Teutonic origin.

Notes and Queries for Somerset and Dorset maintains its position under the editorship of Messrs. Weaver and Mayo; heraldic students will be interested by the paper on the Salter armorials, which is illustrated by a plate showing the practice of "cadency."

Bedfordshire Notes and Queries is tastefully printed and carefully edited. The October part contains some interesting deeds

relating to John Bunyan's family. Gleanings from parish registers, monumental inscriptions, and abstracts of wills and charters, form a feature in this periodical.

Fenland Notes and Queries has just completed its first volume, and we regret to observe that Mr. Bernard Saunders now retires from the post of editor, which he has filled with credit for three years. His place will be filled by Mr. Sweeting, already known as former editor of "*Northamptonshire Notes and Queries*," and we do not suppose that this periodical will suffer in his hands. The volume is a good one; there are several illustrations, and it is nicely printed, though the paper used is too rough to be pleasant. Mr. Saunders deserves our thanks for supplying three very full indexes.

Salopian Shreds and Patches, we regret to observe, has come to an end in the middle of Vol. X. A complete set will be highly prized, we doubt not, by Shropshire antiquaries, for the material which the editor has brought together. The useful practice has been adopted of reprinting miscellaneous bits in other contemporary periodicals, which otherwise are as a rule lost to those who would be most interested in them. Being merely a reprint from a newspaper, it does not present a finished appearance, though as regards matter, it compares favourably with many magazines which are better got up.

The Western Antiquary continues as of old to print much valuable matter relating to Devon and Cornwall. There is no falling off in the quantity, and it is quite evident that Mr. Wright is well supported both by his contributors and subscribers. Mr. W. H. H. Rogers contributes a very interesting paper upon Sir Isaac Heard and his ancestor, the famous Garter King of arms, who died in 1822. It shows considerable research, though, as the writer states "where Sir Isaac was buried does not appear," while the tablet of white marble to his memory at Windsor is thus inscribed:—"Hunc juxta parietem depositae sunt mortales exuviae.....Isaaci Heard," we can only conclude that Mr. Rogers does not understand latin, or that the inscription is untrue. We can cordially commend Dr. Brushfield's papers on Extinct Devonshire Periodicals, as well as Mr. Windealt's notes on the Mayors of Totnes. The Editor would have done well to exclude the paper on Sheriffs' expenses in Cornwall, 1816-1866; it is uninteresting, and the latter portion which deals with the hangman's wages is objectionable. The type used is good, but the rough paper used does not add to its clearness. The binder still continues to use wire stitching to the detriment of the magazine.



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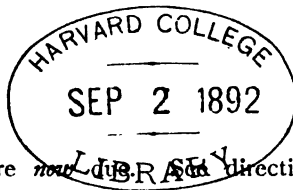
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REVIEWS.—Books, pamphlets, etc., bearing on the district, or subjects connected therewith, sent for review, will receive due attention.

LOCAL SOCIETIES.—Secretaries of local literary and scientific societies will oblige by sending notices of their doings during the quarter. Such notices should reach the Editor at least a fortnight before the end of each quarter.

BINDING.—The binder is requested, in arranging the illustrations of Vol. I., to attend to the directions given for his guidance, p. xvi. "Bishop John Talbot's Monument" will be found in Part VI., and the "Map of the County of Gloucester" and "Over Bridge" in Part XI.

Special covers for the volumes have not been provided, the matter of binding being left to the taste of each subscriber.

BACK PARTS.—Vol. I. being out of print, copies can be supplied only as they may turn up for sale from time to time, and then only to purchasers of sets. A liberal price will be paid for copies of Vol. I. Vol II., comprising Parts XIII.-XXIV., can be procured from the Editor until further notice, price 18s., or by post, 18s. 6d. Vol. III., comprising Parts XXV.-XXXVI., price 15s., or by post, 15s. 6d. Vol. IV., comprising Parts XXXVIII.-XXXVIII., price 15s., or by post, 15s. 6d. If taken together, a set of all the volumes in print will be supplied, carriage paid, for *Two Guineas*.

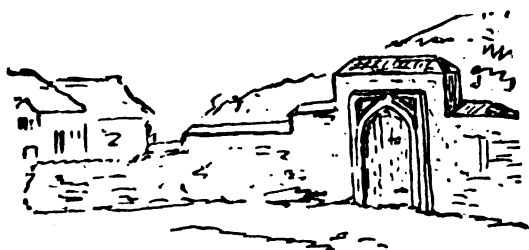
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REMAINS OF HAWKESBURY MANOR HOUSE.



Gloucestershire Notes and Queries.



Hawkesbury Manor House.

SOME years ago I was told by an inhabitant of Hawkesbury that the Manor House there, which was long one of the homes of the Jenkinsons, baronets of Walcot and of Hawkesbury, was abandoned as a residence, and eventually pulled down in consequence of two tragic family events. The first of these was, that owing to an attachment having sprung up between one of the daughters of the then baronet, and a son of the neighbouring family of Paston, of Horton, who were adherents of the ancient faith, the young Paston was forbidden the house by Sir Robert Jenkinson, who was a staunch Protestant. He was allowed, however, to come and bid farewell, and as he was leaving, the young lady, in leaning too far out of the oriel window to wave a last farewell as he rode away, overbalanced herself, and falling to the ground, was killed, or died very shortly afterwards from the accident.

The house was not afterwards inhabited by the family. The second sad event was, when the 6th baronet lent the house in 1770 to his cousin Charles (afterwards 1st Earl of Liverpool), to bring his young wife Amelia there from London for a change of air, she died en route to the place, and was only brought there to be buried. My informant, thought it was lent in view of the approaching birth of her first and only child, the future prime minister, and that he was born and his mother died on the way down from London, but his birth is said to have place in the parish of S. Margeret, Westminster 7 June, 1770, so I imagine it was after that event that she was travelling down for country air to recover her strength when she died under such sad circumstances

at the early age of 19 years. The house, which stood just across the road to the north of the church, was soon afterwards pulled down, and all that now remains is the wall and arched doorway which formed the entrance to the courtyard of the house which was built as three sides of a square; a small portion of the foundations, with part of a cellar or basement window of the eastern wing, was also in existence, as well as part of the stables in 1888. Perhaps some of your readers can identify the persons connected with the first event, and also name the place between London and Hawkesbury, where Amelia, first wife of Charles Jenkinson, afterwards Earl of Liverpool, and mother of Robert Banks Jenkinson, 2nd Earl of Liverpool, prime minister from 1812 to 1827, died in July, 1770.

CECIL G. S. FOLJAMBE.



The Pauncefote Family.

The following entries are taken from the parish register of Ashelworth:—

1585. Gyles the sonne of John Pancefoote, was baptised the xxth daye of Auguste.

1605. Ales, daughter of John Pauncefoote, gent, bap. 14 July.

1608. Dorethie, daughter of John Paunceffoote, gent, was buried 5 Feb.

1613. Ales, daughter of John Pauncefoote, gent., bur. 16 Sep.

1615. Sofronia, the wyefe of John Pauncefoote, gent., bur. 30 August.

1615. John Clarke, gent., and Mary, the daughter of John Paunceffoote, gent., married 2 October.

1617. Thomas, the sonne of John Clarke, gent., bap. 22 Jan.

1623. John Pauncefoote, gentelman, and Johane Gelfe, were maryed the 31 daye of March.

1624. Ales, the daughter of Mr. John Pansfotte, was baptised ye ix of May.

1626. Sephroniah, daughter of John Pauncefoote, gent'man, bap. 7 May.

1631. Joane Pauncefoote, was buried Oct. 26.

1632. Johanes Pauncefoote et Elizabetha Allerd nupti fuere secundo die Julij.

1633. John, sonn of John Pauncefoote, bap. 28 April.
1635. Nathaniel, sonn of John Pauncefoote, gent., and Elizabeth, his wife, bap. 18 April.
1643. John Pauncefoot, gent., bur. 10 Sep.
1649. Elizabeth Paunsfoote, bur. 26 November.
1659. Jone Pancefoote, bur. 24 July.
St. Julia's, Cheltenham.

CONWAY DIGHTON.



Magazine Excerpts.—The following announcements in the *Town and Country Magazine* for the year 1760 relate to Gloucestershire.

Marriages.—March 13.—Rev. Richard Rogers, of Witherington, Gloucestershire, to Miss Hetty Curtis, of David's-Well.

March 19.—Edward Bearcroft, esq., of Droitwich, Worcester-shire, to Miss Compton,* sister of Sir Walter Compton, bart.

Deaths.—February 26.—Rev. Mr. Dighton,† rector of Eastington, Gloucestershire.

March 14.—Lady Clinton, at Ebrington, Gloucestershire, sister to the late Earl of Clinton, from whom she held the barony; and dying without issue, the title of baron of Clinton is held in abeyance.

CONWAY DIGHTON.



The Dimocks, of Gloucester.

A branch of the Gloucestershire Dimocks emanated from the city of Gloucester, and Fosbrooke mentions several monuments to this family as being in the church of St. Mary de Crypt there. The first of the family at present known to us is:—

- I. **Cressy Dimock**, of Gloucester, mercer; he was buried at St. Mary de Crypt, 16 May, 1680. *Susannah*, his widow, was buried there, 25 November, 1708. By her will, dated 1 April, 1708, and proved at Gloucester, 13

* This was Catherine Compton, sister of the fifth and last baronet of Abbot's Place, Hartpury, near Gloucester.

† This was William Dighton, or *Deighton*, as he usually signed himself in his register. I owe two entries relating to him to the kindness of the Rev. F. T. Vine—(Burials) "Hannah, wife of William Dighton, Minister, Dec. 16, 1738." "William Deighton, rector of Eastington, Feb. 23, 1760." He was rector of the parish from 1712 to the time of his death.

January, 1708-9, as Susannah Dymocke, of the city of Gloucester, widow, she bequeaths legacies to her son, Charles Dymocke, her daughter, Hester Dymocke, her daughter, Susannah, the wife of Francis Ashmead, and four of their children, and appoints her son and daughter, Charles and Hester, her executors. Cressy and Susannah had issue,

- (1) *Charles Dimock*, of whom next.
- (2) *Hester*.
- (3) *Susannah*, married to *Francis Ashmead*, and had issue, — *Mary*, *John*, *Francis*, and *Susannah Ashmead*.
- (4) (5) (6) *Mary*, *Mary*, and *John*, all buried at St. Mary de Crypt, Gloucester.

II. **Charles Dimock**, of Gloucester, mercer; born 1676, died 19 March, 1737-8, aged 61; bur. at St. Mary de Crypt, m.i.; will proved at Gloucester, 17 Nov., 1738, by Mary Dimock, John Bennett, and Giles Mills,* the executors. His first wife, *Ann*, died 3 July, 1719, aged 34, and was bur. at St. Mary de Crypt, m.i. The will of his second wife, *Mary Dimock*, was proved at Gloucester, 25 May, 1739, by Edward Bennett and Giles Mills the executors. By his second wife he left issue,

- (1) *Susannah*.
- (2) *Charles Dimock*.
- (3) *William Dimock*. Perhaps the sheriff of Gloucester in 1751. (See Bigland, pp. 159, 210.)
- (4) *Edward Dimock*.
- (5) *Henry Dimock*, of whom next.

III. **Henry Dimock**, M.A., of Pembroke College, Oxford, (matriculated, 27 March, 1745, aged 15, B.A. 1748; M.A. 1751); vicar of Chipping Norton, Oxfordshire, 1759 to 1784; afterwards rector of St. Edmund the King and St. Nicholas Acons, London, and of Blackmanstone, Kent; and chaplain and librarian to the archbishop of Canterbury (Dr. J. Moore); he was a distinguished Hebrew scholar, and published several volumes of "Notes, critical and

* Joseph Mill and Rebecca Dimock were married at Randwick, 6 August, 1677; and Giles Mill, their eldest son, was baptized at Randwick, 11 May, 1679. Several children of Giles Mills were baptized at Randwick. Query, was he the same person as the executor?

explanatory," on the Old Testament (Genesis, Exodus, Psalms and Proverbs, and the Prophets); he was born at Gloucester in 1729, and died 13, and was buried at Great Mongeham, Kent, 20 Sept., 1810, aged 81, m.i. He left issue,

(1) *Henry Dimock*, of Pembroke College, Oxford, (matriculated, 18 June, 1781, aged 16); afterwards admitted to Corpus Christi College, 9 Feb., 1782; fellow and B.A., 1785; M.A. and chaplain, 1789; rector of Monks Risborough, Bucks, 1811 to 1839; born 7 Nov., 1764, at Chipping Norton; died 3 Oct., 1839; m.i. in the cloisters of Corpus Christi College, Oxford.

(2) *Charles Dimock*, of whom next.

IV. **Charles Dimock**, M.A., of Oriel College, Oxford (matriculated, 19 Jan., 1788, aged 18; B.A. 1792; M.A. 1794); rector of Great Mongeham, Kent, 1802 to 1849; born at Chipping Norton in 1769; died at Great Mongeham, 3, and bur. there, 9 Feb., 1849, aged 78, m.i.; he married in April, 1805, Miss *Elizabeth Honeywood*, of Sibton, Kent; she died 11, and was bur. at Great Mongeham, 17 July, 1807, aged 29, m.i. there.

W. G. DIMOCK FLETCHER.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Gloucestershire Wills (*continued*).

William Purnell, of Dursley, yeoman, 30 December, 1617. Joan Tratman, daughter of my son-in-law, William Tratman; Edyth Tratman, another daughter; to William Lewes, my daughter Anne's eldest son, my house where I dwell, called Amees plot, within the town of Dursley; remainder successively to his brothers, John, James, George; my daughter, Anne, their mother, to have the house for life; household goods to children of said Anne, they being under age; exor., son-in-law, William Lewes. Overseers, loving friends, John Phillips, *als.* Tyler, and Nycholas Smyth.

Proved at Gloucester, 10 July, 1618.

Dorothy Purnell, of Yatte, widow, 22 Dec., 1609. To be buried in the churchyard of Yatte. Frauncess Purnell, my son, sole legatee and exor.

Proved at Gloucester, 17 Sept., 1610.

Richard Smith, of South Cerney, husbandman, 4 January, 1637. To be buried at South Cerney; brother, John Smith; William Smith, my brother John's son; Richard Carter; cousin, John Cooke; John Fowales children. Margery, my wife, to be executrix.

Proved, 13 Feb., 1637.

P.C.C., Lee 18.

Margaret Smith, of South Cerney, widow, 21 September, 1638. My neighbour, William Morris; sister, Alice Walldron, wife of Thomas Walldron; William, his son; John Francis, one of my sister's sons; sons of said John Francis; William, brother of said John; Joan Dowsewell, wife of Robert Dowsewell, and her two daughters; Edward, son of said Joan, unlawfully begotten; John, William, and Elizabeth, sons and daughter of Richard Carter; Katherine, wife of Richard Carter; the four children of John Carter; John, son of John Walden; Henry (Weg?); Thomas, Alice, Robert, and Mary; Katharine Carter and Jane Dowsewell; residue to John Waldren, my sister's son. Exor., Humfrey Jasper, vicar of South Cerney; neighbour, William Morris, overseer.

Proved, 27 October, 1638.

P.C.C., Lee 129.

Richard Smith, alderman of Gloucester, to be buried at St. John's, Gloucester, near my first wife, Sarah; my dau., Hester Webley; dau., Anne Smith; son, Henry Englei, and daughter, Sara, his wife, and their children under 21: son, Robert Perkes, and dau., Joan, his wife, and their children under 21; grandchild, Edward Perkes; brother, Toby Bullock, and sister, Christian Bullock, his wife; son, Richard Smith.

Proved, 22 February, 1636.

P.C.C., Lee 27.



Abraham Rudhall of Gloucester.

The first member of the Rudhall family who had a Bell Foundry in Gloucester, was Abraham, who died on 25 January, 1736, and was buried in the cathedral there. His bells, like himself, bore an excellent character. Believing that anything relating to him will be welcome to campanologists, I send the following transcripts of two advertisements of his that appeared in *The Postman* newspaper, the first of 30 Dec., 1708, the second of 19 Dec., 1710.

"Abraham Rudhall, of the city of Gloucester, Bell Founder, being desired to give account of the Bells cast by him into Peals since the year 1684, to this time, is as follows, viz.:—entire Peals, one ring of 10 Bells at Warwick, 14 rings of 8 Bells, 44 rings of 6 Bells, 32 rings of 5 Bells, besides rings of 4 Bells, and Bells cast into Peals, to the Number of 746. The Bells above mentioned have been cast for the use of 7 Cities, 47 Market Towns, 225 Parishes, in 18 several Counties; he hath cast since February last, entire Peals as follows, viz.:—for Cardiff, 6; Ramsbury, 6; Windrudg, 6; Bardisley, 5; Hampton, 5; and other Bells into Peals, to the number of 42, to the great satisfaction of them that understand ringing, and good Bells."

"Abraham Rudhall, of the city of Gloucester, Bell Founder, being desired to give an account of the Bells cast by him into Peals since the year 1684, to this time, is as follows, viz.:—Intire Peals, 2 rings of 10 Bells, 16 rings of 8 Bells, 47 rings of 6 Bells, 43 rings of 5 Bells, besides rings of 4 Bells, and Bells cast into Peals, to the number of 867. The Bells above mentioned have been cast for the use of 7 Cities, 51 Market Towns, 259 Parishes, in 21 several counties. He hath cast since Christmas last entire Peals as follows, viz.:—In Shropshire, at Acham, 6 Bells; in Herefordshire, at Garaway, 5 Bells; and at Abbydore, 4 Bells; Gloucestershire, at Cam, 5 Bells; in Worcestershire, at Suckley, 5 Bells; and at Bushley, 5 Bells; and now a ring of 10 Bells cast for St. Bride's, in London, besides odd Bells cast into Peals, to the number of 51, to the great satisfaction of those that understand Musick, Ringing, and good Bells."

These point out that 1684 was the year in which he commenced to cast bells, and it is noteworthy that the Rev. H. T. Ellacombe, in his *Church Bells of Gloucestershire*, p. 5, records having found at Oddington, a bell of his, bearing that date.

Salterton, Devon.

T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.



The Medieval Stiffs of Hawkesbury.

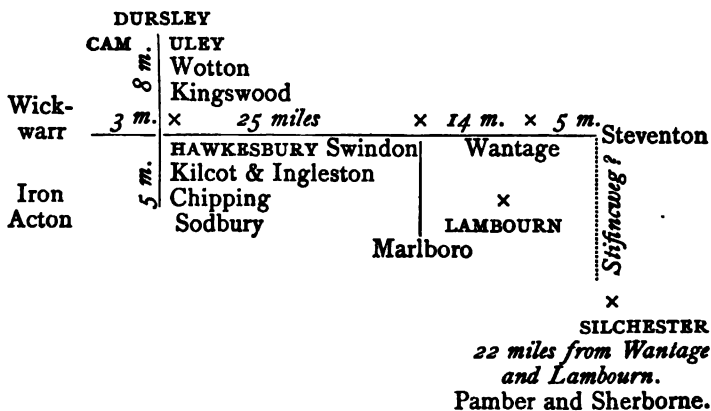
FROM the time that the records known as the Hundred Rolls were compiled, that is, from a date not later than 1274 until the year 1419, a period of nearly a century and a half, we are at present without a single instance of the occurrence of any form of the name of Stiff.

Probably as more of the records of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries for the counties of Wilts, Berks, Hants, and Gloucester, become accessible, we may expect to trace some of the medieval settlements of the Stiffs, and thus bridge over the present existing gap in their history.

A family of Stiffs was living at Hawkesbury in Gloucestershire, from the last mentioned date, 1419, and remained associated with that place till a few years ago. From this family all the modern Gloucestershire Stiffs seem to be descended.

The important parish of Hawkesbury with which they were so long connected lies in Grumbald's Ash Hundred, in the southern part of the county, adjoining Badminton, and only three miles from the Wiltshire border. It is but five and twenty miles from Swindon, and a little over the same distance from Marlborough, with both of which places it will be remembered we find settlements of the name early in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. About ten miles from Swindon and Marlborough is Lambourne, and some fifteen miles further is Silchester, with which or with the adjoining villages of Pamber, Sherfield, and Sherborn St. John, a family of Stiff has been connected since 1509 or earlier, while Wantage, associated with the descendants of Stuf in the latter part of the eighth century, is only fourteen miles east of Swindon. The sketch plan below will render clearer the relative positions of the various places, and will make it easier to understand the various migrations which have probably taken place. The distances it may be observed are given in miles as the crow flies.

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE SETTLEMENTS OF THE STIFFS.



Hawkesbury, the oldest known settlement of the Stiffs in Gloucestershire, is an extensive parish some thirty-five miles in circumference, and anciently was known as the mother of seven daughters, for as many distinct tithings or hamlets lay within its bounds. These were:—Hillesley, Tresham, Kilcot, Saddlewood or the Waste, Hawkesbury Upton, Ingleston, and Little Badminton. The mother church of St. Mary lies at the foot of the hill, on which, about half a century ago, was erected the monument to Lord Arthur Somerset, so familiar to railway travellers between Gloucester and Bristol. As a parish church, it is well worth a visit on account of its many interesting architectural features, not the least noticeable being the fine stone pulpit from which the successive vicars of Hawkesbury have preached for the last five or six centuries.

The chancel was the burial place of the Jenkinson family, and here still hang many of the banners of the Earls of Liverpool, while in the chapel, at the end of the south aisle, are various inscriptions to the old Gloucestershire family of Stinchcombe, who are still numerous in the parish, though no longer holding the position they once did. The only mention of the Stiffs to be found in the church is of one who is mentioned as a churchwarden in the last century, on an old benefaction table. Bigland however records some inscriptions to the family in the graveyard.

The parish church is situated at what was anciently known as *Stoke Hawkesbury*, or simply as *Stoke*, but this distinctive name has long been extinct, and is scarcely mentioned even in the county histories, though it is as we shall see of frequent occurrence in the manorial rolls. On the top of the hill, behind the church, is the village, most appropriately known as *Hawkesbury Upton*, whilst a mile away in the deep combe, at the end of the hills, which spur off on the other side, is the hamlet of *Kilcote* one of the seven tithings of Hawkesbury already referred to. It is a picturesk spot, with its farmhouses, cottages, and mills along side the stream which runs down the narrow valley, on its way towards Severn. The hamlet is a straggling place about a mile in length, the one end of it being known as Upper Kilcote, and the other as Lower Kilcote. Though the Stiffs have long since ceased to live here, there is yet a field in Kilcote which goes by the name of "Stiff's close." John Styffe was a copy holder here as early as 1422, and many of the family remained associated with the place quite late in the seventeenth century.

Ingleston, another hamlet of Hawkesbury, about a mile north of the church, gives its name to the still unenclosed Ingleston Common, and when we look at the old-fashioned farmhouses, and the thatched cottages which fringe the common, we realize how little it can have changed in appearance during the last two or three hundred years. This hamlet, like Kilcote, was a favourite residence of the Stiffs, as we shall observe when we come to deal with their history in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

It is almost unnecessary to remark that we find offshoots at different times settled in the neighbouring places, such as Wickwar, Chipping Sodbury, Oldbury-on-the-Hill, etc. Specially we may mention *Iron Acton*, some five miles south-west of Hawkesbury, where there is still a settlement of Stiffs. One branch of this line migrated to *Dover* in the early part of this century, and is now resident there. In the early part of the seventeenth century a still existing branch of the Kilcote Stiffs settled at *Wotton-under-Edge*, and later on, removed to *Dursley*.

Another branch, the descendants of Anthony Stiff, of Kilcote, who died in 1607, migrated in the seventeenth century to *Cam*, eight miles north of Hawkesbury, and were landowners in that parish as late as 1837, being at the present time, freeholders in adjoining parish of *Uley*.

There was also an eighteenth century settlement of Stiffs at *North Nibley*, who almost certainly sprang from the Ingleston Stiffs.

Hawkesbury formed part of the the possessions of the Abbey Church of St. Mary at Pershore in Worcestershire, and of course, at the dissolution of the monasteries, came into the hands of the crown.* It is doubtless due to this fact, that there are still preserved in the Public Record Office, many of the early court rolls of the manor of Hawkesbury. This circumstance is a fortunate one, for it enables us to show the continued existence of the Stiffs in the parish from the early part of the fifteenth century onwards.

As the name is not found in any of the extant rolls before 1419, we are inclined to think that that date approximately

* The manor of Hawkesbury *alias* Stoke Hawkesbury, was granted at the dissolution to Sir John Boteler, knight, who was also possessed of the manor of Upton, *alias* Hawkesbury, but the lordship of Stoke Hawkesbury, ultimately passed to the Jenkinson family, in whom it is still vested.

indicates the period when the Stiffs first settled in Gloucestershire, though unfortunately too many of the early rolls are missing to enable us to affirm this with certainty. Probably they were immigrants from the neighbouring county of Wilts. It is not a little singular that at present we are without any trace of the name throughout the whole of the fourteenth century, and indeed for some years before. For the medieval history of a family like this, always few in number, leading an uneventful career, and rarely rising above the yeoman class, it is almost useless to search patent rolls, inquisitions, and the like. What we have to rely upon, are early wills, deeds, and charters, assize rolls and subsidy rolls, and above all, manor rolls, which contain records of the small land-owners such as the Stiffs in Gloucestershire, always appear to have been as far back as we can trace them. Most of these records are practically sealed books, but happily as the early manor rolls of Hawkesbury are in the Public Record Office, it has been found possible to make a careful examination of them.

It will be convenient to give a list of those which are at present known to be extant, together with the official reference number.

DATE OF ROLLS.	REFERENCE.
14 to 21 Edward I., 1286 to 1293.....	Port. 14, No. 53.
No mention of the Stiffs.	
[Gap, 1294-1406.]	
8 to 10 Henry IV., 1406-1408	Port. 14, No. 54.
No mention of the Stiffs.	
[Gap, 1408-1417.]	
5, Henry V., 1418.	} Port. 14, No. 55.
6, Henry V., 1419.	
7, Henry V., 1420.	
8, Henry V., 1421.	
9, Henry V., 1422.	
10, Henry V., 1423.	} Port. 14, No. 56.
4, Henry VI., 1425.	
5, Henry VI., 1426.	
6, Henry VI., 1427.	
[Gap, 1427-1457.]	
36, Henry VI., 1458.	} Port. 14, No. 57.
37, Henry VI., 1459.	
38, Henry VI., 1460.	
39, Henry VI., 1461.	
[Gap, 1462-1479.]	
9, Edward IV., 1470.	} Port. 14, No. 57.
12, Edward IV., 1473.	
13, Edward IV., 1474.	

- 14, Edward IV., 1475. Port. 39, No. 64.
 [Gap, 1476-1530.]
 16, Henry VII., 1501. Port. 14, No. 58.
 [Gap, 1502-1511.]
 3, Henry VIII., 1512. }
 [Gap, 1513-1528.] } Port. 14, No. 59.
 20, Henry VIII., 1529. }
 [Gap, 1530-1534.]
 26, Henry VIII., 1535. Port. 31, No. 51,

Here the manorial rolls of Hawkesbury cease, so far as the Public Record Office is concerned.*

We may now give the results of a perusal of these records:—

At the view of Frankpledge held for Stoke, *i.e.*, Stoke Hawkesbury, at Martinmas, 6 Henry V., 1419, the jury presented John Styffe for breaking the assize of ale, and he was therefore amerced in the sum of sixpence.

Johannes Styffe....brasiavit et fregit assisam; ideo in misericordia.

At the same court in a suit, Thomas Sturgys, *v.* Richard Maynard, the "plegii de lege," or sureties were Robert Ka and John Styffe, the latter being doubtless the individual previously fined for breaking the assize of ale, and as entries lower down describe him as "Johannes Styffe, *Wodeward*;" in 1422 and 1426 we conclude, that to him fell the task of supervizing the woods of the Abbot of Pershore. How necessary such an officer was, the numerous entries relating to trespassers in the lord's woods very clearly shows.

As we have already intimated, these entries are the earliest records of the name in Gloucestershire, which at present we have met with.

At the Martinmas court, 9 Henry V., 1421, John Styffe is again presented for breaking the assize of ale, and is fined as before, 6d., which appears to have been the usual amount for this very common offence.

At the last mentioned court he obtained a grant of the reversion of a messuage in Kilcote then held by Alice Trode, for the lives of himself, his wife Margaret and Edith, their daughter, for which he gave the lord a fine of 6s. 8d, as well

* In reply to an inquiry, Sir George B. Jenkinson states that he possesses no manor rolls for Hawkesbury. Possibly they have strayed from their proper custody, for it seems unlikely that all the court rolls since the time of Henry VIII., can have been destroyed.

Since writing the above more of the Hawkesbury Court rolls have come to light in the Public Record office, viz. 12-16 Henry VI, and 27-31 Henry VI. The references in them to John Styffe must be dealt with later.

as the grant of a house and meadow in Kilcote, on the like terms after the death of Juliana, the wife of Thomas Harrys, but the amount of the fine for the latter is not now legible. The grants further provided that they should render to the lord the same dues as did Alice Trode and Juliana Harrys, but these unfortunately are not specified. The grants are thus recorded :—

Ad istam [curiam] Dominus concessit Johanni Styffe et Margarete uxori ejus et Edithe filie eorum.....j messuagium cum pertinentiis in Kylcote quod Alicia Trode modo tenet post decessum eorum [sic] Tenendum Johanni Margarete uxori ejus et Edithe ad terminum vite eorum secundum consuetudinem ejus manerii per rotulum curie Reddendum inde [domino prefato] in omnibus sicut predicta Alicia inde prius reddere et facere consuevit Et dat Domino de fine vj^s viij^d Et fecit domino fidelitatem.

Item concessit predicto Johanni Styffe et Margarete et Edithe j domum cum jprati in Kylcote post decessum Juliane uxoris Thome Harrys cum acciderit Tenendum eisdem Johanni et Margarete et Edithe ad terminum vite eorum per rotulum curie Reddendum inde domino prefato in omnibus sicut predicta Juliana Et fecit domino fidelitatem Et dat [domino de fine] j...

As the previous entries relating to John Stiff are under Stoke, the present Hawkesbury, these two grants may indicate the date at which the Stiffs were first settled at Kilcote.

John Styffe is again referred to as the "woodward" under Woodcrofte, at the Hockday court, held 10 Henry V., 1422.

Woodcrofte E. Attachi' Johannis Styf wodeward ibidem prout paret in [extracta?] eidem deliberata.

At the Martinmas court, held 4 Henry VI., 1425, for Kyllecote, John Styffe is again amerced in the sum of sixpence, for breaking the assize of ale, and we are therefore inclined to infer that sometime between 1421 and 1425, he had removed from Hawkesbury to Kilcote.

At the view of frankpledge held at Martinmas, 5 Henry VI., 1426, for Kylcote, John Styff was ordered to repair his tenement. At the view of Frankpledge held Hockday, 6 Henry VI., i.e.1428, mention seems to be made of a John Styff, under Badmynton, probably Badminton Parva, a village near to Hawkesbury, and indeed one of the seven hamlets appurtenant to it, but the roll is too faded to fully decypher the entry.

Unfortunately, a gap of thirty years occurs in these manor

rolls, but in the next one which is extant, that of the Hockday court, 36 Henry VI. we first find mention of a Nicholas Styfe, as a pledge.

The death of John Styffe was presented at a view of frankpledge, held at Martinmas, 37 Henry VI., 1458. From this we gather that he held a cottage in Kilcot, at the rental of 9s. 4d. a year, and that there accrued to the lord as a heriot, an ox, of the value of 8s. The cottage itself descended to his son, Nicholas Styff. In the absence of the court rolls for 1427 to 1457, it is of course not possible to decide whether these premises are identical with either of these granted to John Styff, thirty seven years before, or indeed whether the John Styff of 1419 and 1422, may be identified with the one whose death is now noted, although such may very possibly be the case.

At the Hockday court in the following year, 38 Henry VI., 1460, Nicholas Styff was admitted tenant of a messuage in Kilcote, lately in the occupation of John Hewys. This house Nicholas Styff obtained for the term of his own life and that of his wife, Agnes, at the annual rent of eight shillings, payable quarterly, and subject to a heriot at his death or departure.

The record of these transactions runs thus :—

HAWKESBURY. View of Frankpledge, St. Martin, 37 Henry VI. [1458].

Kylcote. Item presentant quod *Johannes Styffe* diem suum clausit extremum qui de domino tenuit unum cotagium cum pertinentiis sub redditu per annum ix' iiij^d unde accidit domino de herietto unus bos pretii viij'. Et cotagium predictum cum pertinentiis remanet *Nichollao* filio dicti *Johannis* ut patet per copiam suam per dominum inde sibi concessum.

HAWKESBURY. View of Frankpledge, Hockday, 38 Henry VI. [1460].

Stoke. Ad istam venit *Nicholaus Styffe* et cepit de domino unum messuagium cum pertinentiis in *Kylcote* nuper in tenura *Johannis Hewys* viij' per annum et omnia cervicia inde prius debita et de jure consueta Habendum et tenendum totum predictum messuagium cum pertinentiis predicto *Nicholao* et *Agneti* uxori ejus ad terminum vite sue suxessive; redditu viij' ad quatuor terminos; Heriot at death or departure "bicens pretii 12^d" No fine because he repairs and maintains "i ormeum de duobus spaciis." Nicholas Styff is then admitted and does fealty.

HAWKESBURY: View of Frankpledge, 39 Henry VI, 1460-61.

Stoke. Nicholas Styffe is presented and fined ij^d for allowing his beasts to trespass on the sown fields "campos seminales" at Bagulaye.

A gap of seven years now occurs in the rolls, and the next mention of the name is in 1470 when the tithingman presented Thomas Stiffe, who together with others, had broken the assize of ale, and had permitted the common way at Copynes hende to fall into disrepair.

HAWKESBURY: View of Frankpledge, 9 Edward IV., 1460-70.

Stoke. Decennarius ibidem cum decennia Item presentat quod Robertus Forde, vi^d, *Thomas Styffe*, vi^d, Thomas Byke, vi^d, et Willielmus vi^d, brasiaverunt et fregerunt assisam; ideo ipsi in misericordia Item presentat quod communis via apud Copynes hende jacet in fund . . . in defalto Thome Wymbolde, *Thome Styffe*, Willielmi Bullesdone [etc and order was made for them to amend the same.]

At the Hockday court for Stoke, 12 Edward IV., 1472, presentment is made of an estray which, it is stated, is in the possession of Thomas Styff, and lower down on the same membrane is another entry respecting him, but now too faded to be read. Thomas Styffe was a juror at the Hockday court for Stoke in the following year 1474. He was amerced sixpence for breaking the assize of ale, and is again mentioned in connection with an estray.

At the Martinmas court, 13 Edward IV., 1473, under Kylcote, Nicholas Styffe is recorded as breaking the assize of ale, thus again incurring a fine of sixpence, and a further presentment is made, that the gate at Elyottys lane lies broken, through the default of John Wyrlicke, Edith Gurney, and Nicholas Styffe, and they were ordered to repair it by the following Sunday.

At the Hockday court in 14 Edward IV., 1474. Nicholas Styffe appears as a juror, and under Kylcote he is presented for not making up his portion of a hedge called Hewyns hegge in accordance with an order of the preceding court. He and two others were fined a shilling each, but this it appears, was subsequently remitted.

The entry in the roll is to the following effect:—

Kylcote. Homagium ibidem venit et presentat quod *Nicholaus Styffe*, Willelmus Langedon et Editha Gomney non fecerunt purpartes illius sepis vocati hewyns hegge sicut habuerunt in presepito in curia presedente; ideo

incurrunt penam habendam in curia procedente, viz. quilibet eorum xij^d et postea dominus p^c afferatores penam predictam pardonavit.

An entry made at the same court, shows that Thomas Styffe of Stoke [Hawkesbury] was again in possession of an estray, a small dun coloured horse, worth three shillings.

Stoke: Item, presentant unum parvum equum coloris "dun" precii iij^d provenientem in extrahuria citra festum Sancti Johannis et remanet in custodia *Thome Styffe* Et preceptum est quod proclamatur per curiam.

Another unfortunate gap ensues, this time of five and twenty years, and then we find a Nicholas Styffe acting as a juror at the Martinmas court in 16 Henry VII., 1500. It is scarcely likely that he is to be identified with his namesake, the son of John Styffe, who was a copyholder at Kilcote some years before, more likely he is the Nicholas Stiffe, who was tenant of two messuages at Kilcot in 1512. From 1501 to 1512 is again another gap, and we find in the latter year, both John Stiff and William Stiff acting as jurors at the court, the precise date of which we cannot decypher. At the same court one Clement Fenne was granted the reversion of two messuages in Kilcote, known as Stiff's and Webbe's, after the death of Nicholas Stiff, or sooner determination of his interest in them.

The entry on the roll last referred to is this:—

HAWKESBURY: View of Frankpledge; feast of.
3 Henry VIII.

Kilcote:Captio reversionis.

Ad hanc curiam venit Clemens Fenne et cepit de domino reversionem duorum messagiatorum unius cotlandi et dimidie virgate terre cum suis pertinentiis in Kilcote vocati *Styffes* et Webbes modo in tenura *Nicholai Styff* immediate et quam [cito cum] accident post decessum sue discessum sursum-reddidit seu foris facturam ejusdem *Nicholai Stiff* tenendum sibi pro termino vite sue secundum consuetudinem manerii pro redditibus consuetudinibus et serviciis inde prius debitis et consuetis, secta curie et herietum cum acciderit. Et dat domino de fine pro.statu inde pro reversione predicta sic habendum x^d Et sic admissus est Et fidelitas respectuata quousque etc.

Whether Nicholas Stiff was then an old man, we of course cannot say, though it seems very probable.

Only two subsequent court rolls are known to be extant, and they do not enable us to add to the pedigree. The lay subsidy roll of 14-15, Henry VIII., 1523, shows both William Stiff and Joyce Styffe, paying 6s. apiece upon £12 "in bonis;" the latter

Joyce or Jecosa Styffe may have been the widow of either John or Nicholas. At the Hockday court in 20 Henry VIII., 1529, the tithing of Stoke presented William Styffe and others for allowing their pigs to ramble at large, and fined them each twopence, and Joyce Styffe, produced a "copy," dated 17 April, 17 Henry VIII., 1526, relating to the subletting of premises in the tithing of Stoke and a croft in Upton. The last reference in the court rolls is Hockday, 26 Henry VIII., 1535, when William Styff served on the jury. The entries relating to Joyce Styffe and William Styffe follow :—

Jecosa Styffe exhibuit unam copiam gerentem datum xvii die Aprilis, Anno regni Regis Henrici octavi xvij facere et habere subtenentem sive subtenentes de et in uno messuagio et in j pastura vocata Alseley infra decennium de Stoke. Et de una crofta vocata West barne in Upton, etc.

HAWKESBURY. View of Frankpledge, Tuesday in feast of Hockday, 20 Henry VIII., 1529.

Stoke: Decennia et homagium presentat. Ed quod Thomas Pytcher, ij^d, Willelmus Brownyng, ij^d *Willelmus Styffe*, ij^d, Nicholaus Prowte, ij^d, et Johannes Pen, ij^d, non ambulandos porcos habuerunt in precepto ideo ipsi in misericordia.

(To be continued.)



Notes on the Trotman Family *(continued)*.

Richard Trotman, of Berkley, mercer. 2 Feb., 1672. My wife Anne. My son. My children. My daughter Mary, under 21. My [wife's ?] sister Susannah.

Proved at Gloucester, 1672.

Samuel Trotman, of Bucknell, Oxon, and of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, 24 May, 1684, "being aged," to be buried in the parish church of Bucknall in the grave of Mary, my late wife, within three days of my decease. Recites marriage of son Samuel with Dorothy, dau. of Robert Dring, Esq., and indentures of 5 and 6 Dec., 1677, whereby he settled the lordship and manor of Shelswell and Newton-Purcell, with the advowson of the church or chapel thereof; and the manor house or site of the manor of Syston with the advowson of the church and lands in Hill, upon his said son in tail male: mentions, that a great mistake was made in the said settlement by the omission of the word "male" in the limitation to son Samuel, which he hopes to rectify in his lifetime, otherwise his son Samuel is to apply to

Chancery or Parliament to rectify the same; recites marriage, of Lenthall Trotman with Mary, his wife, and settlement of lands in Bucknall on said Lenthall in tail male, with remainder to Samuel, and settlement of the manor of Bucknall on son Lenthall: recites indenture of 22 May inst., and conveyance of Old Lodge, etc., to son Samuel, and also grant of chattels, etc., to son-in-law Robert Wadman, Esq., and John Godfrey, gent., with trusts for daughters Susan and Sarah: to Susan, a special legacy of £500 for "her special care and pains with me in my great weakness;" daughter, Hannah Wadman; son-in-law, Richard Osborne, barrister-at-law, and my daughter Mary, his wife, who died within three years without issue; cousin Joseph Haynes, of Frampton; to cousin Joseph Luffingham, £20, to encourage him in his vocation as a minister of the gospel; executor not to demand the 20 marks, my share of £20 lent him by me and my cousin, Edward Trotman, until he is willing and able to pay the same: cousin Sibell Hunt; cousin Edward Trotman, Secondary of the Poulter Counter; my friend, Mr. John Godfrey, the elder; Mr. Evans, parson of Heath; £20 for further stock for the poor of Bucknall; to son Lenthall, my implements of husbandry. Residuary legatee and executor, son Samuel.

Proved 30 Jan., 1684-5.

Edward Trotman, of Berkeley, administration, 1685. Computus super administrationem bonorum Edwardi Trotman de Berkeley, redditus per Timotheum Trotman, fratrem, 20 May, 1685. Restat, £10 : 8 : 0.

Proved at Gloucester.

John Trotman, of Combe, in the parish of Wotton-under-edge, broadweaver, 10 Dec., 1687. My sister, Susannah Bennet, of Wotton; my son, John; my cousin, Richard Trotman, now living in Wotton with Mr. Rouse "turney;" my cousin, Sarah Ball; my cousin, Ann Watkins, of Kingswood, Wilts; Elizabeth Baker, of Berkeley. My wife to be sole executrix.

Proved at Gloucester, 27 April, 1688, by Ann Trotman, widow, £48 : 5 : 0.

Thomas Tratman, of Littell Grenn, in the parish of North Nibley, broad weaver, 6 Feb., 1691. My eldest son, Thomas Tratman; my son, Samuell Tratman; my son, Daniell Tratman; my sons, Joseph Tratman and John Tratman. My wife, Judith Tratman, to be executrix.

Proved at Gloucester, 4 May, 1692, £8 : 2 : 0.

Edith Tratman, widow, and relict of Samuel Tratman, of Stancomb, in the parish of Stinchcombe, clothyer, deceased, 19 Aug., 1681. To be buried in the churchyard of Stinchcombe, near my deceased husband. My daughter, Sarah Trotman, to be sole executrix.

Proved at Gloucester, 3 April, 1693, £35 : 2 : 4.

Daniel Trotman, of Cam, yeoman, 21 July, 1693. I am jointly seized and entitled with my brother, Robert Trotman, (after the decease of Lydia and Sarah, my sisters,) of and in the remainder and inheritance of lands, &c., in Littleton upon Seaverne. My brother agrees to relinquish his right of survivorship; Jane, my wife; my messuage in Dursley; my children to be bred up, and my sons apprenticed; my brother, Robert Trotman, and my cozen, John Phillimore,* to be overseers. Witnesses—Susanna Trotman, Robert Trotman, and others.

Proved at Gloucester, 3 April, 1694, £224 : 0 : 0.

Ann Trotman, of Wotton-under-edge, widow, aged, 15 April, 1695, 7 Wm. III. Samuell James, his wife; Thomas Phillips. I have a bill of Sir Grabrill Low hande for £20. My will is that his dafter, Lidyah, should have one half of it of her father, and the other halfe to my executrix I doe leafe. Christian Phillimore's son. Abraham Cornell. Residue to Mary Witcholl, daughter of Jonathan Witcholl, my executrix.

Proved at Gloucester, 3 July, 1695, by Mary Witchell, £51 : 11 : 0.

Mary Tratman, of Wotton-under-edge, widow, 12 Feb., 1696. My son, William Tratman; my kinsman, William Tratman; my daughter, Mary Rorleh(?); my daughter, Ann Trinly; my son, Charles Wallengun's children: my brother, Richard Tether. Charles Tratman and Ann Trinley, to be executors.

Proved at Gloucester, 11 Sept., 1697, by Charles Tratman, £75 : 2 : 0.

William Trotman, of Slimbridge. Administration granted at Gloucester, to his brother, Joseph (? John) Trotman, 19 May. £37 : 4 : 7.

Stephen Trotman, of Slymbridge, taylor, 20 Oct., 3 Anne, 1705. My son-in-law, Edmund Workman; my daughter, Mary Workman; my grandchildren, John, Edmund, and Elizabeth Workman.

* In what way the Trotmans were related to the Phillimores I am unable to say, nor can I identify this John Phillimore.—W. P. W. P.

My wife, Elizabeth, to be executrix. John Essington, Esq., of Slimbridge, George Perkins, baker, Gloucester, and Edward White, of Slimbridge, to be Tristys, *i.e.*, trustees.

Proved at Gloucester, 8 July, 1707, £150.

John Tratman, of Slimbridge, 28 April, 1708. My son, John, under age; my daughter, Mary, "my broad loom and tooles;" my son, Charles Tratman, under age; my daughter, Hannah Tratman. My wife, Elizabeth, to be executrix.

Proved at Gloucester, 6 May, 1708, £10.

Sarah Trotman, of Stancomb, 4 Oct., 1702. William Trotman, my eldest brother, to be executor; my brother, Samuel Trotman; my kinswoman, Anne Tippin, and her daughters, Elizabeth and Mary Tipin; my sister, Mary Packer; my kinswomen, Katherine Pinford and Mary White, to be overseers.

Proved at Gloucester, 17 April, 1711.

Samuel Trotman, of Wotton-under-edge. Administration granted at Gloucester to Sarah, his widow, 11 Dec., 1712. £16.

Mary Trotman, of Bucknoll, widow, 24 April, 1710. To be buried in parish church of Bucknoll, near my dear husband. Poor of Bucknall; eldest son, Samuel Trotman; second son, Thomas Trotman; third son, Edward Trotman; brother, Mr. Thos. Phillipps, of Ickford; my sister, Phillipps; my brother's eldest son, Thos. Phillipps; my good friends, Mrs. Cross, of Bledlow; Mrs. Coxed; Mrs. Davenport, now wife of [?] Davenport; goddaughter, Miss Judith Bush; Sarah Williams and Betty King, late my maids; Mrs. Elizabeth Dawson; cousin, Mary Quarterman; son, Thomas Trotman, to be executor. Witnesses—Elizth Dawson, Winifred Skittlethorp, Edyth Turner. *Codicil*, 4 Apl., 1712. Thos. Phillipps, eldest son of brother Phillipps, £100 at 21. Nephew, John Phillipps.

Proved, 13 May, 1715.

P.C.C., 103 Fagge.

William Trotman, of Stancombe, yeoman, 30 Nov., 1711. My brother, Samuel Trotman, and his son, William Trotman, my godson, the messuage where I now live, and other lands, &c., in Stinchcombe and North Nibley; my brother, Samuel Trotman's two daughters, Mary and Sarah; my sister, Mary Packer, and her son, John Packer, of Bristol, and her daughter, Mary Cooke, and her daughter, Anne Tipping, and her two children; the two sons of Daniel Packer, son of said sister Mary; the said

William Trotman to be executor. Edward Smith, of Froster, clerke, Thomas Tyndall, and John Pinfold, of Stinchcombe, gent., to be overseers.

Proved at Gloucester, 28 Sept., 1715, by William Trotman, nephew of deceased. £57 : 16 : 0.

Daniel Trotman, of Horsley, broad-weaver, 5 Dec., 1715. My son, John Trotman; my three daughters, Mary, Hannah, and Jane. My wife, Jane, to be executrix.

Proved at Gloucester, 30 Nov., 1716, by Jane Trotman, widow.

William Trotman, junr., of North Nibley, clothworker, 10 June, 1716. To be buried there. My daughter, Mary Trotman. My wife, Mary Trotman, to be co-executrix. My father, Nicholas Trotman, of North Nibley, to be overseer.

Proved at Gloucester, 15 Oct., 1717.

Samuel Trotman, of the tithing of Alkington, Berkley, yeoman, 25 Jan., 1716-7. George Trotman, my brother, and his son, George Trotman (and his four daughters, Mary, Anne, Sarah, and Elizabeth Trotman, under 18), William Trotman, my nephew, and John Trotman, his brother.

Proved at Gloucester, 15 Oct., 1717, by William and Mary Trotman, the executors.

Jane Trotman, of Cam, 22 Jan., 1721-2. My son, John Trotman; my son, Charles, deceased; my son, Daniel Trotman; my son, Robert Trotman; my son, Richard Trotman; my daughter, Mary Trotman; my five children, John, Daniel, Robert, Richard, and Mary Trotman. My brother, Nathaniel Hickes, and my friend, John Phillimore, the elder, to be overseers. My children, Daniel, Richard, and Mary, to be executors.

Proved at Gloucester, 25 June, 1722, by the said executors.

Robert Trotman, of Cam, gent., 28 May, 1747. My sister, Hester, wife of Joseph Coats; my sister, Sarah, wife of Richard Jefferys; my niece, Millesent Davies, now in London; my nephews, Robert Coats and Charles Smith, and my three nieces, daughters of my said sister, Sarah Jefferys. Residue to my wife, Betty. She to be executrix. Witnesses—John Flower, William Jones.

Proved, 7 Nov., 1759. Probate in the possession of Rev. C. H. Mayo.

P.C.C., Arran 337.

Margaret Trotman of Cam, spinster, 5 April, 1745. All my freehold messuages, land, &c., not already settled to uses, upon the trusts named in certain Indentures, quadripartite, of 16 Dec., 1727, between me and my late sister Eleanor Trotman, of the 1st part, my late dec^d kinsman Richard Trotman and Robert Trotman, his brother, of the 2nd part, Thos. Rous of Wotton underedge, esq., since deceased, and Thos. Rous the younger, his son, of the 3rd part, and Wm. Fowler, late of Cam, deceased, and Richard Oliver, the younger of Dursley, clothier, of the 4th part, touching the messuages, lands, &c., thereby settled, from and after my decease to the said Robert Trotman and his heirs male. A rent charge of £10, issuing out of my capital messuage at Cam is not to be applied to provide a dame to teach children to read, sew, or work, &c., as expressed in the said indentures, but £6 to be given to six poor widows of Cam, on S. Thomas' Day yearly, and £4 in bread to the poor, on the same day. Sarah, wife of Richard Jefferys, of Wotton-under-edge, and Hester, wife of Joseph Cape [Coats], of the same place, both sisters of the said Robert Trotman. Charles Smith, son of Judith Smith, late of Slimbridge, dec^d; my kinsman, John Tyler, of Bristol; my godson, John, son of Richard Tyler; Rachel Skey, youngest daughter of my cousin, Thos. Skey; my cousin, Joan Skey, daughter of my late cousin, Elizth Skey, formerly Elizth Tyler, the s^d Rachel Skey, her niece; Elizth, the wife of Robert Trotman (formerly Elizth Hancock). Residue to my kinsman, Robert Trotman, he to be sole exor. Witnesses—Thos. Cam, W^m Cam, Will. Jones. *Codicil*, 25 June, 1745. Witness—Will. Jones.

Proved, P.C.C., April, 1747, by Robt. Trotman.

Probate in possession of Rev. C. H. Mayo.

Betty Trotman of Chipping Sodbury, widow, 20 Sept., 1792. To be buried at Cam, in the same vault with my late husband, and my name and age to be engraved on his monument; my man and maid servant, Samuel Isaacs and Ann Trotman; to my nephew, Robert Trotman Coates, of Nettleton, Wilts, clerk, my freehold lands which I bought at Westbury upon Trim; his two sisters, Betty Hardwicke and Mary Dyer; my silver tankard engraved with the late Mr. Trotman's coat of arms; Harriot Hardwicke, daughter of the said Betty Hardwicke; Sarah Stafford; Mrs. Rolph, of Thornbury, widow of my late cousin, Mr. George Rolph, deceased; Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Bayly, of Wotton-under-edge, and her brother, Robert Bayly;

Thomas Woolwright, of Berkeley, and his children by his first wife; Betty Chandler; Mary Collins, Ann Hancock, George Rolph, and Rachel, dau. of Joseph Rolph; the children of ——— Orchard, deceased, at 21, to be paid to the hands of their uncle-in-law, William Bence Hancock, of Sodbury; my tenant, Edward Painter; my kinsman, Mr. George Rolph, of Thornbury; Hannah Rolph, of Nibley, in the parish of Westerleigh; the daughters of my late cousin, Mr. George Rolph, deceased, and their brother, Mr. George Rolph; my late sister, Collins; George Rolph, of Rodford; Hannah Hancock, of Sodbury; the 7 daus. of Mr. Geo. Rolph, deceased, viz.;—Betty, Sarah, Amelia, Susanna, Hester, Ann, and Mary; the children of James Orchard, by his late wife, deceased; Betty, wife of my tenant, Edward Painter; Mary, wife of Thos. Hathway, of Westerleigh; Hannah, daughter of said Mary Collins; George Rolph and his brother, Mr. Thomas Rolph, and the daughters of his late deceased father; Hannah Collins, of Chipping Sodbury, daughter of John and Mary Collins. Mary Dyer, sole executrix. Witnesses—Thos. Brooke, Fitzherbert Brooke, Jn^r Marsh. *Codicil*, 10 May, 1793. Witnesses—Richard Goodman, of Lidney, and Thos. Brooke; *second codicil*, 19 Apl., 1795. Witnesses—Jas White, Elizabeth Roach, Thos. Brooke.

Proved, P.C.C., 14 March, 1797, by Mary, wife of Robert Dyer, sole ex.

Probate in the possession of Rev. C. H. Mayo.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

IRON ACTON.

In memory of | John Trotman, gent, who | was here interred,
August 16th, | A.D. 1727, in the 36 year of his age.

BADGEWORTH.

Here lieth the Body of | Mrs. Dorothy Trotman, widow | of
Mr. Edmund Trotman, of Witney, | in Oxfordshire, who was
buried June 28, 1729, aged 34 years. •

BERKELY.

Richard Tratman, of Berkely, buried 5 Feb., 1672.
Ann, his wife, buried 15 April, 1675.
John, their son, buried 11 March, 1670.

George Trotman, of Lower Wick in this parish, died 15 Feb., 1745, aged 80.

Ann, his wife, died 15 Sept., 1749, aged 80.

John Tratman, of Breadstone, died 20 Jan., 1727, aged 38.

Ann, daughter of Charles Tratman, of Breadstone, died 13 Sept., 1776, aged 30.

Hester, wife of Charles Tratman, of Breadstone, died 25 May, 1766, aged 64.

BLOCKLEY.

William Trotman died 29 April, 1772, aged 46.

Mary, wife of Thomas Trotman, died 30 Oct., 1781, aged 55.

CAM.

The quaint epitaph on the tomb of Mr. Edward Trotman, who died in 1633, has already been given on p. 18. It is only necessary to add here that this tomb is not in the church, as stated by Smyth, but on the north side of the churchyard, and that on the end are sculptured the arms of Trotman quartering Tindall.

On a tablet against the north wall of the nave surmounted by the arms of Trotman.

In memory of | Edward Trotman of the Steps, in y^e | Parish, Gent., and Margaret his wife. | He was Buried y^e 10th day of May, | 1638, in y^e Churchyard near this Isle, | and covered with a Tomb Stone, | And she was Buried is this Isle the | 22nd day of October, 1663. | Also in Memory of Nicholas Trotman, | Gent., (son of y^e aforesaid Edw. Trotman) | & Ann his wife, whose Remains were in | y^e Isle deposited. His, January 22^d, 1707; | Her's, July 2^d, 1705. | Also in Memory of Charles, Edward, Esther, Ann, | and Elianor Trotman, immediate Descendants. | From the said Nicholas and Ann |

The Remains of	{	Charles,	were in y ^e	{	March 6th, 1681.
		Edward,			April 6th, 1726.
		Esther,			Dec ^r 14th, 1662.
		Ann,			Dec ^r 8th, 1702.
		Elianor,			Dec ^r 24th, 1728.

Margaret Trotman, deceased, Feb^r 8th, 1746; | Robert Trotman, Gent., Deceased, | October the 20th, 1759, Aged 73 years; | Also of Betty, his Relict, who died | Feb^r 13th, 1792, aged 81 years.

Formerly on flat stones—Here resteth the Body of | NICHOLAS TROTMAN, of this parish, Gent., | who departed this life the 20th Day of | January, Anno Dom. 1706. |

ANN, his wife, died June 30, Anno Dom. 1705.

ANN, daughter of NICHOLAS TROTMAN, Gent., | died the 3^d Day of December, 1702.

Robert Trotman, gent., died Oct. 20, 1759, aged 73.

Formerly on tombs in the churchyard—ANNE, the wife of EDWARD TROTMAN, | daughter of RICHARD WATS, | of Stroud, by MARY, his Wife, | Daughter of JOHN HALL, of | Woodchester Court. | She was born the 28th of April, 1557, | married the 20th of Jan., 1575, | and of her good Life made | a godly End the 4th of Nov., 1635.

EDWARD TROTMAN, the younger, son of NICHOLAS TROTMAN, and Cisley, his wife, of Breadstone, died May 9, 1638, aged 72.

DANIEL TROTMAN, died July 25, 1769, aged 59.

On upright stones in the Churchyard—Sacred to the memory | of JOHN TROTMAN, of this Parish, | who departed this life, July 21st, 1808, | aged 60 years; Also of ANN, his wife, who died, | June 26th, 1783, aged 33 years. | ROBERT TROTMAN, of this Parish, | died August 24th, 1798, aged 40 years, | MARY ANN, daughter of JOHN and | ARABELLA TROTMAN of Dursley, | died Dec^r 9th, 1817, aged 11 years.

In Memory of | DANIEL TROTMAN, of this parish, | who died August 11th 1773, | in the 50th year of his age, | Also of ANN his *Relict*, who died | Feb. 27th, 1794, aged 70 years. | Jane Harfield died | July 19th, 1769, aged 45 years. | ESTHER CREED died | Sep. 24th, 1794, aged 89 years.

On an Altar Tomb.

In Memory of | JOHN TROTMAN, Linen Dra^{pr}, | late of Dursley, who died Sept^r. 30th, | 1825, aged 43 years. | ELIZA, third daughter of JOHN | and ARABELLA TROTMAN, | died March 12th, | 1852, aged 20 years. | FRANCES TROTMAN, died | July 9th. 1841, aged 16 years | ALPHONSO JAMES TROTMAN, died Jan. 9th, 1844, | aged 20 years. | ARABELLA, | widow of JOHN TROTMAN, | died Dec^r 4th, 1867, | aged 82 years.



On upright stones—D. T., 1748; R. T., 1753; C. T., 1778; R. T., 1781; E. T., 1794.

D. T., 1773; A. T., 1794; I. H., 1769; E. C., 1794.

John Trotman, 1808, Ann Trotman, 1783, Robert Trotman, 1798, Mary Ann Trotman, 1817.

In Memory of | FREDRICK, 3rd son of JOHN & | Arabella Trotman, | died 2nd March, 1822, aged 14 months. | *Also* DANIEL, Eldst son of JOHN | & ARABELLA TROTMAN, | died 8th Oct^r, 1825, | aged 17 years. | *Also* ROSSA HONIBALL, 9th Dau. | of JOHN and ARABELLA TROTMAN, | died 24th June, 1826, | aged 14 weeks. | ARABELLA HONIBALL TROTMAN, | died Sept^r 7th, 1836, | aged 21 years. | MARY ANN, daughter of | JOHN and ARABELLA TROTMAN, | died Dec^r 9th, 1817, | aged 11 years.

COALEY.

Elizabeth Trotman, d. 3 July, 1763, aged 24.

COBERLEY.

Chancel: flat stones—Elizabeth, wife of William Tratman, Gent., and daughter of Robert Rowden, buried 16 May, 1683.

Thomas Tratman, gent., buried 7 Dec., 1693.

DURSLEY.

Formerly in the churchyard—Elizabeth, the wife of Samuel Trotman, daughter of Richard and Sarah Merrick, died 16 March, 1771, aged 63.

Timothy Trotman, Baker, died 12 Sep., 1773, aged 60.

Mary, his wife, died 23 Oct., 1773, aged 61.

William Trotman, died 9 July, 1729, aged 32.

On Tablets in the "Tabernacle" at Dursley.—IN THE OLD TABERNACLE LIE THE REMAINS OF | JOHN TROTMAN, of this town, Card Board maker, | who Died March 2nd, 1839, aged 74 years. | He was a member of this Christian Church | near half a century. | *Also* ANN, his Wife, who Died September 14th, 1836, | Aged 73 years. | Them which sleep in Jesus, will God bring with him.

Richard Trotman, Baker, of this town, died 24th Jan., 1810, aged 66. He chose for his funeral text, 2 Cor. xiii. 2. Billa, wife of Richard Trotman, died 7th Jan., 1802, aged 71.

FROCESTER.

Elizabeth, wife of William Trotman, died Sep., 20 1771, aged 40. Three of their children died infants.

John Trotman, died 7 May, 1747, aged 52.

NEWTON PURCELL.

On south wall of nave of Newton Purcell Church, Oxfordshire.—In a Vault near this place | are deposited the Bodies of | EDWARD TROTMAN, Esq., | youngest son of Lenthall Trotman, Esq., of Bucknell, and of Mary his wife, | Daughter and Co-heiress of Thomas Filmer, Esq., of Amwell | Berry in Hertfordshire, by Susannah his wife, Daughter of the | Honorable John Fiennes, by whom he had Five | Children, Mary, Fiennes, Susannah, Samuel, and Edward. |

He Died Sept^r 21, 1743, Aged 55. | She Died Aug^t 18, 1743. |

In the same Vault is also deposited the Body of | their Son, the Rev^d SAMUEL TROTMAN, A.M., Rector | of this Parish, who married Mary, Daughter of Thomas | Newsam, Esq^r, of Botelar's Marston, Warwickshire, by | whom he had four Children, | Mary, Samuel, Fiennes, and Edward. |

He Died November 28, 1773, | Aged 49. |

This Monument was Erected by Fiennes Trotman, Esq^r, | of Shelswell, 1777. |

[Arms and Crest of Trotman.]

On north wall of nave.—In a Vault near this Place rest the Remains of | FIENNES TROTMAN, of *Shelswell*, | in the *County of Oxford*, Esq^r, | who departed this Life, the 2^d of *December*, 1782, | in the 60th Year of his Age. | He was the Eldest Son of EDWARD TROTMAN, Esq^r, by *Mary*, Daughter and Co-heiress of | THOMAS FILMER, of Amwellbury, | in Hertfordshire, Esq^r, who married SUSANNAH, Daughter of the Honorable JOHN FIENNES.

[The arms are obliterated, but the Crest, 'A Garb or between two feathers' (one broken) remains.]

BUCKNELL.

On the north wall of the nave of Bucknell Church, Oxfordshire.—Neare this place lye y^e bodyes of | SAMUEL TROTMAN, Esq., | who was borne February 10, 1599, | and departed

this life, January 18, | 1684, | And alsoe of MARY, his wife, who | departed this life, April 15, 1667. | They had issue three sons, SAMUEL, | JOSEPH, and LENTHALL, and five | Daughters, MARY, HANNAH, SUSANNAH, | ELIZABETH, and SARAH. | They lived in y^e faith and dyed in | hope of a Resurrection to Glory. |

SAMUEL, *their eldest son, caused this | to be erected to their Memory.*

Arms of *Trotman*, impaling Sable, three covered cups argent.

To the north of the chancel arch, on East wall of the Nave—Near this place | lies the Body of | SAMUEL TROTMAN, Esq^r, | of Siston, in County Gloucester, | eldest Son of Samuel Trotman, of this parish, Esq., | Who by his first wife, DOROTHEA, one of y^e daughters, | and Coheirs of ROBERT DRING, of Isleworth, in the | County Middlesex, Esq., had one daughter, | Dorothea, married Samuel Trotman, of this parish, | Esq., who died without issue and is buried in this | Church | By his second wife ELIZABETH, sole daughter and | Heir of the Hon^{ble} WILLIAM MONTAGUE, Esq., Lord | Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and widow of S^r | WILLIAM DRAKE, of Shardelois, in County of | Bucks, K^{nt}; he had one daughter, FRANCES, who died | in her Infancy. | He departed this life y^e 6th day of February, 1719, aged 70.

Arms nearly obliterated.

On North wall of the nave—Near this place | Lieth the Body of LENTHALL | TROTMAN, Esq^r, (Son of SAMUEL | TROTMAN, Esq^r), who married | MARY, only Daughter of THOMAS | PHILLIPS, of ICKFORD, in the | County of BUCKS, Gent., By | whom he had Issue, SAMUEL, | THOMAS, and EDWARD. He | departed this Life Jan^y 22, ANO. | DOM. 1709, Ætat 50. |

Arms of *Trotman* impaling, a lion rampant, a chief erm.

On the South wall of the Nave—Near this place lyes the | Body of Samuel Trotman, Esq^r, | of this Parish, who | departed this Life the 2nd | Day of Feb^r, 1748, Aged 64. | He was Eldest Son of | Lenthall Trotman, Esq^r, by Mary, | his Wife, who departed | this Life the 19th Day of | Nov^{br}, 1714, In the 52nd Year | of Her Age And was also | Buried in this Church.

Arms nearly obliterated.

On South wall of the Nave—Near this Place lieth the | Body of THOMAS TROTMAN, Esq^r, 2^d Son | of Lenthall Trotman, Esq^r.

He Married Elizabeth, | the Daughter of Richard Haynes, Esq',
of Wick | in Gloucestershire, by whom he had Several | Children,
who died in their Infancy, and one | Son, Samuel, who Survived
him. | He died May 26, 1751, Aged 65. |

SAMUEL TROTMAN, Esq', his Son, | Married Ann, the Daughter
of Arthur | Plomer, Merchant of Bristol, who died | June 10th
1763, and is interred in this | Church. He afterwards married |
Mary, the Daughter of John Stanton, Esq', | of Longbridge, near
Warwick, who | Survived him. He died without Issue, | Jan^y 13,
1775, Aged 54, | and is here buried with his Ancestors. |

This Monument was Erected by | Fiennes Trotman, Esq', of
Shelswell, | 1777. |

Arms of *Trotman*, and crest, a garb between two feathers.

Stones on the floor of the Nave—Here lieth the Body of
MARY | TROTMAN, Widow, late Wife of | LENTHAL
TROTMAN, Esq', | deceas'd; She departed this life | Nov. 19,
1714, Aged 52 years. |

On a lozenge, *Trotman* impaling a lion rampant.

LENTHAL TROTMAN, DIED | IAN. 22, 1709, AGED 50
YEARS. |

Arms of *Trotman* impaling :—a lion rampant, on a chief five
ermine spots.

An. Do. 1667, | Hic Jacet Maria Trotman, filia (?) | Samvelis
Warcup ——— | Samvelis Trotman ——— [The rest almost
obliterated.]

Arms of *Trotman* impaling three covered cups.

Here lieth the Body of Dorothea | Trotman, who departed this
life | May 1st, 1720, in the 41st year of | her age. |

Arms obliterated.

Here lieth the Body of Samuel | Trotman, Esq., who departed
this | life Feb. 6th, 17¹⁹/₂₀, in the 70th year | of his Age. |

Arms obliterated.

There are two other stones on the chancel floor, partly covered
by the seats.

ENTRIES FROM THE BUCKNELL PARISH REGISTER.

Baptisms.

- 165 $\frac{3}{4}$. March 12, Joseph, son of Samuell Trotman, Esquire (born 12 Feb.).
 165 $\frac{5}{8}$. Jan' 21, Susanna, daughter of Samuel Trotman, Esq., and Mary, his wife (born 17 Jan').
 165 $\frac{7}{8}$. Jan' 30, Lenthall, son of Samuel Trotman, Esq., and Mary, his wife (born 24 Jan').
 166 $\frac{1}{8}$. Feb. 27, Elizabeth, daughter of Samuell Trotman, Esq. (born 3 Feb.).
 1667. July 20, Sarah, daughter of Samuell Trotman, Esq., and Mary, his wife (born 6 July).
 168 $\frac{1}{8}$. March 9, Samuel, son of Lenthall Trotman, Esq., and Mary, his wife (born 7 March).
 1686. Aug. 4, Thomas, son of Lenthall Trotman, Esq., and Mary, his wife (born 3 Aug.).
 1688. June 25, Edward, son of ditto (born 11 June).

Burials.

- 166 $\frac{1}{4}$. Feb. 4, Elizebeth Tratman.
 1667. Sept. 9, Mary, wyfe of Samuel Trotman, Esq.
 170 $\frac{9}{10}$. Jan' 26, Lenthall Trotman, Esq. (dyed 22 Jan').
 1714. Nov. 23, Mrs. Mary Trotman, widow (died 19 Nov.).
 17 $\frac{12}{30}$. Feb. 9, Mary, daughter of Mr. Edward Trotman (died 7 Feb.).
 17 $\frac{12}{30}$. Feb. 16, Samuel Trotman, of Siseton, in Glocestershire, Esq., died at London Feb. the 6th or 7th, and was buried at Bucknel, Feb. 16.
 1720. May 4, Mrs. Dorothea Trotman, wife of Samuel Trotman, Esquire (died 1 May).
 174 $\frac{2}{8}$. Feb. 9, Samuel Trotman, Esq. (died 2 Feb.).
 1751. June 1, Thomas Trotman, Esq. (died 26 May).
 1763. June 18, Mrs. Ann Trotman, wife of Samuel Trotman, Esq. (died 10 June).
 1775. Jan' 18, Samuel Trotman, Esq. (died 13 Jan').

ENTRIES IN THE NEWTON PURCELL PARISH REGISTER,

1681-1813.

Mary, the Daughter of Mr. Edward & Mrs. Mary Trotman was born Aug. 28th, 1728, and baptized the same day.

Edward, the son of Mr. Edward and Mrs. Mary Trotman, was born Thursday, March ye 11th, and baptized March ye 12th, 172 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Samuel, the son of Mr. Edward and Mrs. Mary Trotman, was born Wednesday, March ye 18th, 172 $\frac{3}{4}$.

1733. March 30, Mary, the Daughter of Mr. Edward and Mrs. Mary Trotman, was buried; affid^t April 4th.

1773. The Rev. Mr. Samuel Trotman, Rector of this Parish, was buried there the 2^d day of December, 1773.

1782. Fiennes Trotman, Esq^{re}, was buried the 10th December, 1782.

SYSTON.

On hatchments—1. Argent a cross gules between four roses of the second seeded or, barbed vert, *Trotman*, impaling Argent on a fess sable, between 3 Demi lions couped azure 3 bezants.

2. *Trotman*, as before, with Crest.—A garb erect or banded argent and azure, between 2 Ostrich's feathers of the first, quilled of the second.

In the chancel, on a small monument, against the north wall:

Sacred to the memory of | SAMUEL, the eldest son of | FIENNES and HESTER TROTMAN. | He died in *Mortimer Street* | *Cavendish Square*, May 23rd, | 1788, aged 7 years and a half. | He was a child engaging in his manners, | amiable in his disposition, and | promising beyond his years. | His remains are deposited in | this Church.

In the Nave on a flat stone.—Here lieth the Body of | ANNE, the daughter of | THOMAS TROTMAN, Esq., and | ELIZABETH, his wife, | who departed this life | February 12, 1725, aged 7 months, | and also THOMAS, their son, | who died August 2, 1726, | aged 14 dayes.

In the Chancel, against the North wall.—Sacred to the memory of | FIENNES TROTMAN, Esq., of *Siston Court* in this County, | and of *Bucknell*, in the County of *Oxon*, | only son of FIENNES TROTMAN Esq., | and Elizabeth, his wife, | daughter of | Saunderson Miller Esq., | of Radway, in the County of Warwick. | He died 11th Sept., 1835, | in the 51st year of his age, | leaving behind him two daughters, | and his afflicted widow, | Elizabeth Anne, only daughter of | Thomas Dean, Esq., | of Winchester. |

During a life well spent, and | without reproach, he discharged all the relative | Duties of Society, | with Zeal, Fidelity, and fervent Piety. | He served the office of High | Sheriff of this

County, | and was for many years | an efficient deputy lieutenant, | and an active, just, and | impartial magistrate. | In him the poor, to whom he | was ever a willing and generous | benefactor, | and his servants, to whom | he was an excellent master, | lost a constant and indulgent friend ; | filial affection, domestic virtues, | sincere friendship, and public worth | demand from his disconsolate widow | this Tribute to perpetuate the memory of the pious son, | the kind Brother | the tender husband, | the affectionate Parent, | the warm friend, | the upright Magistrate, | and the Christian gentleman. |

Mr. Daniel Gould, servant to Fiennes Trotman, Esq., of Siston Court, died Nov. 23, 1813, in his 79th year. He beheld four generations. | Buried in Puckle church.

H.S.E. | Henrietta, Fiennis Trotman, | Armigeri uxor perquam dilecta, | Francisci Litchfield de Northampton | Arm. Filia | pia, pudica, prudens | sanctissimis moribus et Virtutis quam semper coluit | splendore ornatissima | animam Deo reddidit | Pridie Non. Maii | Anno Salutis 1823, Aetatis 31 | Etiam Fiennis et Henriettae | Liberi tres, | Emmelina Aetatis 4 Salut 1823 | Laurentius Fiennes Aetatis 1 S. 1823. | Johannis Fiennes Aetatis Salut, 1825. | Deus dedit. Deus sibimet resumpsit. | Laudetur Dei Nomen. |

Wm. Brice, servant to Fiennes Trotman, Esq., Oct. 22, 1791, aged 23.

On a headstone in the churchyard.

John Trotman, *sen.*, 5 Feb., 1755, aged 58.

Mary his wife, 15 March, 1742, aged 40.

TROTMAN PEDIGREES.

The Trotmans have become a very numerous class, and it would be manifestly impossible to place them all upon record in these pages. The principal line, albeit descended from a younger branch, was the family of Trotman, of Syston Court, Gloucestershire, and of Bucknell, in Oxfordshire. There were also the Trotmans of Nasse Court, Cam, and the Trotmans of the Steps, Cam, both of which families entered their pedigrees in the Gloucestershire Visitations. See Visitation of Gloucestershire, 1623, published by the Harleian Society; and the Visitation of Gloucestershire, 1682, edited by Messrs. Fenwick & Metcalfe, in 1883.

The Trotmans of the Steps died out in the male line in the last century, and the property was purchased by William Turner, the ancestor of the present owner Mr. William Turner Turner. The Steps had for many years been occupied merely as a farm house, but under Mr. Turner's appreciative care this ancient mansion has been placed in thorough order, and he has for some years past made it his residence. From this family of Trotman descends in the female line the Rev. C. H. Mayo, M.A., vicar of Long Burton. in Dorsetshire, to whom the reader is indebted for many notes respecting the Trotmans



THE STEPS, LOWER CAM.

The Trotmans of Nasse Court or the Knapp entered their pedigree at the Visitation of 1682, but their Cam property of Nasse Court, which as we have seen was purchased by Thomas Trotman in the year 1554, was alienated on the 2 Oct., 1693, by John Trotman, the elder, of Camme, gentleman, Susanna, his wife, and John Trotman, the younger, his son and heir apparent, to Daniel Fowler, of Stonehouse, clothier. The purchase money was £1144, and the property was described as "all that capital messuage, formerly called Nasse Court, now

called the Knapp."* The conveyance is sealed with the arms of John Trotman, who impaled the arms of his wife Susanna Keynes.

The Nasse Court Trotmans appear to have left many descendants, but the pedigree has not been traced subsequent to the entries in the Visitation pedigree. There seems however some reason for surmising that Mr. John Trotman, of Trotman Anchor fame, may be a descendant from this Nasse Court line.

The Syston Court line of Trotman, although undoubtedly the most influential family of this name, is not entered in the Visitations. Incomplete pedigrees of them appear in Fosbroke's *Gloucestershire*, and also as an addition by Sir Thomas Phillipps, to the pedigrees in the Visitation of 1682.

Besides these families there were two other families, both probably descended out of Gloucestershire, who seem to have held a good position for some generations, but are now apparently extinct in the male line. One of these was the family of Trotman, of Bishopston in Wiltshire, who fined for knighthood in the time of Charles I., and the other was the family of Trotman, of Ipswich, whose pedigree may be found in Davy's Suffolk Collections, now in the British Museum.

It is unnecessary to reprint here the pedigrees of Trotman, of Nasse Court and of the Steps, but it seems desirable to give an account of Trotman, of Syston Court, one of the principal county families of Gloucestershire, and also of the pedigree of Mr. John Trotman, whose invention of the Trotman anchor has rendered this name so well known in naval circles.

(To be continued.)



* The Knapp did not long remain in possession of the Fowlers, though singularly enough, the only inscriptions on the place are the initials D. F., on one of the chimneys, of Daniel Fowler, who evidently did considerable repairs to the place. Daniel Fowler's son, William Fowler, married in 1734 Elizabeth Phillimore, of Cam, and on his early death it became vested in his widow, who afterwards re-married the Rev. Nicholas Martyn. She died in 1740, and left the property to her own family the Phillimores. John Phillimore, of Symonds hall, in 1825 devised it to his godson and kinsman John Phillimore Hicks, but shortly after it was alienated to the grandfather of the present owner, Mr. J. Pick, of North Nibley, to whom I am indebted for showing me the various title deeds of Nasse Court and other Cam properties. As will have been seen from the wills, there was in early times some connection between the families of Trotman and Phillimore, but the precise links have not been traced.

Lawlessness on the River Severn, 1429-1505.

SOME interesting particulars, concerning the perils which beset traders on the River Severn in the fifteenth century and later, are to be found in the Statutes of the Realm, Vol. II., portions of which are appended.

The town of Tewkesbury had been a great sufferer by the lawlessness which prevailed, and consequently the Bailiffs, Burgesses, and Commonalty sought a remedy for these evils, and the punishment of robberies and injuries committed by rovers of the Forest of Dean and others.

8 Hen. VI., c. 27.

“Forasmuch as the Commons of the Realm of England being in the same Parliament, at the instance and especial Request of the faithful liege People of our Sovereign Lord the King, the Bailiffs, Burgesses, and Commonalty of the Town of Tewkesbury, within the County of Gloucester, have made to our Sovereign Lord the King, a very grievous complaint in the same Parliament: That whereas the said Town of Tewkesbury is adjoining to the River of Severn, within the said County of Gloucester, which River is common to all the liege People of our Sovereign Lord the King, to carry and bring within the Stream of the said River in Boats, Trowes, and otherwise, all Manner of Merchandise and other Goods and Chattels, to Bristol and to every part adjoining to the same River; in which River divers Persons of the said Town of Tewkesbury, oftentimes and now of late, have charged their proper Vessels and Trowes with Wheat, Rye, and other Corn and Goods, to the value of Five Hundred Pounds; and so the same Vessels and prowes, so charged, have conveyed in the same river towards the said Town of Bristol by the Coasts of the Forest of Dean, within the said County of Gloucester, joining to the said River; there have commonly great Multitude of People and Riots of the Commons of the same Forest, and of the Hundreds of Bledistow and Westbury, with great Riot and Force in Manner of War, as enemies of a strange Land, and with force, have spoiled the same Persons of the said Vessels, and taken of them all their Corn and Goods within the same Vessels, and the same Persons have menaced and threatened to put to death, if they made any Resistance, or any Suit, Quarrel, or Complaint for the same, to the great Hindrance, Loss, and Impoverishment of the said Persons, and Oppression of all the Country there adjoining; and afterward

the same Our Sovereign Lord the King, by the Advice and Agent of his Council, sent his Letters of Privy Seal, directed to various Persons of the said Forest, to make open Proclamation that no man of the said Forest should be so hardy to inquiet or disturb his People to pass by the River with all manner of Corn, Goods, and Chattels, or any other Merchandise, upon the Pain of Treason; after which Proclamation, so made, the said trespassers came to the said River with more greater Routs and Riots than ever they did before: not esteeming nor regarding the said Letters of Privy Seal, and there spoiled at divers Times, Eight Trowes of Wheat, Rye Flour, and divers other Goods and Chattels, and the People of the same Trower, did throw over the Board, and divers of them drowned; and the Sterns of the said Trowes did cut away, and did threaten the Owners of the said Goods and Chattels, and also the People of the said Trowes, that they should not be so hardy to carry no manner of Victual by the said Stream, much nor little, for Lord nor for Lady, and that they would hew all to pieces the said Boats, if they came another Time by the Coasts of the said Forest of Dean. For the which Riot and Rebellion no Person of the said Town of Tewkesbury, nor of the Country adjoining, dare not carry any Corn, nor other Goods, nor Chattels in the said River; nor pursue to remedy for such Oppressions and Grievs to them done, forasmuch as the said Forest of Dean and Hundreds be very large, and the People inhabiting and resident in the same, very wild, and nigh adjoining to the Country of Wales, and all the Commons of the same Forest and Hundreds of one Affinity and Confederacy in Malice and Riot, not pondering nor regarding the Law, nor the Officers and Ministers of the same, nor caring for the Process, nor the Punishment of the Law of the Land, insomuch that they will not obey, but at their own risk, any Minister of the King's Laws, nor Execution of the same; nor the Officers, nor Ministers of the Law of the said County, dare not in any wise come into the said Forest, to execute any Matter or Process of the Law against the Will and Intent of the Commons of the Forest and Hundreds aforesaid: our Sovereign Lord the King, having tender respect and consideration of the said Mischiefs, and also considering the Inconveniences which be like to ensue and follow upon the same; and upon that willing to resist the Malice of such Transgressors and Offenders, and to provide hasty and covenable Remedy for his said faithful

liege People, so grieved in this Behalf, by the Advice and Assent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, being in this present Parliament, and at the special Request of the said Commons there assembled, hath ordained by authority of the same Parliament, that in every such Case hereafter to come, or else had or chanced this last year past, the Sheriff of the said Country, or the Bailiffs of the Town of Gloucester for the Time being, or one of them, upon Pain of Forfeiture of Twenty Pounds to be levied of their Lands, Goods, and Chattels, to the use of our Sovereign Lord King, make Proclamation at the said Town of Gloucester within Four days next after Notification made to them, or to any of them by the Persons so endamaged or by any other in their Names, of such Injuries and Trespases done, and that the said Trespasers and Offenders shall restore in the same Town of Gloucester within Fifteen days after the said Proclamation, to the said Persons so endamaged, their said Corn and Merchandise, Goods and Chattels so taken, or the very value of the same, to the Parties so grieved in the Form aforesaid, with reasonable Amends for their Damages; nor that the said Trespasers be not brought to the King's Prison, to the Castle of Gloucester for the said Trespases, by the Officers of the said Forests and Hundreds, or by the Commonalties of the same to be demeaned in such case by the King and his Council, that then by Consideration of the Statute of Winchester, put for the Robbery of any Person which giveth an Action for him which is robbed against the Hundred within which the same Robbery is done, after the Form of the said Statute the said Commonalties shall be charged of the same Corn and Merchandises, Goods and Chattels so taken, or of the very Value of the same to the Parties so grieved, to satisfy them of their Damages for the same taking; and that the said Parties so endamaged and grieved, may have their general Actions of Debt against the said commonalties of the said Forest and Hundred of the sum of Money to which the Value of the Corn, Merchandises, Goods, and Chattels so taken do extend; and although the said commonalties be no Commonalties Corporate, yet they shall have Process in such Actions of Debt by Summons, Attachments and Distress, as if he were to have an Action of Debt at the Common Law, so that if the said Commonalties make Default at the Second Distress in such Actions, that then the Party which shall have Judgement to recover his Debt against the said Commonalties after the

Supposal of their Goods in the Form aforesaid with his reasonable Damages and Expenses; and whatsoever Issue triable by Inquest in the said Forest and Hundreds shall happen to be taken in such Actions, it shall be tried by Inquest of the body of the said County, out of the same Forest and Hundreds, &c., &c."

Again, in 9 Hen. VI., c. 5, 1430-1, provision is made for free passage in the River Severn with goods, etc. :—

"Item, Because the River of Severn is common to all the King's liege People, to carry and re-carry within the Stream of the said River, to Bristol, Gloucester, and Worcester, and other Places joining to the said River, all manner of Merchandises and other Goods and Chattels, as well in Trowes and Boats as in Flotes, commonly called Drags, in every Part joining to the said river, within which River many Welshmen and other Persons dwelling in divers joining to the said River, have now late assembled in great number, arrayed in manner of War, and taken such Flotes, otherwise called Drags, and them have hewed in Pieces, and with Force and Arms beaten the People which were in such Drags, to the Intent that they should hire of the said Welshmen and other Persons, for great Sums of Money, Boats, and other Vessels for Carriage of such Merchandises and other Goods and Chattels, to an evil Example and great Impoverishment of the said liege People, if Remedy be not hastily provided. It is ordained by Authority of this Parliament, that the said liege People of the King may have and enjoy their free Passage in the said River, with Flotes and Drags, and all manner of Merchandise, and other Goods and Chattels at their Will, without Disturbance of any; and if any be disturbed of his free Passage in the said River, the Party grieved shall have his Action according to the Course of the Common Law."

This Statute was amended by 19 Hen. vii. c. 18 (1509-4), "De Fluvio Sabrini," in which, after recital of its provisions for preventing such interruption, it is stated: "And the premysses notwithstanding dyvers persons late and now beyng your Officers, of and in your Cite of Worcestre or Towne of Gloucestre and oder places adjoyning to your seid Ryver and Water, will not suffer eny Bote, Trowe, or oder Vessel to passe thorough and uppon your seid Ryver and Water without dyvers impositions by them thereupon set, and by theym levied, gadered, and reyred uppon the Marchauntis and Owners of the said goodis

and merchandises by the seid Ryver and Water passyng, in manifest contempt of your seid Lawes and breche of your land bill custome afore time remembred."

Penalty on all Persons taking any Impositions for Trowes, Bouts, or Vessels, passing on the Severn, or letting, vexing, or interrupting the same, £20 recoverable by action of Debt.

Trials for offences in Worcester or Gloucester shall be by Juries of the Counties at large.

Proviso for Damages to owners of lands by Towing Paths, "reasonable recompense and satisfaction of every person or persons goying upon the seid Londes or Medes, and halyng or drawyng such Trowes, &c."

It is also provided that titles to any dues or impositions for any manner of boats or merchandise on the said river, shall be proved before the Lords of the King's honourable Council in the Star Chamber at Westminster, before the Feast of Ascension in the year 1505.

J. MELLAND HALL.



Queries and Replies.

Hodges, of Shipton Moyne.—This Pedigree in the *Visitation of Gloucester*, 1682-3, commences with "Thomas Hodges, of Shipton Moyne, ob. circa ann., 1670." The same uncertain date, "circa, 1670," is also given as the time of the decease of his eldest son, Thomas, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Young, of Culleton, Devon. The actual dates of decease of these two gentlemen—more especially of the younger Thomas—will greatly oblige.

From the matriculation entry of William Hodges in 1632, a younger son of Thomas, senior, I gather that the father was a clergyman; a circumstance that does not appear in the Visitation. (*Vide Foster's Alumni Oxonienses*).

W. D. PINK.

Churchman, of Aust.—A family of this name resided at Aust in this county.

Sir Robert Cann, the last baronet of that name, married Anne, the daughter of Henry Churchman.

Bigland mentions an achievement erected in Aust church at her death, bearing the arms of Cann, impaling two bars, and on

a chief, two palets, for Churchman. These arms were also on a tomb in the churchyard.

I shall be glad if any of the readers of *Gloucestershire Notes and Queries* would supply the tinctures.

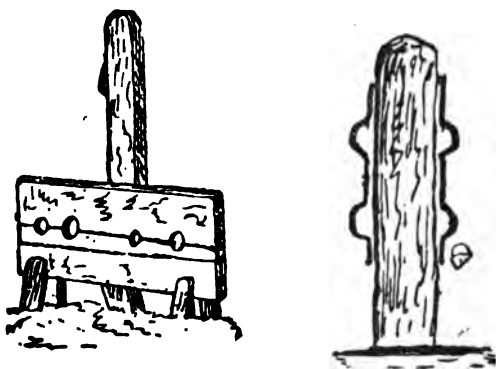
Mr. Churchman was summoned by the Heralds at the Visitation of 1682-3, but no pedigree is recorded, nor does the name appear amongst the disclaimers.

A family of the same name was settled at Brachly in the parish of Tidenham on the opposite side of the Severn, as early as 1603, and a Francis Churchman, gent., was buried there 23 July, 1751.

I shall be glad of any notes about this family, but more especially about the arms.

W. C. HEANE.

Cinderford, Gloucestershire.



KING STANLEY STOCKS. PART OF OWLPEN STOCKS.

The Stocks. In almost every village, the stocks, as is well known, once were a familiar mode of punishment for minor rural delinquencies, but for half of a century, their use has been obsolete. We give above an engraving from a sketch taken in June, 1868, of the stocks at King Stanley, which are fixed on the green, in the centre of the village, near to where four roads meet, and conveniently near the inns. Since 1868, the upper or movable board of the stocks has been removed, and they now present an exceedingly dilapidated appearance. It may be noted that the holes for the feet were, in the King Stanley example, of

different sizes. On either side of the upright post were iron clasps for confining the hands of prisoners. A similar arrangement appeared in the upright post of the Owlpen stocks, and of this we also give a sketch. The Owlpen stocks which stood near the pinfold, in the road leading from the manor house to Owlpen farm, were removed some few years ago. The stocks at Uley stood upon the green, but were taken down very many years ago.

We shall be obliged if our readers will send particulars of stocks still existing in the Gloucestershire villages. F. L. M. R.

Yeamans of Bristol.—Alderman Robert Yeamans, who served as Sheriff in 1642, and was hanged in Vine Street, 30 May, 1643, for corresponding with the King, is stated to have had two sons, John and Robert, who were both created baronets on 12 Jan., 1664, and 31 Dec., 1666, respectively. Can any proof be offered of this accepted statement of parentage?

Sir Robert Yeamans, Kt. and Bart., was buried in St. Mary's, Redcliffe, which fact is thus quaintly entered in the parish register:—"1686, Feb. 7, Sir Robert Yemanes, night and Barron night. Bured In the Curch." The inscription, on a flat-stone, which presumably covers his vault, is worn away and cannot be deciphered, but the name Yeamans can be traced. An inscription, however, on a wooden frame hanging on the adjoining wall, informs us that he served as Mayor in 1669, and was "borne in this Parish, 1617." In his will dated 1686, he names Robert, son of his brother, Sir John Yeaman, deceased, also John, Robert, and George, the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd sons of his brother, Joseph Yeamans, deceased.

John Yeamans, of St. Mary, Redcliffe, brewer, in his will of 1645, mentions, among other issue, his three sons:—

John, baptized 28 Feb., 1611	} at St. Mary, Redcliffe.
Robert, " 19 April, 1617	
Joseph, " 27 Sept., 1619	

It appears likely that John and Robert were afterwards Baronets. Joseph, the youngest of the three brothers, married and left issue, 3 sons: John, Robert, and George, whom I believe to be identical with the three nephews of Sir Robert Yeamans, mentioned above.

Sir John Yeamans, the elder baronet, removed to Barbados, where his male descendants died out last century.

A junior branch of the family removed to London, and then emigrated to Antigua, of which island John Yeamans was Deputy Governor temp. Jac. II. Others of the name settled in New England.

Perhaps one of your Bristol correspondents can clear up the question by contributing the dates of baptism of the children of Alderman and Sheriff, Robert Yeamans. V. L. OLIVER.

Sunninghill.

Gloucester Return, 1278. — Samuel Simpson, in his "Agreeable Historian" (1746), states that Walter de Stukeley, Sheriff of Gloucester, circ. 1278, made a return of all the Cities, Villages, and Towns of this Shire. Is this return now extant? If so, where may it be consulted?

LEONARD WILKINSON.

Cirencester M.P.'s, 1640-53. — May I ask the aid of the correspondents of *Gloucestershire Notes and Queries* in solving one or two points arising out of the elections for Cirencester to the Long Parliament?

The members returned at the general election in Oct., 1640, were Theobald Gorges, Esq., of Ashley, and John George, Esq., of Bawnton. From the following reference in the *Commons Journals*, it would seem that this election was contested by a certain Thomas Rich:—Nov. 27, 1640. Ordered that Mr. George, a member of this House, have time granted him till to-morrow morning to make answer to the particulars of the petition against him by Thomas Rich, Esq." Nothing further is found respecting this petition, which most likely was allowed to drop.

Who was this Thomas Rich? Theobald Gorges was one of the Members who took the Protestation on May 3, 1641, upon which occasion he is described as a knight, so that it is obvious that he received knighthood between Oct., 1640, and that date. Is the exact date known? I do not find him included in Metcalf's *Book of Knights*. Both members for Cirencester were Royalists, and sat in the King's Anti-Parliament at Oxford, being, in consequence, disabled at Westminster. This is evidenced by the writ issued Nov. 3, 1646, to supply the places of "Sir Theobald Gorges and John George, Esq., disabled." Gorges was one of the batch disabled in Jan., 1644, "for deserting the service of the House, and being in the King's

Quarters;" but I have failed to trace the exact date when John George was declared incapable of sitting at Westminster.

Sir Theobald Gorges was, as well known, the next brother of Edward Gorges, first Baron of Dundalk. He was born in 1583, and was twice married; first, to Ann, daughter of Sir John Gage. He died about 1667, and was buried at Ashley, leaving, it is said, three daughters his co-heirs. This last fact is confirmed by the Pedigree of "Lloid, of Wheatenhurst," in the *Visitation of Gloucestershire*, 1682-3, where we read that "Thomas Lloid, of Whitminster, married to Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Sir Theobald Gorges, of Ashley, co. Wilts, and died *s.p.* circa 1668, aet. 48." But from the following reference to Sir Theobald Gorges, in the *Calendar of the Committee for Compounding*, it is certain that the knight had also a son.

4 Dec., 1645. Begs to compound for going to Oxford, being compelled by the King's superiority in the county; never took arms, executed commission, contributed voluntarily, or concurred in any vote dishonourable to Parliament, in whose service he set forth his son at great expense; came into their quarters before Oct., 1644, when he was required to go to London, where he has been 14 months imprisoned, till released by order of this House." His fine was ultimately passed at £520. The son, mentioned in the Petition, probably died before his father. So far as I have ascertained, he nowhere appears in the Gorges' pedigrees.

John George, of Bawnton, died in December, 1677, aged 85. He inherited Bawnton, as kinsman and heir-male, upon the death of his cousin, Robert George, of Bawnton, in 1623. (*Vide* Inq. P. M. of Robert George in *Index Library*, part 40). From this we gather that the father of the M.P. is incorrectly described as "of Bawnton," in the *Visitation of Gloucestershire*, 1682-3. He was "of Cirencester." Has the identity of the wife been established? In the Visitation she is somewhat dubiously given as "Elizabeth, daughter of Tirrell, of co. Bucks."

The members elected for Cirencester in the place of Sir Theobald Gorges and John George, were Sir Thomas Fairfax, the celebrated Parliamentary Commander-in-chief, and Colonel Nathaniel Rich. The election took place on the 28 January, 1646-7. But a rival return being made of John Gifford and Isaac Bromwich, the whole matter was referred to the Committee

of Privileges, and lost sight of for more than two years. Eventually a report was made on 9 Feb., 1648-9, and the election of Sir Thomas Fairfax and Col. Rich declared to be good. Thenceforward until 1653, the latter, at least, was an active member of the House.

Was Colonel Nathaniel Rich related in any way to the Thomas Rich, who contested the general election of Oct., 1640? The identity of the Parliamentary Colonel with Nathaniel Rich, of Stondon, Essex, who is said to have died so lately as 1701, has always appeared to me to be open to suspicion. A branch of the Rich family, derived from Thomas Rich, Master in Chancery, who died in 1647, was located at North Cerney in Gloucestershire (vide *Visitation* of 1682-3, p. 143), and it is not improbable that the parentage of the M.P. for Cirencester is to be sought for in that source.

W. D. PINK.

Leigh, Lancashire.

Infant Baptism.—Was it customary in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, in the case of a woman dying in childbirth, for the funeral and baptism to be on the same day? I have heard of a Welsh custom of baptising the infant over the mother's bier. Here are two cases in point from the Maisemore Parish Register:

1890. Katharina filia Willielmi Pembruge generosi et Katharinæ vxoris ejus baptizata fuit Junij quinto decimo. Et eodem die sepulta fuit vxor chara Willielmi et Katharinæ mater in Collegio Gloucestriensi.

1722. Joh'es filius Gulielmi Fletcher et Catherinæ, uxoris ejus bapt. fuit vicessimo primo die mensis Septembris. Catherina uxor Gulielmi Fletcher, junior, sepulta fuit vicessimi primo die mensis Septembris. (See *ante* part 42, page 281).

Another instance occurs in Memoranda from an Old Prayer Book in *Gloucestershire Notes and Queries* for December, 1891: Jan. 16, 1746.—Mary Trowton, bapt., mater eodem sep.

CONWAY DIGHTON.



Book Notices.

Annales de la société d'archéologie de Bruxelles : Mémoires, Rapports et Documents. Tome cinquième, année, 1891. Secretariat general: 63, Rue des Palais, Bruxelles. Roy. 8vo, pp. 560.

This handsome volume is admirably printed and well illustrated, and shows that our Belgium friends are in no wise behind us in antiquarian studies. The contents of the volume are very varied, ranging from an illustrated account of flint implements, to a dissertation upon ancient musical notation. English readers will be interested by an admirable series of papers by M. Saintenoy, on the classification of Fonts. The examples selected are not confined to Belgium, for a good many are taken from our own country; indeed, the first engraving in the book is of a font in Forfarshire. There is also a report of a lecture by M. Saintenoy, comparing the architectural style of England and France. Curiously enough all the illustrations given, some very good, are from English examples. Biography and genealogy are not neglected, though, of course, they form a subsidiary feature. An account of a barrow at Lennick St. Quentin in Belgium, mentions that it was converted into bricks to repair the church.

How wide is the field which this Society covers will be gathered from the fact that it includes a paper on the pre-historic remains of America, and an account of Hissarlik by Dr. Schliemann.

The Goodwins of Hartford, Connecticut, descendants of William and Ozias Goodwin: compiled for James Junius Goodwin, Hartford, Conn. Brown & Gross. 1891. 8vo pp. xij., 798.

This handsome volume is the outcome, as the title-page indicates, of the enthusiasm of Mr. J. J. Goodwin, of Hartford, well-known for the interest he takes in genealogy. It is the history of the descendants of Ozias Goodwin, who was born about the year 1596, and before 1640 was settled in Hartford. Of the place of origin of Ozias, we are still in the dark, though the evidence adduced in the report on English investigations by Mr. H. F. Waters, whose services Mr. Goodwin has been fortunate enough to secure, seem distinctly to point to an East Anglian origin. That it must be a disappointment to Mr. Goodwin, that clear proof of the emigrant's connection with the old country is wanting, we cannot doubt, but he has much to be proud of in this history of his ancestry and kindred, which exhibits an honourable record for more than two hundred and

fifty years. It is not always an easy task, even in England, to trace a pedigree like this. A large proportion of these Goodwins seem to have occupied leading positions, and would appear to merit commemoration in such a volume as this, which ought to be prized by those members of the race who are fortunate enough to possess a copy. The number of facts it contains are of course, enormous, and indicates a vast amount of careful and diligent enquiry. The American portion was compiled by Mr. F. F. Starr, and it also includes a number of monographs on prominent Goodwins by various writers, which remove from the volume the reproach of dryness too often with much justice charged against genealogical works. The book is plentifully illustrated with chart pedigrees having cross references to the text. This feature, which is somewhat unusual in American genealogies, adds greatly to the clearer comprehension of the text. It is a practice which might with advantage be followed by others. But it would, we think, have been better to have given a few dates in the table pedigrees, and it is not very clear why Mr. Starr so often gives the dignity of a separate paragraph to individuals about whom he has nothing fresh to record. The practice only serves to confuse the text. The American portion of the work is preceded by two monographs on the Goodwins of East Anglia, and a report on English investigations by the Rev. Dr. Jessopp and Mr. H. F. Waters respectively. Of the former it is enough to say that the writer's name is a guarantee that there is much of interest in his account of the various Goodwin families in that part of England, and the story is told in Dr. Jessopp's usual attractive style.

Mr. Waters' account of his English enquiries deserve a careful study, and though, as we have intimated, he has not succeeded in tracking home the emigrant, Ozias, he has been fortunate enough in identifying Mary, the wife of Ozias, as the daughter of a certain Robert Woodward, of Braintree, who died in 1640. We cannot but hope that these investigations will be further continued in the future, since even Mr. Waters' diligent enquiries have not exhausted the field of search. The book is well printed, and besides the tabular pedigrees, contains a dozen full-page portraits of past and present leading Goodwins, amongst whom must be included Mr. J. J. Goodwin himself, who must certainly be congratulated upon the completion of this family history.



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REVIEWS.—Books, pamphlets, etc., bearing on the district, or subjects connected therewith, sent for review, will receive due attention.

BINDING.—The binder is requested, in arranging the illustrations of Vol. I., to attend to the directions given for his guidance, p. xvi. "Bishop John Talbot's Monument" will be found in Part VI., and the "Map of the County of Gloucester" and "Over Bridge" in Part XI.

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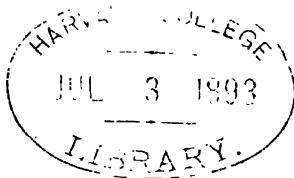
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INDEX TO VOLUME IV.—In reply to enquiries, the Editor begs to say that the index to Vol. IV. was prepared and printed under the directions of Mr. Blacker's representatives. Copies were sent to all known subscribers, but those who may not have received the index should address—G. A. W. Blacker, Esq., 21, King Square, Bristol.

Erratum.—P. 275: in line, 9, read "Lord Edward Somerset."

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Gloucestershire

Notes and Queries.



The Story of Gloucestershire.

A SERIES of articles, entitled "The Story of the English Shires," from the pen of the Rev. Canon Creighton, Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the University of Cambridge, appeared in the *Leisure Hour*, and the part for February, 1888, contained the article on Gloucestershire. The following paragraphs are extracted from the paper, which is illustrated by Mr. Edward Whymper, with views of Tewkesbury Abbey, Cirencester Church tower, the gateway of Berkeley Castle, and the tomb of Robert, Duke of Normandy, in Gloucester Cathedral:—

Few parts of England are more full of interest to one who searches for relics of the past than is the lower valley of the Severn and the downs of the Cotswold range, which make up the county which has Gloucester for its capital. In the earliest times that we can trace, the folks who lived in Britain saw the advantages of this reach of high-lying country, which looked on one side to the valley where flowed the Severn, fast broadening into the sea, and on the other side looked over the rich valley in which the Thames was beginning its course. There the Britons made their settlements, and thither the Romans followed them. When the Romans withdrew, the dwellers in their towns enjoyed greater peace than fell to the lot of the rest of the Britons. But the West Saxons came and conquered in the south till they pressed upward from Wiltshire, 577, and on the



little hill of Deorham (Dyrham) fought the battle in which the Britons were defeated, and the Severn valley was opened to the new comers. There they settled and took the name of Hwiccas, so that the old Hwiccian land contained the modern shires of Gloucester, Worcester, and the southern part of Warwick. They were too few to remain, and fell before the rising power of the Mercians on the north, and before 650, the land of the Hwiccas formed part of the Mercian kingdom. The land of the Hwiccas long held together in its ecclesiastical organisation, though for its civil organisation, the land which gathered round the town of Gloucester was divided from that which gathered round the town of Worcester. Gloucester could not rank with Worcester in early times, though its importance rapidly increased; and in the reign of Edward the Confessor we find it a place whither the king summoned his wise men to counsel.

Gloucestershire seems to have submitted willingly to William the Conqueror, and Gloucester grew in importance under him and his sons. Its position, commanding the Severn valley, made it a centre for the Norman barons who were engaged in making settlements in South Wales. A castle was built, and Gloucester counted as one of the three places in England where the king held royal state on the great festivals of the Church, wearing his crown at Gloucester on Christmas, and at Winchester and Westminster at Easter and Pentecost. It was at Gloucester that William Rufus was seized with sickness in 1093, and lay at the point of death. Wishing to make amends before he died for his evil deed in keeping vacant the archbishopric of Canterbury and seizing its revenues, he sent for Anselm, abbot of the Norman monastery of Bec, who was in England on a visit, and named him archbishop. Anselm vainly refused the office. The lords who stood by, seized the old man, forced a pastoral staff into his reluctant hands, and with shouts of joy, bore him off, with tears streaming down his cheeks, to the abbey church, that they might give thanks for having an archbishop.

Gloucestershire was so closely associated with the political life of England that Henry I. conferred upon his natural son, Robert, the earldom of Gloucester. Robert rebuilt the castle of Bristol, and was one of the most powerful of English lords. On Henry I.'s death, Robert espoused the cause of his sister Matilda against Stephen; and, as a consequence, Gloucestershire bore the brunt of the civil war that followed. Milo, the governor of Gloucester Castle, was equally vigorous with Robert in

upholding Matilda's cause; and to Gloucester Matilda fled for refuge when all seemed to go against her in 1141. Gloucester and Bristol alike suffered siege; though it may be doubted if, after all, Gloucestershire had more misery to record than the rest of England.

The civilisation of Gloucestershire was chiefly baronial. The county was dependent on its earl and the Earl of Hereford, who held much land within its bounds. Next to those in importance were the Lords of Berkeley, whose castle, dating in part from the twelfth century, still stands as a rare instance of a baronial fortress which has been adapted to the needs of modern life, and is still inhabited. But, besides the barons, the monks were also busy. It was from the monasteries on the borders of the counties of Worcester and Gloucester that the first signs of of the monastic revival of the eleventh century had gone forth. From Evesham and Winchcombe went the three brethren who did so much for monasticism in Northern England. As they read the pages of Bede's history, they grieved that the places where he had lived and taught should lie in the ruins to which the heathen Dane had reduced them. So putting all their worldly goods on the back of a donkey, they went forth on a pilgrimage which had for its object the rebuilding of the monasteries of Jarrow and Wearmouth. What was thus given was also received. The abbey of Gloucestershire flourished and waxed great, especially that of Gloucester, which grew with the importance of the town till the Abbot of Gloucester ranked as one of the chief political personages in England. King Henry I. founded a house of Austin canons at Cirencester, and Roger, Earl of Hereford, set up the Cistercians at Hanley, on the spot where his brother had been killed by an arrow while hunting. Curious also is the history of the priory of New Llanthony, which stood on what is now a suburb of Gloucester. Its site was given by Milo, Earl of Hereford, as a place of refuge to the monks of Llanthony in the vale of Ewias, at a time when the lawless peasantry were constantly plundering their possessions, so that it was difficult to be sure of food. The place of refuge proved more attractive than the original settlement, and the greater part of the brethren moved away from their old home till, in the fifteenth century, the priory of New Llanthony was united to the abbey of Gloucester, which undertook to maintain a prior and four others in the old seat of the order in Wales.

Gloucestershire took part in the renewal of prosperity which came with the accession of Henry II., and Bristol in particular received an accession to its commerce. John's death left England plunged in civil war; and those of the barons who were in favour of preserving the existing dynasty, assembled hastily at Gloucester for the coronation of the young King, Henry III. He was but a child of nine years old, and the royal crown could not be brought from Westminster for the ceremony. A plain circlet of gold was prepared, and the Bishop of Worcester set it on the boy's head. The cause of Henry III. prevailed owing to the wisdom and prudence of William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, who acted as his representative. When he grew up and governed for himself, Henry III. loved Gloucester, and often took up his abode there. For some years it was his necessary headquarters in a war against the son of his early friend, William Marshall, who rebelled against the feeble King, and gave him much trouble on the Welsh Marches. But there were worse troubles in store for a King who promised and was too feeble to keep his word; who swore to the provisions of the Great Charter of England's liberties, and then held not to his oath. His barons long endured his doings, for they had no leader till a man of alien birth, Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, set an example of constitutional resistance. In this he was followed by Richard de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, who shared with Earl Simon the leadership of the baronial party, which strove to mend the misgovernment of Henry III. But Earl Richard withdrew from the task before it was finished, and Earl Simon left England till Richard's death in 1262. The young Earl of Gloucester joined Simon heart and soul, and fought at Lewes; but he, too, like his father, quarrelled with Simon, and by his quarrel broke up the baronial party. Gloucester, which was garrisoned for Earl Simon, was taken by Edward, the King's son, who, by the help of the Earl of Gloucester, escaped from his captivity. The loss of Gloucester made it impossible for Simon to put down the rising against him, and led to his fall in the battle of Evesham.

The dealings of Edward I. with Gloucestershire mark the progress of those reforms by which he slowly accepted the principles of the English Constitution, and expressed them in his administrative work. At Gloucester he held a Parliament in 1278, which passed a statute for enquiring into the powers exercised by the great lords within their lands. Moreover, he

increased the importance of Bristol by committing to its ships the care of the Irish Channel.

The fifteenth century saw Gloucestershire generally in a very prosperous condition, owing to the natural advantages of its soil. The high-lying land of the Cotswolds was well fitted for pasturing, and no trade in England was more profitable than the wool trade, which went on developing throughout the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Trade, in the modern sense, has now left the once thriving towns which nestle on the edge of the Cotswolds, but the traces of ancient prosperity still lend them a singular interest. At Fairford is a fine Perpendicular Church, rebuilt in 1500 by a wealthy merchant, John Tame, that it might contain the stained glass which he had brought back from his trading voyages to the Netherlands. The twenty-eight windows which he then set up remain amongst the finest examples of stained glass in England. In like manner the little town of Chipping Campden contains in its splendid church the brasses which mark the tombs of its great merchants of the fifteenth century. It is strange to read in that quiet spot of William Grevel, who died in 1407, and was "*flos mercatorum lanarum totius Angliæ*" (the flower of wool merchants in all England). Scarcely less prosperous, though in another way, was the region which lay on the other bank of the Severn, the Forest of Dean. There the Romans had worked iron, and their work was resumed as times became more settled. The steward of the Forest had his castle at St. Briavels, overlooking the windings of the Wye. Grants were made of the right to erect a forge, sometimes stationary, sometimes moveable, and the dues to be paid to the King were regulated. A mining population sprang up, with manners and customs of its own, who were known as the Free-miners of the Forest. The central part of Gloucestershire, the valley of the Severn, was renowned for its corn and its fruit, its cheese and its cider. The shire was renowned through England for its fertility, and was envied for its facilities of transport.

Men engaged in commerce wish for order and strong government. So it was that in the Wars of the Roses the burghers of Bristol favoured the House of York, and helped to bring about the accession of Edward IV. When an attempt was made to renew the war, it was the attachment of Gloucester to the Yorkist cause which barred the passage of the Severn and cut off Queen Margaret from her friends in Wales. So it was

that Edward IV. came upon the Queen's forces at Tewkesbury, and there, in the meadow between the abbey and the river, was fought the bloodiest battle that was ever fought on English soil, the battle that decided the fortunes of the House of Lancaster. The young son of Edward the VI. was taken in the fray, and when Edward asked him what brought him to England, answered, "To preserve my fathers crown and my own inheritance." Edward brutally struck the defenceless lad in the face with his gauntlet, and the Dukes of Clarence and Gloucester dispatched him with their swords. It was a barbarous ending of the male line of the Lancastrian House.

The great change which passed over England in the sixteenth century caused less discontent in Gloucester than in most parts of England; for Gloucestershire was a centre of the prosperous middle class, who were the chief gainers by the spoiling of the Church. Gloucestershire, moreover, affords an example of the original intentions of Henry VIII., when the dissolution of the monasteries was begun. The great abbey church of Gloucester was made the seat of a bishop, and a new diocese was framed for the shire, which was severed from the see of Worcester. Further, the church of the house of the Augustinian canons at Bristol was made the seat of another bishopric, which took in the counties of Bristol and Dorset. It is a striking testimony to the importance of this part of England in that age, that two of the six sees which were then erected should have fallen to its share. Its promise of increasing importance was not fulfilled. Trade has migrated to the northern counties, and in 1836 the dioceses of Gloucester and Bristol were united under one bishop.

Gloucestershire suffered severely in the Civil War. Bristol was fired in three places before it was surrendered, and all the suburbs of Gloucester were burned down during the siege. After the Restoration, Charles II. ordered Gloucester to be dismantled and its castle destroyed. But to the chief port of England, as Bristol was, prosperity rapidly returned. The merchants of Bristol, in their eagerness to grow rich, did not much heed the source from which their wealth came; and trade with the West Indies revived the old habit of kidnapping men and sending them away to slavery. This was so notorious that the cruel Judge Jefferies, in his "Bloody Assize" of 1685, did one act that was creditable. He ordered the Mayor of Bristol to leave the bench from where he was sitting, and take his



place in the dock; there he poured forth upon the astonished magistrate a torrent of coarse eloquence, in which he denounced the iniquity of the Bristol traffic in the bodies of men. It is noticeable how the old associations lingered. When the movement for the abolition of the slave trade was set afloat, Bristol was the centre of the most determined opposition to that act of national morality.

The end of the eighteenth century saw the comparative decline in the greatness of Gloucestershire as the centre of English commerce and industry. The woollen manufacture migrated northward to Yorkshire. The Forest of Dean lost its monopoly of iron working. The general direction of trade shifted northwards. Gloucestershire has actually increased in all its trade and manufactures during the last century and a half; it has only comparatively declined. This fact gives it its special interest among the shires of England. None tells so well the history of the continuous growth and progress of England's industries. Gloucestershire keeps the record of England's normal growth, and enables us to judge what England would have been without the great invention of machinery and means of transport which have given a new turn to modern industrial and social life. There are those who, nowadays, as they ramble along the Cotswold hills and drop down upon the stately old towns that fringe their base, linger over the memories of the lessér England of the past, and wonder if things are always great in proportion to their size, or if life is always useful in proportion to its bustle.



Report on the Public Records, 1801.

The following entries, relative to the county of Gloucester, appear in this volume:—

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Page. 319. *Return from the Deputy Registrar of the Diocese of Gloucester.*

An account of the Records, Books, Deeds, Papers, and Writing in the Registrars' office of the Consistory Court of the Diocese of Gloucester.

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4. A volume containing copies of letters patent granted by William, Lord Bishop of Gloucester, to Owen Brigstock, principle Registrar of the Bishop of Gloucester, dated 29th January, 1660. Also surrender of that patent by the said Owen Brigstocke, and thereupon Mr. Richard Fowler was accepted as principal Registrar and sworn. Also copies of Wills proved in the said office, and copies of Bonds taken on delivery of original wills from the year 1661 to the year 1683 inclusive.
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6. A volume, being an index to wills beginning in the year 1677, and ending in the year 1701.

Lambeth Palace Library.

P. 410. Parliamentary Surveys of the county of Gloucester, Vol. IX.



Longevity at Sandhurst.

In the last 50 years, ending Nov. 30, 1891, I find in our burial register, 68 persons between 80 and 90 years, and 16 between 90 and 100 years. Of these, 32 were 85 years and upwards, and 8 were 95 years and upwards. Of the 8, one was 99, and one 100 years old. The centenarian was Hannah Hancock, who died in 1859; the one in her 100th year was Mary Bick, who died Feb. 25, 1891. Of the 16 nonagenarians, 12 were females. The population of Sandhurst in 1871 was 602; in 1881 it was 462; and in 1891 it was 438.

THOMAS HOLBROW.

Sandhurst Vicarage.



The Stage in Gloucestershire.

The "Brighton Gazette" of 25 February, 1892, contains a paragraph which will be of interest to Gloucestershire people as showing the position of actors in the county some sixty years ago, and we therefore reprint it here:—

The other week we referred to the death of an old inhabitant, namely, Mr. S. H. Betts, who may be remembered as an artist

and photographer of considerable talent. Mr. W. H. Speer, a Brighton journalist, is now in possession of many valuable papers and curios left him by Mr. Betts. The late Mr. Betts' father, it may be added, was connected with the stage, though the time in which he flourished can hardly be styled the "good old times" for the actor. Those were the days of travelling companies, when, too, they were thought so hardly of, that on entering a town for the purpose of establishing their entertainment, they found it necessary to apply to the Chief Magistrate of the place for a certificate or testimonial of respectability. A curious and interesting document of this kind has been left by Mr. S. H. Betts, given under the hand of the Mayor of Berkeley close upon sixty years ago. It is as follows:—

"I, John Speer, the present Mayor of the Borough Town of Berkeley, in the County of Gloucester, do hereby certify that Samuel Betts, now of Wickham, in the said County of Gloucester, Comedian (together with other Comedians belonging to his Company), did, during the months of February and March last past, with my consent and approbation, perform in the Town Hall in Berkeley, various lawful Tragedies, Plays, and Comedies, apparently with general satisfaction to the inhabitants of Berkeley aforesaid, and with much credit to themselves. And I do hereby further certify that the said Samuel Betts (the Manager) and Company, during the period aforesaid, conducted themselves with proper decorum and in a peaceable and quiet manner. Dated this 25th day of April, 1829.

(Signed), JOHN SPEER, Mayor."



The Oliver Family.

AS there are some inaccuracies in the account given in Vol. V., p. 158, *et seq.*, of that branch of the above family which became of Wollescote, near Stourbridge, by marriage with the heiress of Milward, I send the following correct narrative:—

Hungerford Oliver, son of Edward, of Bristol, described in his marriage articles, dated 29 April, 1761, as "late of the city of Bristol, and now of Old Swinford, gentleman," married at Old Swinford, 3 April, 1761, *Prudence*, daughter, and in her issue, sole heiress of Thomas *Milward*, Esq., of Wollescote, in the

parish of Old Swinford. The Grange House, which is close to Wollescote House, and was formerly called "Percote Grange," was settled by Mr. Milward, with other property, upon his daughter; and Mr. Oliver agreed to expend a certain sum in enlarging the house. Mr. Oliver died on 22, and was buried at Old Swinford on 29 Aug., 1807, aged 68. By the said Prudence, his wife, who was baptized at Old Swinford, 1 April, 1732, and buried there 26 Nov., 1794, aged 62, he had issue:—

1. *Edward* [not *Edw. Milward*] *Oliver*, bapt. 2 Feb., 1763, of whom next.
2. *Prudence*, born 2 April, and bapt. 3 June, 1764; married to Rev. *Matthew Booker*, and died *s.p.*
3. *Jane*, born 31 May, and bapt. 20 Sept., 1765; mar. to *Henry Wood* [not *Henry Burbach*], of Burbage, co Leic.
4. *Thomas Milward Oliver*, born 25 Dec., 1766; bapt. 22 Jan., 1767.
5. *Catherine*, born 16 Jan., and bapt. 22 Feb., 1768.
6. *Elisabeth*, born 24 Feb., and bapt. 28 March, 1769.
7. *Ann*, born 2 Jan., and bapt. 28 April, 1771. All three died unmarried.
8. *Mary*, born 3 June, and bapt. 3 Sept., 1775; died unmarried at Stourbridge, 25 March, 1863, aged 88.

Edward Oliver succeeded to Wollescote, the estate of his maternal ancestors. His wife, *Anne*, was the daughter of *Joseph Harpur* [not *Harper*], Esq., then residing at Caldwell Hall, Kidderminster. He sold the estate, and died at Stourbridge in embarrassed circumstances, having for some years resided in the Isle of Man. He had issue:

1. *Edward Milward Oliver*, bapt. 23 Jan., 1788; bur. 31 Dec., 1791.
2. *John Harpur Oliver*, bapt. 4 Feb., 1789; bur. 2 Jan., 1792.
3. *Thomas Milward Oliver*, born 18, and bapt. 23 July, 1790; an Officer in the Army; died unmarried.
4. *Mary Harpur*, born 23, and bapt. 31 Aug., 1791; mar. at Oldswinford, 25 Nov., 1828, to *William Orme*, a widower, then of the parish of St. Mary Newington, but had no issue.
5. *Harriet Ann*, bapt. 9 Feb., 1793 (died unmarried?).
6. *Edward Milward Oliver*, bapt. 1 May, 1795, of whom next.
7. *John Powell*, bapt. 9 Aug., and bur. 1 Nov., 1798.
8. *Mona Anne* [not *Maria*] married, circa 1823, to *William*

Davis, of Grimsend House, Alfrick, co. Worcester.

9. *Anne Harpur* died unmarried.

Edward Mihward Oliver succeeded to the representation of the family on the death of his elder brother, Thomas. He was never "of Wollescote," but he owned and resided at the Brake farm at Hagley, a small property left to him by his kinsman, the Rev. Milward Southall. He married *Ann*, daughter of William *Baynton*, and died 26 Oct., 1874, aged 79, leaving a widow and eleven children.

The silver snuff-box of which Mr. V. L. Oliver speaks, and which is referred to by me in the "Herald and Genealogist," was the property of old Miss Mary Oliver, who died 1863, aged 88. *There is no motto upon it.* In fact, "*Dieu mon appui*" is the motto of the Hungerford family, and was suggested by me.

Jane Hungerford was the second wife of Edward Oliver, of Bristol. This appears from his will in which he bequeaths (*inter alia*) the pictures "of my late wife and [?] her younger sister, to "my brother-in-law, Nathaniel Grundy, Esq." He mentions his "loving wife, Jane," and his children, "Hungerford, Jane, Anne, and Catherine." He gives his estate at Musbury to his "sister-in-law, Susannah Rogers," and makes his good friends, John Oliver and William Hayle, grocers, and James Gully, ironmonger, all of Bristol, executors and trustees.

The will of Tho^r Hungerford Oliver (father of Jane Oliver) is dated 5 Dec., 1739. He was seised in fee of an estate at Yatton, and also had a lease-hold estate there. He also possessed South Sea Stock, Bank Stock, and other personal securities, which he gives to his sons-in-law, Richard Bayley, Esq., Amberson (*sic*) Tyte, and Edward Oliver, and to George Tyte, his grandson, all of Bristol, upon certain trusts. To his daughter, Rebecca Tyte, £1000; to his daughter, Jane, "now wife of the said Edward Oliver," £900. To his sons, daughters, sons-in-law, and daughters-in-law, living at his decease, £10 for mourning. To his grand-children, "other than to my grand-child, Ann Hungerford," £5 each for mourning. To the said Ann Hungerford, £100. "To each of my three daughters, Ann Bayley, Rebecca Tyte, and Jane Oliver, their respective pictures that now hang in my parlour" and £100. His son, Thomas Hungerford, to be sole executor, and he gives his residue to him for life and then to his children. But if his said son should die without issue, to survive to the age of 25, then to his (testator's) two daughters, Rebecca Tyte and Jane Oliver

equally. To his said daughter, Rebecca, the further sum of £300. He also mentions his grand-children, Mary Tyte and Rebecca Tyte, and his "late son-in-law, Thomas Rishton." If his said son, Thomas, should marry,* power is given him to make a jointure of the estate at Yatton, subject to legacies, &c., and his said son to have liberty to grant to Edward Creed what further lives he may want to put into Oldfields in Yatton Marsh. (From a copy *penes* late E. M. Oliver).

Mr. V. L. Oliver is no doubt better acquainted with the earlier history of this family than I am, but I have always supposed that the Thomas Oliver, owner of the snuff-box, 1695, was the father of Edward, of Bristol.

Grove Park, Chiswick.

H. SYDNEY GRAZEBROOK.



Tewkesbury Abbey.

The following entry which lately appeared in a London book-seller's catalogue seems worthy of a permanent note in our pages, and will doubtless be of interest to the reader. Such a manuscript should find a resting place in the county.

"Chronica de Fundatoribus et de Fundatione Ecclesiæ Theokusburie, quæ fundata fuit primo anno gratiæ Domini DCCXV. per Duces Merciorum."

Manuscript upon vellum, executed in the middle of the XVth century by an English scribe upon 46 leaves (9½ × 7 inches), illustrated with portraits and coats-of-arms. 4to, bound in brown morocco by Hayday, 84l.

A most interesting and valuable manuscript, being a History of the Founders and Benefactors of Tewkesbury Abbey, co. Gloucester, illustrated with their portraits drawn and coloured, and their coats-of-arms.

The list of founders, &c., is as follows:—

1. William, Earl of Gloucester, fol. 6.
2. Oddo and Doddo, Dukes of Mercia, fol. 8b.
3. Hugh, Duke of the Mercians, fol. 10.
4. Haywardus Meaw, and Algiva his wife, fol. 10b.
5. Robert, son of Haimo, who married his own sister Sibilla, fol. 13.

* Who then was the father of testator's grandchild, Ann Hungerford? Perhaps, however, Thomas was a widower.

6. Robert Candos, fol. 14.
7. Robert Consul and Mabilia his wife, fol. 15.
8. William, Earl of Gloucester, and Hawysa his wife, fol. 15.
9. John, son of Henry II., fol. 16*b*.
10. Richard de Clare I., Earl of Hertford and Gloucester, fol. 17*b*.
11. His son Gilbert I., Earl of Hertford and Gloucester, fol. 18.
12. Richard de Clare II., Earl of Hereford and Gloucester, fol. 18*b*.
13. Gilbert II., Earl of Hereford and Gloucester, fol. 18*b*.
14. Gilbert III., Earl of Hertford and Gloucester, fol. 20.
15. Hugh II. le Despensere, Earl of Gloucester, fol. 21.
16. Hugh III. le Dispensere, fol. 22*b*.
17. Edward le Despensere, fol. 24.
18. Thomas le Despenser, fol. 25*b*.
19. Isabella le Despenser, fol. 27.
20. Richardus de Bello Campo, fol. 27*b*.
21. Richard de Becham, Earl of Warwick, fol. 28*b*.
22. Domina Isabella le Despenser, fol. 31.
23. Henricus I., Dux Warwicie, fol. 32.
24. Richard Nevel, Earl of Warwick, fol. 36*b*.
25. George, Duke of Clarence, and Isabel his wife, fol. 38.
26. Richard, Duke of Gloucester, and Anne his wife, fol. 38.
27. Dominus Edward, Prince, son of Henry VI., fol. 38*b*.
28. George, Duke of Clarence, and Edward his son, fol. 41.

Of the above Founders there are full-length portraits to the first twenty-four, with their coats-of-arms, all executed in colours; the portraits of "Oddo and Doddo," and "Robert, son of Haimo," upon folios 8*b* and 13, are the full size of the page; the others vary from three to five inches in height. The history of the Founders is followed on folio 42*b* by an account of the removal of the monks of Cranborne to the monastery of Tewkesbury under the direction of Giraldus, Abbot, in 1102. This last piece is written by another hand, although of the same period as the rest of the manuscript.

Memoranda on the fly-leaves of the MS. state that former owners were Robert, Lord Spencer of Wormleighton, co. Warwick, Mary, Baroness Le Despencer, daughter and heiress of Henry, Baron Abergavenny (in the 16th century), and Edward Grevell. During the present century it has been in the possession of the Earls of Westmoreland.

Some portion of this Chronicle is printed by Dugdale in his "Monasticon Anglicanum;" it is, however, not taken from this MS., of the existence of which he was doubtless unaware, but from a 16th century transcript upon paper, without the drawing or coats-of-arms, which is now in the British Museum (Cotton MSS., Cleopatra, C. III.), and forms a portion of a thick 4to volume."



Epitaphs.—In my father's common-place book I find the following note of two very remarkable epitaphs which are probably still to be seen in Berkeley Churchyard. They were on two altar tombs on the right-hand of the pathway leading from the north gate of the churchyard to the west end of the church.

F. L. M. R.

"Beneath this tomb lie the remains of Thomas Waight, late of Pinnell's End Farm in the parish of Coaley, who died 23 January, 1834, aged 59 years.

The opinion of the deceased was—

That God shows the greatest kindness
To all mortals with few frowns;
It must be determined blindness,
That this sacred truth disowns."

"I remember the farmer well; a prodigy of stoutness, fond of garlic and of gruff demeanor, who formerly lived at Old Hurst Farm, Slimbridge.

The following still more curious epitaph to his daughter, whom I also remember, is in the same churchyard."

"Farewell affliction, grief, and pain;
Welcome, eternal bliss;
Thank God! I ne'er shall live again
In such a world as this."



Sacrilege in Gloucester Cathedral, 1798.—Herewith I send an extract from an old note book in my possession :—

"1798. Whereas a quantity of Painted Glass has been lately stolen from the East Window of the Cathedral, Ordered that a reward of 50 guineas be offered for the discovery and conviction of the offenders. Advertised three times in the *Gloucester Journal*."



In accordance with the above, we find in the *Gloucester Journal* the following in the issue of July 2, 1798:—

“Whereas some evil-minded and wicked persons have of late years stolen the painted glass from the windows of the Cathedral Church of Gloucester, and particularly within the two months last past, several painted heads have been taken from the East Window. It is ordered by the Dean and Chapter that the sum of Fifty Guineas shall be paid to any person who will give information against the offender or offenders, so that he or they may be convicted of the same.” SAMUEL WHITCOMBE,

Chapter Clerk.

“An accomplice giving information will be entitled to the same reward, and interest made to obtain his pardon.”

Was the perpetrator or perpetrators of this grave crime ever discovered?

G. ARMSTRONG HOWITT.

Gloucester.

American Searches in England. — The “Genealogical Gleanings in England” by H. F. Waters, A.M., printed in the New England Register, January, 1892, which is published at Boston, Mass., contains the following notes:—

Abstract of the will of John Best, son of Rowland Best, of Twining, Glos., dated 18 June, 1666, and proved in P.C.C., 4 May, 1677, Can 58.

Extract from deed dated 11 Feb., 1713-14, and recorded in Registry of Deeds of Bristol County, Mass., which relates to the family of Lugg, who lived near the city of Gloucester. The grantor was Easter Marshall, aged 80, *née* Hester Lugg, who gives all her rights in the estate of her honoured father and mother, John Lugg and Jane Lugg, to her son-in-law, John Hall. The Editor of the New England Register suggests that Jane Lugg was a daughter of John Deighton, and sister of Frances Williams and Katherine Hagburne. He also refers to the articles on William, of Wotton-under-Edge, page 92, *ante*, and to Mr. Deighton’s paper on the Deightons on p. 135 *ante*.

Also the wills of

John Guyse, Elmore, gent., pr. 24 Oct., 1614. P.C.C. Lawe 98.

William Guise, of Gloucester, Esq., proved 31 May, 1641. P.C.C. Evelyn 60.

William Gyse, Elmore, Esq., pr. 14 Sep., 1653. P.C.C. Brent 14.

John Woodward, of Quinton, Gloucester, gent., proved 13 May, 1612. P.C.C. Fenner 42.

Will of Robert Clutterbuck, 1563.

Robert Cloterbooke, whose will is given below, was the son of Thomas Cloterbooke, of Leonard Stanley, who died 1551, and Agnes, his wife, who died 1572. His brothers, who are named in this testament, each founded families of which the descents are traced — Richard, at King Stanley, William, at Eastington, John, at Leonard Stanley; but the testator, Robert Cloterbooke, whose will was proved by his relict, left no issue. This document is interesting not only for the valuable corroboration of genealogical facts it contains, but also on account of the bequests of arms and clothing. It would be too hazardous to risk a conjecture as to the identity of the mill, although there is one which might seem very likely; but even if this testator did not live there, the descendants of his brother John certainly inhabited a house in Leonard Stanley called Downton.

R. H. C.

In the name of God, Amen, the xxvth daie of October in the year of our Lord God, 1562; I, *Robert Cloterbooke*, of Stanley Leonard, in the countie and diocese of Glouc', being in good and perfecte memorie and justement in spirite and conscience, But sycke and deceased in my bodie doe devise, ordayne, and make, and cause to be written, this my last will and testament as followeth: First, I yealde upp, give, and bequeath to Almightye God, my soule, beseeching hym to take and receave it to his mercie, and my bodie I bequeathe to the buriall as the Christianes, in hope of a joyfull resurrection to lyfe everlastynge. Item I gyve to the boxe and use of the poore people of the parish of the saide Leonarde Stanley, xx^d. Item I bequeathe, gyve, and assigne overe unto Jane Cloterbooke, my wife, all my interest, tittle, clayme, rights, and termes of yeares that I have, shall, maye, or oughte to have in the one halfe pte and moyetie of une Tucke myll with my tittle and halfe p'fitts in a gryste myll, thereto belonging, lying, and beinge in Kyng Stanley, and holden by lease of John Harmer, with all the comodities and

profittes to the said halfe Tucke mill belonging or appertaininge as it appeare the more plainlye by the saied lease or indenture to have and to hold the same to the saied Jane Cloterbooke, and to her assignes from the feaste of St. Michael the Archangell, next ensuinge to the ende and expiration of the saied lease, which is xxxi yeres. Also I give to the saied Jane, my wife, one Lease or Indenture with all the claime, tytle, term of yeres, and right, that I have or may have in one meadowe called the mere medowe by virtue of the said lease which I boueghte of John Harmer of King Stanley, to have and to hold the same to the said Jane during the yeres and tearme of the saied lease. Item I give to Thomas Cloterbooke, my brother, Richard Cloterbooke's eldest son, my best coate. Also I give to Thomas Cloterbooke, my brother, John, his eldest son, my sworde, my dagger, with my purse and my girdals. Also I give to Richard Cloterbooke, my brother, John, his sonne, my seconde best coate. Also I give to William Cloterbooke, my brother, my best satten doblett. Also I give to William Nicolsonne, my servaunte, my shotinge bowe and xij shaftes, which shafts or arrowes be in the custodie of Richard Donne, a flecher in Glouc'. Also I give to Richard Thomas, curate of Stroude, my chambelet Jacket. Also I give to Fernando Cloterbooke, my brother's sonne, my lether Jerkine. The rest and residue of all my goodes, cattells, and detts, moveable and immoveable, after my legacies fulfilled and my detts paid, I give and bequethe to Jane, my wiffe, whom I appointe, nominate, and make my sole and whole executrix, and Also I nominate and choose my two brothers, Richard Cloterbooke, of Stanley, and William Cloterbooke, of Estingtonne, overseers to and of this my testament, to ayde and assyste my saied executrix, and see this my will proved; and I gyve to eyther of them towards their paynes in token of my goodwill, x^s.

These bearinge wittnes :

Richard

William Sellwine,

Fraunces

Edmunde Coxe,

Auncelme Itheridge.

" This will is written on parchment, not signed by testator."

Endorsed: *" Proved at Gloucester on June xxv., an. 1563."*

Gloucestershire Wills (*continued*).

James Macye, of Cam, 1610, mentions the poor of Cam and Slimbridge; my three daughters, unmarried, Ursula, Anne, and Deborah; wife, Anne, to be executrix; lands entailed on son John; daughter, Elizabeth Essington; to daughter, Joane Nelme's children, 100 m.; son-in-law, Richard Nelme. Overseers: Robert Essington and Joseph Harding.

Proved at Gloucester.

William Nelme, of Woodford, Berkeley, husbandman, 17 April, 1610; mentions his son, William Nelme, and daughters, Martha Elizadeth and Mary; his brother, Thomas Nelme, to be executor. Proved at Gloucester.

Thomas Nealme, of the town and parish of Berkeley, husbandman, 28 May, 1606; son, John; residuary legatee and executrix, Agnes, my lawful wife.

Proved at Gloucester, 4 Dec., 1606.

John Nelme, of Sanigar, yeoman, 14 October, 1611; daughter, Gillian; sons, Thomas, John, William, and Nicolas; cousin, Mary Nelme; brother, Thomas Nelme, and kinsman, John Hall, overseers; witnesses, Charles Erneley, clerk, John Saull, Thomas Nelme, Jeremy Nelme, George Lewis.

Proved at Gloucester, 30 January, 1611-12.

Robert Purnell, of North Nibley, yeoman, 4 February, 1615; my wife, Jane, executrix; daughter, Marie; eldest son, Robert Purnell, executor; to second son, John Purnell, a broad loom; youngest son, Francis Purnell, under 16; brothers, John Purnell, Thomas Purnell, and Francis Purnell; and brother-in-law, Maurice Androwes, overseers. Signed by testator's mark, "R.P." witnesses: Francis Purnell, Xfer Turner, Henry Exall and John Curnocke.

Proved at Gloucester, 3 Jan. 1616.

Walter Purnell, of Hull, *alias* Hill, yeoman, 24 May, 13 Charles; to be buried in Barkley Churchyard; William Purnell, my brother; I owe Thomas Freeman, £3; my sister, Jane Higgs; Giles Higgs' children; Mary Purnell, my wife, to be residuary legatee and executrix; overseers, Henrie Dymerie and Ellrett Foxle, yeomen; debts named; witnesses—Nicholas Neales and Henry Heathfield.

Proved at Gloucester, 7 June, 1637.

Francis Purnell, of North Nibley, broad-weaver, 28 December, 1664; Joane, my wife; daughter, Joane, under 21; daughter,

Mary; daughter, Sara, to have lease of house at Stancombe; Sara and Elizabeth, daughters of Nicholas Trotman, of Stinchcombe. Witnesses—brother, Robert Purnell, brother-in-law, Thomas May, brother-in-law, Walter May, and William Trotman.

Thomas Bushe, of Bristol, grocer, 16 February, 1637; to be buried at All Saints', Bristol, next to my children; to Mr. George Williamson, for a sermon; recites settlement on daughters, Elizabeth, Mary, Martha, and Anne; sons, Moses, John, and daughter, Elizabeth; Cicellie, my wife; mentions Christopher Cooke, *alias* Large, of Bristol, gent., and Susan, his wife; daughter, Elizabeth, wife of Vincent Boys; my brother, Rice Bushe; Mr. Richard Towgood and Mr. Robert Prichard; Mr. Stanford, minister, of Christ Church; Mr. Robert Pownall; brothers, Edward Bushe and William Bushe; sisters, Elizabeth Bushe, Martha Lyne, Johane Millard; brother-in-law, Hugh Jones and John Jones; sister-in-law, Margaret Banne and Wilmot Jones; son-in-law, Vincent Bayes; bequests to servants and to the poor.

Proved, 14 May, 1637.

P.C.C., Lee 24.

Anthony Trye, Passenham, Northants, clerk, land at Newent, which he holds for lives of Paul Foley, esq., called Nell Fields, to wife Judith for life; remainder to dau. Judith Sheppard; to son-in-law, Thomas Sheppard, £200; recites agreement after death of son, Anthony Trye, with dau.-in-law, Elizabeth Trye, to have use of £300 for life, which after her death is to go to grandchildren, Judith Sheppard, John Sheppard, and James Sheppard; lands in Stinchcombe, after death of Elizabeth Trye, and wife, Judith, to son-in-law, Thomas Sheppard, then to my daughter, Judith Sheppard, then to son, Thomas Sheppard, son of Thomas Sheppard, in tail; remainder to John Sheppard, another son; remainder to James, another son; books in studdy, to son-in-law, Thomas Sheppard; residue to wife, the sole executrix: dated 3 Aug., 1700.

Witnesses: Richard Townsend, John Joseph, Edmund Jackson.

Proved in P.C.C., 27 Nov., 1701, by Judith, the relict.

Daniel Trye, of Gloucester, gent., "in a weak state of health:" to mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Trye, 3 messuages, in parish of St. John Baptist, Gloucester; messuage and cottage, in Stinchcombe and Cam; also pasture ground near Nubbishash Turnpike, in Cam or Berkeley. Residuary legatee and executrix my mother. Dated 2 Nov., 1767.

Witnesses: Samuel Cripps, Samuel Cripps, jun., and Edward Driver. No note of probate on copy examined.

A Gloucestershire Prodigy.

Giraldus Cambrensis in his "*Gemma Ecclesiastica*," cap. xxxv. "*De cruce in Anglia volatum faciente*," records an incident which doubtless caused much excitement in our county in the twelfth century:—

"There is also the instance which happened in the year of the Martyrdom of the blessed Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury, in the bishopric of Worcester, in a village Stanewic* by name, and distant about two miles from the Monastery of Winchelcumbe, for when the parish priest, whose name was Roger, was celebrating the Vigil of the Ascension, and pronouncing the words "*Qui pridie*" &c., a certain cross exhibiting the face and figure of the Crucified (and somewhat larger than that carried in processions), though firmly fixed to the woodwork, which stretched from wall to wall behind the altar, suddenly tore itself away, and raising itself, as if in flight, from the sharp ledge of wood, which lay under the feet of the Crucified, touched with its lower and very sharp point the head and crown (tonsure) of the priest.

And when it had reached the middle of the presbytery, turning itself towards the altar, it fell backward to the earth, with a great crash—the head being towards the entrance of the presbytery, and the feet stretched out towards the Altar. After Mass, the deacon raised the cross, and restored it to its place.

The priest, however, immediately betaking himself to Roger, the bishop (of good memory), son of the Earl of Gloucester, rehearsed what had happened; and he, in order that by the testimony of very many, he might have fuller information concerning this, sent to this Church certain of his attendants, one of whom was said to be Master Silvester. And the truth of the matter having been enquired into, they learnt by the testimony of the whole parish that it was true.

The Priest and Deacon further testified that on the third night after this event, they had again come to the church at day-break, and had found the cross prostrate in the same place.

Yet what this should have portended is indeed known unto God, but so far it has remained unknown to men—except perhaps that it occurred a little while before the Martyrdom of the blessed Thomas, bishop of Canterbury, [December 29, 1170,] and that this cross, by its flight, had miraculously declared so great a contumely impending over the Church of Christ and the dishonour of the Crucified."

T. MELLAND HALL.

* This is probably the modern "Stanway."



Notes on the Trotman Family (*concluded*).

TROTMAN OF SYSTON.

We now give a pedigree of the Trotmans of Syston Court, who were settled there from 1651 until it passed to the female line on the death of Mr. Fiennes Trotman in 1835. A fine engraving of this mansion, the seat of Samuel Trotman, Esq., which has remained substantially unaltered to the present day, is given in Sir Robert Atkyns' *Gloucestershire*.

I. *Samuel Trotman*, of the Inner Temple, Esq., and of Bucknell, Oxfordshire, in 1638, and Syston Court, Gloucestershire, which he bought in 1651, was the seventh son,* and the thirteenth child of Mr. Edward Trotman, the elder, of Eastwood, who "comfortably departed this life," and was buried at Cam in 1633. He was born 10, and bapt. at Cam, 17 Feb., 1599, and died 18 Jan., 1684; buried at Bucknell, m.i.; he married, first, *Elizabeth*, daughter of Thomas *Waigh*, of Clerkenwell, lic., 12 May, 1638, by whom he had issue:

- (1) *Elizabeth*, died in infancy.

He mar., secondly, *Mary*, dau. of Samuel *Warcup*, of English, Oxfordshire, by Ann, his wife, daughter of William Lenthall, of Burford Priory, and sister of William Lenthall, Speaker of the Long Parliament, lic., 4 March, 1646-7; she died 15 April, 1667; buried at Bucknell, 9 Sept., 1667, m.i., she had issue:

- (2) *Mary*, born 1647; married *Richard Osborn*, lic. 2 Dec. 1672, and d. s.p.

- (3) *Samuel Trotman*, of whom next.

- (4) *Hannah*, born 1652, married to *Robert Wadman*, of Imber, Wilts, who died 1691, leaving issue [see Visitation of Wilts, 1682]:

- (5) *Joseph Trotman*, of Bucknell, born there 12 Feb., bapt. 12 March, 1653-4; d. s.p.

- (6) *Susannah*, born 17 Jan.; bapt. 21 Jan., 1655-6, at Bucknell; died 1722, leaving issue; mar. 29 Aug., 1689, at Syston, as third wife, to Sir *Richard Holford*, of Avebury, Master in Chancery; lic. 26 July, 1689.

- (7) *Lenthall Trotman*, of whom below.

- (8) *Elizabeth*, born 3 Feb.; bapt. 27 Feb., 1660-1; d. s.p.; bur. 4 Feb., 1661-2 at Bucknell.

* Throckmorton Trotman, the famous London merchant, whose will we have already given, was an elder brother of this Samuel Trotman.

- (9) *Sarah*, born 6 July; bapt. 20 July, 1667, at Bucknell; married at Westminster Abbey, 1701, to *John Hicks*, D.D., and was living a widow in 1740.

II. *Samuel Trotman*., of Syston, Esq., born 1649; died in London, 6 Feb., 1719-20, aged 70; buried at Bucknell, 16 Feb., m.i., was M.P. for Bath. His bookplate, of which we give a facsimile, is dated 1702, and displays the arms of Trotman, quartering those of Tindal, and over all, an escutcheon of pretence charged with the arms of his second wife. He married, first, *Dorothy*, daughter and co-heiress of Robert *Dring*,* of Isleworth, Middlesex, by whom he had issue:

- (1) *Dorothea*, married 16 Oct., 1712, at Syston, her cousin, *Samuel Trotman*, and died *s.p.*, 1 May, bur. 4 May, 1720, at Bucknell.†

He married, secondly, *Elizabeth*, widow of Sir William Drake, of Shardloes, Bucks, Knt., and daughter and heiress of the Hon. William *Montague*, chief baron of the exchequer; lic. dated 15 Dec., 1691, she being aged about 37; by her had issue:

- (2) *Frances*, died in infancy.

We now revert to

II. *Lenthall Trotman*, born 27 Jan., bapt. 30 Jan., 1658-9, at Bucknell; died 22 Jan., aged 50, 1709-10; buried at Bucknell, 26 Jan., m.i.; he married in the chapel of Wadham College, Oxford, *Mary*, only daughter of Thomas *Phillips*, of Ickford Manor, Bucks. She died 19 Nov., 1714, in her 52nd year, and was buried at Bucknell, 23 Nov., m.i. Will proved in P.C.C. They had issue:

- (1) *Samuel Trotman*, of Syston and Bucknell, born 7 March; bapt. 9 March, 1685-6, at Bucknell, m.i.; M.P. for Woodstock, 1724-30; married his cousin, *Dorothea Trotman*, and d. *s.p.*
- (2) *Thomas Trotman*, of whom next.
- (3) *Edward Trotman*, of whom below.

* Arms of Dring: argent, a lion passant gules, and over all, a pale azure.

† For a very full and interesting account of this wedding, see extracts from a manuscript entitled "John Sanders, his book, 1712," which are printed in *Gloucestershire Notes and Queries*, II., 273. John Sanders was a retainer of the family, and his diary affords us a most vivid picture of the manners of the times.

III. *Thomas Trotman*, born 3 Aug.; bapt. 4 Aug., 1686, at Bucknell; died 26 May, 1751, aged 65; buried at Bucknell, 1 June, m.i.; married *Elizabeth*, daughter of Richard *Haynes*, of Wick Court and Abson, Esq.; she was buried at Syston; her hatchment being erected there. They had issue:

- (1) *Samuel Trotman*, of whom next.
- (2) *Anne*, bapt. 18 July 1725; died 12 Feb.; buried 15 Feb., 1725-6, at Syston, aged 7 months, m.i.
- (3) *Thomas Trotman*, bapt. 19 July, 1726; died 2 Aug.; buried 3 Aug., 1726, aged 14 days, m.i. at Syston.
- (4) *Thomas Trotman*, bapt. 14 April, 1728; buried 7 Feb, 1732, at Syston.

IV. *Samuel Trotman*, of Syston and Bucknell; bapt. at Syston, 26 Oct., 1721; died 13 Jan., 1775, aged 54, *s.p.*; buried at Bucknell, 18 Jan., m.i.; Sheriff of Oxfordshire, 1760; called "Lethargic Trotman." Will proved P.C.C. Married privately, *Anne*, daughter of Arthur *Plomer*, of Bristol: she died 10 June, 1763; buried at Bucknell, 18 June, m.i.; married secondly, *Mary*, daughter of John *Stanton*, of Longbridge, Warwickshire, who survived him.

We now revert to

III. *Edward Trotman*, of Shelswell, Oxfordshire, born 11 June; bapt. 25 June, 1688, at Bucknell; died 23 Sep., 1743, aged 55; buried at Newton Purcell, m.i.; married *Mary*, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Thomas *Filmer*,* of Amwell Magna, Herts, and Susannah, his wife, daughter of Mr. John Fiennes, and sister and co-heiress of Lawrence, 5th Viscount Saye and Sele; she died 18 Aug., 1743, and was buried at Newton Purcell, m.i. They had issue:

- (1) *Mary*, died in infancy, 7 Feb, 1719-20; buried 9 Feb., at Bucknell.
- (2) *Fiennes Trotman*, of Shelswell, Syston, and Bucknell; died 2 Dec., 1782, in his 60th year, *s.p.*; buried at Newton Purcell, 10 Dec., m.i.; Sheriff of Oxfordshire, 1769.

* Arms of Filmer: sable, three bars or, and in chief as many cinquefoils of the last.

- (3) *Susannah*, born 1721; married to *Saunderson Miller*, of Radway Grange, Warwickshire, and had issue.
- (4) *Mary*, born and bapt. at Newton Purcell, 28 Aug., 1728; buried there 30 March, 1733.
- (5) *Samuel Trotman*, of whom next.
- (6) *Edward Trotman*, born 11 March; bapt. 12 March, 1724-5, at Newton Purcell; died, as a scholar at Winchester College, 1741 (entered 1737).

IV. *Samuel Trotman*, M.A., Hartford College, Oxford; Vicar of Syston and Rector of Newton Purcell; born 18 March, 1723-4, at Newton Purcell; died 28 Nov.; buried 2 Dec., 1773, aged 49, at Newton Purcell; married *Mary*, daughter of *Thomas Newsham*, of Butlers Marston, Warwickshire, and had issue:

- (1) *Mary*, born at Fulmer; married to *John Williams*.
- (2) *Samuel Trotman*, sold his interest in the reversion of Shelswell, and was excluded by his uncle, *Fiennes Trotman*, from any share in Syston and Bucknell. He married, but died *s.p.*
- (3) *Fiennes Trotman*, of whom next.
- (4) *Edward Trotman*, of whom presently.

V. *Fiennes Trotman*, of Shelswell, Syston, and Bucknell, died 1823, and buried at Syston, 29 June, 1823, aged 71; sold Shelswell; M.P. for Northants; declined the viscounty of Say and Sele, which Pitt offered to revive in his favour; married his cousin *Hester*, daughter of *Saunderson Miller*; she was buried at Syston, 13 Aug., 1833, aged 81. They had issue:

- (1) *Fiennes Trotman*, died an infant at Barrowby, Lincolnshire.
- (2) *Samuel Trotman*, born at Northampton; died May 23, 1788, in Mortimer St., Cavendish Square, London, aged 7½ years; buried at Syston, 1 June, 1788.
- (3) *Mary Susan*, died an infant at Northampton.
- (4) *Mary Trotman*, married *Ponsonby Shepherd*, Esq
- (5) *Hester Louisa*, married at Syston, 22 Aug., 1805, to *Philip Thomas Wykeham*, of Tythrop, Oxfordshire.
- (6) *Fiennes Trotman*, of whom next.
- (7) *Dorothy Trotman*, baptised at Syston, 6 Jan., 1787; married *Powell*.

VI. *Fiennes Trotman*, of Syston, and Bucknell, Oxfordshire; M.A., Christ Church, Oxford; J.P. and D.L.; disentailed his estates; died 11 Sept. 1835, aged 50; buried at Syston, m.i. He married first, his cousin, *Harriet* (called Henrietta on the m.i. at Syston), daughter of Francis *Litchfield*, of Northampton, by Anne, his wife, daughter of Saunderson Miller, of Radway Grange; she died 6 May; buried 13 May, 1823, at Syston, aged 31, m.i.; and had issue:

- (1) *Emmeline*, bapt. 16 Dec., 1818; interred 14 Feb., 1823, at Syston, aged 4 years.
- (2) *Harriet*, bapt. 26 Jan., 1820, at Syston; died 1825.
- (3) *Harriet Elisabeth*, bapt. 23 Sept., 1821; buried 25 Feb., 1875, at Syston, aged 55; married to *Newton Broughton Dickenson*, of Syston, *jure uxoris*, and left issue.
- (4) *John Fiennes Trotman*, bapt. 23 Sept., 1821; buried 15 Nov., 1824, at Syston, aged 3.
- (5) *Lawrence Fiennes Trotman*, bapt. 18 Aug., 1822; buried 16 June, 1823, at Syston.

He married, secondly, *Anne Elisabeth*, only daughter of Thomas *Deane*, of Winchester, by whom he had issue a daughter:

- (6) *Hester Louisa*, bapt. at Syston, 25 July, 1830; married to *Frederick Drummond Hibbert*, of Bucknell, *jure uxoris*, Lieutenant in Scots Greys, Colonel in Oxfordshire Yeomanry, and has issue.

We now revert to

V. *Edward Trotman*, bapt. at Syston, 18 Oct., 1760; died at Leamington, 2 July, 1822; vicar of Radway, and rector of Leamington. He married *Lucy*, daughter of Peers *Newsham*, vicar of Harbury and rector of Harborough Magna, Warwickshire, who died 1849, leaving issue:

- (1) *Mary Susanna*, born Oct. 19, 1790; died Sept. 28, 1791.
- (2) *Edward Peers Trotman*, born Dec. 28, 1794; died May 28, 1802.
- (3) *Fiennes Samuel Trotman*, of whom below.
- (4) *Emma Maria*, born July 9, 1800; died May 9, 1802.
- (5) *Lucy*, born Feb. 21, 1806; m., Dallington, Northants, on Dec. 22, 1823, to *William John Wickham*, surgeon, of Winchester; died at Stoke Abbott, co. Dorset, in 1883; and buried at Winchester.



EDWARD FIENNES TROTMAN,
HONORARY CANON OF BRISTOL CATHEDRAL.

VI. *Fiennes Samuel Trotman*, born 24 Oct., 1796; died 31 Jan., 1863, at Brighton; buried at Dallington, Northants: B.A., Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge; vicar of Dallington: rector of Stoke Goldington and Gayhurst, Bucks; he married, first, in 1826, *Mary*, daughter of Nicholas *Earle*, rector of Swerford, Oxfordshire; she died at Dallington in 1841. He married, secondly, *Caroline*, daughter of George *Short*, Esq., of Bickham, Devon, who died at Marshfield, Gloucestershire 23 April, 1891, aged 90. By his first wife he had issue:

- (1) *Mary Ann*, born Feb. 2, 1826, married to Rev. *Assheton Lloyd*.
- (2) *Emma Lucy*, born March 13, 1829; married to *H. E. Sullivan*, Madras Civil Service.
- (3) *Edward Fiennes Trotman*, of whom below.
- (4) *Henry Peers Trotman*, died as a scholar at Winchester College.
- (5) **Margaret*, married to Rev. *Edward Elton*, M.A., Balliol College, Oxford; vicar of Wheatly, Oxfordshire, 1849-84; rector of Sherrington, 1884.
- (6) *Walter Samuel Trotman*, B.A., born June 1832; Exeter College, Oxford; in holy orders; chaplain in India.
- (7) *William Charles Trotman*, Fellow of New College, Oxford; solicitor, Calcutta; died 1879.
- (8) *Arthur Lawrence Trotman*, M.A., St. Mary's Hall, Oxford; in holy orders.
- (9) *Ellen*, married to *Arthur Wickham*.
- (10) *Charles Hare Trotman*, in the Indian Army.
- (11) *Mary Georgina*, married to *Edward Valentine Buckle*, M.A., Lincoln College, Oxford; vicar of Banstead, 1865.

VII. *Edward Fiennes Trotman*, Fellow of New College, Oxford; B.C.L., 1853; vicar of South Burcombe, Wilts, 1858-69; rector of Langton Matravers, Dorset, 1869-76; vicar of Wimborne, Dorset, 1876-81, and rector of Marshfield, Gloucestershire, 1881; born 24 April, 1828; honorary canon, Bristol Cathedral, 1889; * married *Anne Symes*, daughter of Peter *Cox*, Esq., Beaminster, Dorset, and has issue:

- VIII. (1) *Margaret Annie*.
- (2) *Fiennes Trotman*, of Beaminster, solicitor, adm. 1886.

* We give a portrait of Canon Trotman, the present representative of this line of Trotman. It is taken from a photograph by Mr. Bravender, of Bath.

- (3) *Edward Peter Trotman,*
- (4) *Charles Newsham Trotman.*
- (5) *William Wykeham Trotman.*
- (6) *Henry Leigh Trotman.*
- (7) *Francis Earle Trotman.*
- (8) *Angela Mary.* (9) *Evelyn.* (10) *Sybil.* (11) *Dorothy.*

TROTMA NS OF "TROTMAN ANCHOR."

Mr. John Trotman, who has rendered the name so well-known in naval circles by his invention of the Trotman anchor, descends from the Cam Trotmans; but the precise line has not yet been ascertained though it is probable that his ancestor Daniel Trotman, was of the Nash Court branch, whose pedigree was entered at the Heralds' Visitation in 1682.

The Trotman pedigree, owing to numerous off-shoots, and the repetition of similar Christian names, is a most involved one, and so far we have been unable to prove Mr. Trotman's ancestry beyond his great grandfather.

I. *Daniel Trotman*, of Cam, may almost certainly be identified with the Daniel Trotman* who died in 1773, aged 49, and was buried in Cam churchyard, where his m.i. still remains. If so, his wife *Ann* survived him, and d. 27 Feb., 1794, aged 70. The following m.i. upon a headstone in Cam churchyard relates to his family;—"In memory of | five sons of DANIEL | and ANN TROTMAN, viz.: | DANIEL and ROBERT | died in their infancy; | CHARLES died Feb. 20th, | 1778, aged 18 years; | RICHARD died Sep. 3rd, | 1781, aged 28 years; | SAMUEL died July 20th, | 1794, aged 25 years. |" Besides these, we presume

* We venture to surmise that this Daniel Trotman was a son of *Richard Trotman*, of Stinchcombe, yeoman, who was apprenticed at Bristol in 1703, and died 1736. If so, this Richard was a brother of Daniel Trotman, who died 1748. They were sons of *Daniel Trotman*, of Cam, yeoman, 1634-1693, who married *Jane Nelme*, d. 1721-2. He, son of *Robert Trotman*, of Cam, yeoman, 1597-1664, who married, 1626, *Hester Watkins*. He, youngest child of *Richard Trotman*, of Cam, clothier, whose will was proved in 1630. Perhaps the Richard Trotman who married *Anne Hale*, and was fourth son of *John Trotman*, of Nasse Court, who died in 1577, the elder brother of Richard Trotman, who married Katherine Tyndall, whose grandson was Samuel Trotman, of Bucknell, the founder of the Syston line of Trotman. This John was son of *Thomas Trotman*, of Cam, clothier, who died 1558, having married *Agnes Harding*, of Cam.

But it must be remembered that this suggested descent, though possible, and even probable, requires verification before it can be accepted throughout.

that *Robert Trotman* who died 1798, aged 40, was yet another son, and that their eldest son was the *John Trotman* next named.

II. *John Trotman*, of Cam, who died 8 July, 1808, aged 60, m.i. He married *Ann*, at Cript Church, Gloucester, 17 April, 1781. She died 26 June, 1783, aged 33, leaving an only child:

III. *John Trotman*, of Dursley, linen-draper, who was born at Cam, 2 Feb., 1782, died 30 Sept., 1825, aged 43, and was buried at Cam, m.i. He married at Axbridge, 4 April, 1805, *Arabella*, daughter of *John* and *Arabella Honiball*, of Wiveliscombe, Somerset; she was baptized at Stogursey, 1 Sept., 1785; died 4 Dec., 1867, aged 82. They had issue, thirteen children:

- (1) *Mary Ann*, died 9 Dec., 1817, aged 11.
- (2) *Daniel Trotman*, died 8 Oct., 1825, aged 17.
- (3) *Emma*, married in 1839, to *John Osborn*, of New York, and has issue.
- (4) *Eliza*, died 12 March, 1852, aged 20.
- (5) *John Trotman*, of whom next.
- (6) *Jane*, married to *John White Creed*, of Kingscote; died in 1852, aged 35, leaving a daughter, *Edith Susan Creed*.
- (7) *Marion*, died unmarried in 1869, aged 50.
- (8) *Caroline*, late of Dursley, now, 1892, living at Clevedon.
- (9) *Frederic Trotman*, died 2 March, 1822, aged 14 months.
- (10) *Frances*, died 9 July, 1841, aged 16.
- (11) *Alphonso James Trotman*, died 9 Jan., 1844, aged 20.
- (12) *Arabella Honiball*, died 7 Sept., 1836, aged 21.
- (13) *Rossa Honiball*, died 24 June, 1826, aged 14 weeks.

IV. *John Trotman*, of 31, Acacia Road, St. John's Wood, London, born at Dursley, 8 Aug., 1808. Mr. Trotman is the inventor of the well-known "*Trotman Anchor*," which he patented on 20 April, 1852, No. 14076; he then described himself as "of Dursley, Gloucestershire," though he was not actually resident there at the time. The improvements in anchors, which he thereby effected, are stated to be "chiefly applicable to that class of anchors known as *Portman's anchors*." Mr. Trotman's anchors have been largely adopted in foreign navies, and in the English mercantile service, and at one time much controversy

took place as to their use in the Royal Navy, and a notice of him appeared in "Men of the Time." Mr. Trotman married, in 1850, *Susannah*, daughter of William and *Susannah Collins*. She died March, 1878, aged 55, and had issue:

- V. (1) *Florence*, died August, 1865, aged 4.
 (2) *John Throgmorton Trotman*.
 (3) *May*.

The portrait of Mr. Trotman which we give is reproduced from a painting by Mr. John Pettie, R.A.

THE ARMS OF TROTMAN.

A grant of a coat of arms was made by Sir William Segar, Garter King of Arms, 27 November, 14 James I., 1616, to Edward Trotman, of Cam, in the County of Gloucester, the sonne of Richard Trotman of the same place. The arms are thus emblazoned in the grant:—"Argent a crosse gueles, between foure Roses of the same, the barbes vert, and further for an ornament vnto his sayd coate of armes, a convenient creast or cognisance, fit to be borne, which is also on a hearme forth of a wreath of his cullers, a garbe bound vp wth a band argent and azure between two ostridge feathers."

Richard Trotman above mentioned, married Katherine Tyndale, and in consequence the Trotmans have quartered the Tyndale arms as appears in the book-plate of Samuel Trotman, of Syston, dated 1702.

This grant was printed in full in "Gloucestershire Notes and Queries," II. 211.

NOTE: p. 297, the arms impaled by Trotman on the hatchment at Syston are those of the family of Haynes, of Wick Court, and should be thus blazoned:—Argent on a fess gueles, between three demi-greyhounds courant azure, as many bezants.



Newington Bagpath Church.

The Church of St. Bartholomew, at Newington Bagpath, more commonly called merely Bagpath, is an unpretending structure* though not devoid of interest. It occupies an isolated position on the hills; it is surrounded by an extensive church yard and possesses a picturesque appearance, which is due in no small degree to the low broad tower, with its pointed roof. The chancel has been rebuilt of late years, and though a fairly successful piece of village church architecture, has of course no interest to the antiquary. It contains, however, a solitary tablet to Edward Webbe, a grandson of Sir Matthew Hale; but as this inscription appears in Bigland's Collections, it is unnecessary to repeat it here. Another inscription, apparently to the Webbe family, nearly obliterated, appears on a floor stone in the nave, up the entrance to the chancel. What remains reads thus:—

H..... BODY OF MRS
DAUGHTER OF
[WEBBE] Esq. AND IANE
 HIS.....WAS BORNE IN GRANT
 H [AM IN LINCOLNES]HIRE 1st MARCH
UDDSLEY
21st APRIL
DIED HERE 27th
 APRIL 17.....HER DESIRE TO
 LY BY HER SIST[ER] MARGARETT
 [Rest concealed by the chancel steps]

Adjoining this is a long gravestone of early date, bearing an incised cross extending its whole length, The base is represented in perspective, and each of the three arms of the cross terminate in as many lozenges. Further on is another stone, the inscription on which is now illegible. Enough remains to show that it was partly arranged lengthwise, and partly across the stone.

The roof of the nave is constructed of rough timbers, in what may be termed the barn roof order, and though it is now

*John Smyth of Nibley, in his "Hundred of Berkeley," in 1639, writes of Bagpath that "scarce any church (worthy the name of a church) can be lesse or worse built."

open, apparently since the date of the restoration of the church, we are inclined to question whether such was the original intention of those who erected it in the first instance. The nave is lit by three windows. Those on the north side nave, square headed lights, the easternmost having two lights only, but the westerly one has three lights, the same number as in the window on the south side of the nave, though in this case the lights are round headed. Traces remain of a fourth window in the nave, west of the entrance, but which has long since been blocked up. In the northeast corner of the nave is a narrow pointed doorway, now built up, which may have led originally to a rood loft. The chancel arch, and tower arch are clearly coeval; they are plain pointed, and both are relieved by a fillet which terminates at the spring of the arch. The pulpit is a oak one, hexagonal in form, with a slight amount of carving of seventeenth century design, and to that period we may probably assign it, though it has been so much renovated that it might fairly pass muster as a nineteenth century imitation of Jacobean work.

The font is merely an angle basin fixed in one of the corners of the tower, but we are unable to say if it be a modern one.

The entrance to the church is in the south aisle, the doorway is a plan chamfered one, with an ogee arch cusped on either side. The porch is ancient; there are stone benches on each side; the entrance is a narrow one pointed, above which is a nich in which has been placed a small piece of sculptured stone, possibly the remains of a finial cross.

The tower is remarkable for its great width, nearly that of the nave, and it has in consequence a very massive appearance. The western window is pointed, and is divided by a mullion into two lights; the upper stage is lit by narrow openings, and is surmounted by a high pointed roof covered with the stone tile of the district.



Gloucestershire Deeds (*continued*).

Deed poll in Latin, dated 26 April, 7 Eliz.; Thomas Parker, of Stanckome, releases to William Parker, of Clayhing', all his right in $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres of arable land in Stynchcombe, in the Woodfield adjoining one close, which Thomas Putley now holds, called Hyle, on the north; $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres of arable land in the said field called le Tytshyll, between land of William Nelme, on the north, and land of John Atwood on the south.

William Nelme, senior, of Stinchcombe, husbandman, grants to Thomas Nelme, his son, a messuage in Stinchcombe, in Overende Strete, in the occupation of said William Nelme. Dated 24 August, 9 Elizabeth.

Robert Lighfote, of Stinchcombe, tanner, for £10 grants to William Selman of Clehunger, *als.* Clynger, husbandman, a tenement, 2 gardens, and an orchard in Stinchcombe, in the tenures of Geoffrey Sellman and Thomas Alowe, adjoining ground of Roger Holester on south, Elizabeth Parker, widow, on north, the highway on the west, and land of Alice Hickes on the east. Dated 23 Aug., 1593.

Indenture dated 8 March, 39 Elizabeth, between Morrice Nelme, of Dursley, yeoman (1), and Anne Brether, daughter of Elizabeth Brether, of Hardwick, widow, said Elizabeth Brether and William Brether, her son (2). Recites agreement that Morrice Nelme shall take to wife said Anne Brether, "if the said Anne Brether shall thereunto consent," and that Anne Brether, shall take to husband said Nelme, "if the said Morrice Nelme shall thereunto consent." The lady's dower was £50, and Nelme settles a house in Stinchcombe, which William Nelme, his late father purchased, now in occupation of said Morrice.

Indenture dated 28 Aug., 40 Elizabeth; Katheryn Nelme, of Woodmancote, widow, late wife of William Nelme (1), John Browninge, of Cowley, yeoman (2). Recites that Morreys Nelme, of Woodmancote, weaver, by lease, 2 Feb., 36 Eliz., demised to Katheryne Nelme, Evans place in Stinchcombe for 1000 years; 3 acres and a meadow called Martyns meade, and 2 acres of pasture in a field called Hengaston, of which one acre abuts upon the highway, and the other upon the said pasture, late parcel of the Chauntery or garden of Braddeston, late in the tenure of William Nelme. Katherine Nelme assigns the premises to John Browninge.

Signed "by me, John Browninge." Seal, a stag or antelope Tripping.

William Selman, of Cleyhunger, *allies* Cleynger, yeoman, for £20 grants to William Selman his son, broad weaver, a tenement, which he purchased of Robert Lightfoote, of Stinchcombe, situate at Stinchcombe, in the teures of Richard Whood and Thomas Alowe, adjoining ground of John Holester on the south, and Samuel Trotman on the north, the highway on the west, and lands of Mr. William Cerrell on the east. Appoints Thomas

P'ker, of Cleyhunger, *als.* Clenger, to deliver seizin. Dated 23 Sept., 3 James I.

Indenture dated 17 August, 5 James I., between Richard Pegler, of Stinchcombe, yeoman, son and heir of Thomas Pegler, deceased (1), and John Thayer, of Stinchcombe, gent (2). Sale for £170 of a messuage, an orchard, garden, close and pasture, containing 1 acre; 1 acre called Bownhay, next land of John Nelme, in the tenure of John Thayre on west and north, and land of Richard Tindall on south and east; 1 close called Berryfield, containing $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres, next land of John Hickes on west; a close of pasture, containing 3 acres, next land of Richard Browning on north and west; 1 close of pasture called Broadley, containing 2 acres, next land of Richard Browning on south; 1 close called Newent, containing 3 acres, next land of Richard Browning on north and west; meadow called Goosemeade, containing $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres, next land of Richard Browning on west, with 2 acres of meadow ground lying in Broadmead, which yearly rideth between said Richard Browning and said Richard Pegler, with other 2 acres of land of said Richard Browning; $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres of arable land in the field called Gistingthorne; 5 acres of arable land in west field; 2 acres of arable land in Alwicke; 10 acres of arable land in North field, about $\frac{1}{2}$ acre abutteth on land late of said Thomas Pegler, and the highway on the other side, and on land of Richard Tindall; all the said premises are in Stinchcombe, in the possession of Richard Pegler; 2 acres of land in Atchindon Field, Alkington, next land of John Knight on south, and land of Thomas Dingley, in tenure of Thomas Smyth on north, late purchased by Thomas Pegler of Thomas Curnock, late of Wyke; 1 close of land in Wickham meade, containing $\frac{3}{4}$ acre, purchased by Thomas Pegler, next highway on north, land of Thomas Purnell on west; 1 acre in Woodmeade, in Stinchcombe, between the land of John Hickes on south and north; $\frac{1}{2}$ acre in Bradley Westfield, Stinchcombe, next land of said John Hicks on north, and land of John Hollister on south, which last were bought of William Lynke, and late in the tenure of Nicholas Lightfoote.

William Parker, of Stinchcombe, brodweaver, recites that William Selman, of Ayshton Keynes, Wilts, broadweaver, by indenture, 30 Jan., 9 James I., demised to him, said Parker, his 2 houses, then in the occupation of said Parker and Thomas Alow. For £34 he assigns the same to Richard Atwood for the residue of a term of 1001 years. Signed "P me William P'ker."

Indenture dated 20 May, 10 James I., between Richard Browninge, of Dursley, clothier (1), and John Smythe, of North Nibley, gent. [the antiquary], and Mary, his wife (2). Sale for £10 of a close of pasture, containing $\frac{3}{4}$ acre in Nibley, in a field called Ewcombes, next land of Ambrose Jobbins on north west, land late of William Munday, now of said John Smyth on south east; also a parcel of wood called Penhill, containing 7 acres, next land of Richard Bridges, gent., on north, and land of Richard Browninge, called Tickruidinge, on east. Fine signature of John Smythe and Mary Smythe: Seals, coat of arms of Smyth, and a bird (? a cock) for Mary Smythe.

Indenture dated 20 August, 3 Charles, between Richard Atwood, of Stinchcombe (1), and Richard Yate, of Frampton on Seaverne, gent., and Thomas Daniel, of Overtoune, Arlingham (2). Grant of 2 houses, etc., adjoining the highway called the Greene on west, land of George Lord Barkley on north, John Hickes on south, situate in parish of Stinchcombe, and late in tenure of William Parker. Settlement on Richard Atwood, and Katherine, dau. of Thomas Daniell.

Counterpart indenture dated 7th Nov., 3 Charles, between Richard Browning, of Dursley, gent. (1), and Thomas Parslow, of Uley, yeoman (2). Demise for £34 : 10 : 0, of all that 1 acre of pasture, lying in a close called Netherfield Stocking, along and under the Lagger's Hedge, and upon the land of Thomas Dorney southward; one parcel of errable land in the west field afore Downham; shooting upon the land of Thomas Payne, containing by estimation an acre; one parcel of errable land, lying in a field called Uley; shooting upon Uley's Clift westward, containing 1 acre; 2 parcels of errable land, lying in the field called Burcombe, the one shooting upon the land of Wm. Bassett, esq., eastward, and the other shooting upon the land of Thomas French westward, containing $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres; 2 parcels of errable land, lying in a field called Sheebley; the one shooting upon a close of Wm. Bassett, esq., called Sheebley's Lease, eastward, and the other shooting upon Nibbrooke's lane northward; 1 acre and 1 parcel of errable land, lying in the West field; shooting upon the house of Gyles Rymer northward, containing 1 acre; and also common of pasture in the parish and field of Uley, for a term of 500 years, at a pepper corn rent on St. Thomas's day. Signed "H," mark of Thomas Parslowe. Witnesses—Thomas Dorney, Thomas Pegler, Thomas Ashmead.

Indenture dated 8 Sept., 1654, between Thomas Atwood, of Arlingham, shoemaker, and Elizabeth his wife, and John Atwood, of Stinchcombe, broadweaver, brother of Thomas (1) and Brice Wickes, the younger, of North Nibley, ruggmaker (2). Sale for £22 of a messuage, late 2 tenements, whereof one is fallen down, situate at Stinchcombe, and late in the tenure of John Atwood.

Indenture dated 21 Jan., 18 Charles II., between Brice Wickes, of North Nibley, rugmaker (1), and Thomas Harmer, of Stonehouse, yeoman (2). Sale for £80 of one messuage, wherein Jonathan Smith, gent., and Thomas Moody inhabit; bounded by the highway on the west, land of John Pinfold on east and south, and Samuel Smith on north; Seal a stag (?) tripping.

Indenture dated 30 July, 1690, between Thomas Daniel, of Stinchcombe, weaver (1), John Browning, of Stinchcombe, yeoman (2). Conveyance for £11, of 2 acres of arable land in the north field, next land of John Browning on south and west, and land of Mr. Pinfold on north, now in tenure of Thomas Daniel.

Marriage settlement dated 4 March, 1697, between Anthony Try, the elder, of Passenham, Northants, clerk, and Anthony Try, the younger, of Passenham, gent., only son and heir of Anthony Try, senior (1), Elizabeth Sheppard, of Alderton, Northants, spinster, (one of the two daughters and co-heirs of Thomas Sheppard, of Abthorpe, Northants, gent.) (2), and Thomas Pargiter, of Passenham, gent., and James Horton, of Alderton, gent. (3), being settlement on intended marriage of Anthony Try, jun., and Elizabeth Sheppard.

Indenture dated 9 Sept., 1723, between Thomas Bayly, of Uley, gent. (1), and Michael Bayly, of Uley, gent. (father of Thomas Bayly, (2). Recites that T. Bayly is seized in remainder on death of Michael Bayly, and Sarah, his wife, and subject to payment of monies charged thereon by M. Bayly; that T. Bayly is yet a bachelor, and now about to take a voyage by sea to the East Indies. T. Bayly covenants with M. Bayly and his heirs, being seized of messuage and lands in Uley, known as Wrisden, late in tenure of John Eles, and since of said M. Bayly and his under tenants, with the barns, etc.; and close of meadow called Wrisden mead, containing 5 acres: 4 acres of arable land called Middle lease; 6 acres of pasture called Banshwell; 6 acres of arable or pasture called New Tynning; 3 acres of closes of pasture ground known as Angeston; arable land in Shibley field,

abutting on Newbrook stream westward; 8 acres of arable land in the West field, in Uley, whereof 4 acres lye together below Seechmead, having $\frac{1}{2}$ acre of glebe land belonging to Cam parsonage, between the said 4 acres and Seechmead; $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres more thereof, near James Lord's house under Mr. Small's tyning hedge; $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres more thereof shooting from the said tyning hedge by the north end of the said last mentioned; $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres downwards to the Dewlands and the other acre thereof, residue of said 8 acres, lieth in the said field at a place called Beggars Bush, next Mr. Basset's tyning hedge; all which premises lye in the parish of Uley; that said premises shall be to use of said M. Bayly and his heirs. Signed, Thomas Bayly; Witnesses, Thomas, Bartlett, John Kendall, James Hellewell.

Enrolled 20 June, 6 George II.; Close roll, 5469.

*Indenture made 5 Sept., 15th of George II., between "*John Miles*, of Winterbourne, miller, only brother and heir of *Richard Miles*, of Bristol, mariner, who was eldest son of *Elizabeth Miles*, of Farmiload, in Saul, widow, deceased, who was one of the two daughters and co-heirs of *James Beard*, of Frethrene, husbandman, afterwards of Farmiload, yeoman, and likewise only sister and heir of Mary, late wife of *Thomas Holder*, of Frampton on Severn, clothier, who was the other daughter of *James Beard*, and which said *Richard Miles* was likewise eldest son and heir of *Richard Miles*, late of Bristol, wine cooper, deceased, husband of the said *Elizabeth*, who was one of the devisees in the will of *John Miles*, of Farmiload, in Eastington, mariner, and *Mary*, wife of the said *John Miles*, of the one part, and *Thomas King*, of Farmiload, in Fretherne, yeoman, of the other part. Seal, a saltere engrailed, charged in centre with..... Crest, a fool's head.

• Communicated by Thomas Watts, Esq., Bournemouth.



Queries and Replies.

Hodges Family.—Although I cannot give the dates of the deaths of the two Thomas Hodges, still it may interest Mr. Pink to have the date of the marriage of William Hodges, the younger son of the elder Thomas Hodges. I met with it a few days ago in the Abenhall registers.

1672. William Hodges, of Shippen Moyer, and Anne Sargeaunt, of Long Hope, married 13 June.

Where in the Hodges pedigree comes in "George Hodges, of Shipton, gent.," who was executor to the will of Charles Bridgeman, of Little Deane, dated 1639, proved 1644? There was formerly on the floor of the north aisle of Shipton Moyne Church, a brass plate to the memory of Elizabeth, wife of George Hodges, of Hill Court, who died 30 August, 1686. Any notes relating to the Serjeant Family I shall be glad of.

There are three pedigrees I know of: one in the Visitation of Warwickshire, 1619, which agrees with one in Harl MSS., 1041 and 1543; but I cannot connect these with the one in the Visitation of Gloucestershire, 1682-3.

The arms in all cases are the same, but in the Visitation of 1682-3, as printed by Messrs. Metcalf and Fenwick, the dolphins are said to "nowed" they should be "naiant embowed." These arms are to be seen on the old font of Abenhall Church. In the 1682 pedigree, John Serjeant, of Micheldeane, who died circa 1615, is said to have married Anne, d. of Trotman, of Berkeley. I should like to know the name of her father.

This leads me into another family, the history of which is appearing in Gloucestershire Notes and Queries. It may interest the writer on the "Notes on the Trotman Family" to know that there were some of the name at Micheldeane. I give the extracts I have; they are from the Bishop's Transcripts. The registers commence with the year 1680.

1621. Elizabeth Trotman, bur. 16 May.

1629. John, s. of William Trotman, bap. 6 September.

1638. Anne, d. of Edward Trotman, bap. 8 May.

I notice that in the last number of "Gloucestershire Notes and Queries," at p. 297, Bigland's mistake as regards the impalement on the achievement at Syston has been repeated. The arms are those of the family of Heines or Haynes, of Southmeade, and afterwards of Wick, and should be thus: Blazoned—Argent, on a fesse gules between three demi-greyhounds courant azure, as many plates (or bezants). This coat points to a Salopian origin of the family.

W. C. HEANE.

Cinderford, Gloucestershire.

Whitney Family.—Mr. Henry Melville of 120, Broadway, New York, writes:—

I beg leave to ask your assistance in a little genealogical investigation in which I am engaged, which has recently been the subject of advertisement through the church papers, and otherwise.

In 1635, an ancestor of mine, John Whitney, with his wife Elinor (Ellin), and sons, John, Richard, Nathaniel, Thomas, and Jonathan, emigrated from the Port of London to the Colony of Massachusetts.

John Whitney was born about 1589, certainly not later than 1600. He was married about 1617, certainly not later than 1625.

The records of Somerset House and the Rolls Office show that at that time one or more "Whitney" families were living in Gloucestershire.

I will pay Ten Guineas for either the record of the said John Whitney's birth or marriage.

Church Sundials.—Many of these ancient methods of telling the time remain in Gloucestershire, not only as picturesque additions to the gardens of country houses, but upon churches also. There are the remains of a sundial on the south western buttress of the tower of Coaley church, and during the late restoration of Frocester Chapel, another has been exposed, graven upon the lintel of the priest's door on the south side of the chancel. In neither case does there appear to have been any accompanying motto. We shall be glad to record any other Gloucestershire examples.

F. L. M. R.

Stubbs.—The parish registers of Bitton contains many entries relating to the family of Stubbs, or as the name is often spelt Stibbs. Amongst them is:—

Mr. Henry Stubbs was buried Jannary the xxth, 1653.

John, the sonne of Mr. Henry Stubbs, was bapt. October xxth, 1646.

Do these entries refer to Mr. Henry Stubbs, the puritan minister and intruder at Dursley and Horsley, who also left a charitable benefaction to Uley parish?

F. L. M. R.

Cottle Family.—Can any reader oblige with particulars of the above family? Is it a Gloucestershire one? I believe at one time a portion of the family of this name lived at Wotton-under-edge.

SCRUTATOR.

Atkyns' Gloucestershire.—Can any of your readers inform me by whom was written the preface to the second exhibition of Sir Robert Atkyns' "Ancient and Present State of Gloucestershire," which was issued in the year 1768.

F. A. H.

Harris, of Uley.—I should be very much obliged if anyone can give me some information concerning the family of Harris, of Uley. James Lloyd Harris, who I believe was born there, and who lived at North Nibley for some years, married the eldest daughter and co-heiress of Claver Morris Burland.

Their son, John Burland Harris, Burland afterwards, of New Court, Newent, inherited the property of the Burlands, of Steyning, co. Somerset, and assumed the name and arms of Burland, in addition to his own by royal license in 1835. (*vide* Fosbrooke's Gloucestershire, Vol. I., p. 469, and an article in Gloucestershire Notes and Queries, by W. P. W. Phillimore, No. 1077.)

According to Rudge's Gloucestershire, Vol. II., p. 228, Mr. Cornelius Harris owned the Isle of Rhea in North Nibley in 1803. Was he a relative?

Information about this branch of the Harris family will be very acceptable to me.

JOHN B. HARRIS-BURLAND.

A Mr. Cornelius Harris, of Wotton-under-edge, late of Ewely, where he rented £500 per annum in lands, is mentioned in the diary of Mr. Edmund Clutterbuck, who states that they travelled by coach together from Cirencester to London in 1773. Mr. Harris "began with £50." See "London & Middlesex Notebook" p. 30.

EDITOR.

Bristol and Carmarthen.—The Corporations of Bristol and Carmarthen (*ante*, No. 1938). It is quite possible that in very early times Carmarthen was of more importance than Bristol, which may account for Bristol being incorporated on the precedent of Kermarden, for it is the representative of Maridunum, and Antoninus makes Iter XII. start from Maridunum to Uriconium (Wroxeter), *via* Isca Silurum (Caerleon); but in Iter XIV., from Isca to Calleva (Reading), he passes over Bristol between Abone (Lea Miles) and Trajectus (Bitton Ferry), without noticing it, which leads to the inference that Bristol, if in existence at that time (being unnoticed), was of less importance than Carmarthen; and therefore it is not surprising that in later times Carmarthen was the first to be incorporated.

H. F. N.

Tax on Registers.—Towards the close of the last century, for a short period, a tax was imposed on baptisms and burials. Its incidence is illustrated by the registers of Coaley. Apparently

those unable to pay were exempted, for to many entries is added the word "poor." There is a note under date 5 July, 1783, "Here the tax on burials commences," and shortly after an entry of burial:—"Oct. 1, George, the son of William and Ann Osborn, who paid the first tax for death." A few years later, 1794, occurs the entry—Ann, daughter of Charles and Joanna Philimore, bapt. 30 Jan. "This child was baptized at Standley, and the duty paid there." Why should this baptism be entered in the register of a parish where it did not occur? If it had anything to do with the duty, we might expect to find such instances frequently recorded, but such does not appear to be the case. In the present instance there was nothing in the social rank of the parents, who indeed seem to have been of humble position, to justify the baptism being there recorded.

W. P. W. P.

John Bull and Gloucestershire.—Can any correspondent give me the origin of the following lines?

John Bull was a bumpkin born,

In a clod-hopping village in Gloucestershire.

I heard them repeated many years ago by a Gloucestershire man, but have never been able to ascertain their source.

W. L. M.

The Highest Point in Gloucestershire.—I have by me a map of Gloucestershire by Gall & Inglis, which gives the height of the south end of Cleeve Hill as 1134 feet. May Hill is only marked as 793 feet. I cannot, of course, vouch the accuracy of these measurements, but I give the information for what it is worth. I have a 6 inch to the mile map of a small piece of the north Cotwolds, by Stanton; and on it several places (which I know well are not the highest points of the range between Broadway and Winchcombe) are marked at over 900 feet.

JOHN B. HARRIS-BURLAND.

Cam Long Down.—This hill which, with the adjoining Peak down, forms so conspicuous a feature in the scenery of the Berkeley valley, must have been utilized as a military outpost, if we may judge from some slight remains of earthworks upon the summit. Being in advance of Uley Bury, it would naturally be utilized for observing and signalling to the great camp any hostile advances from the Severn district. On the north west, or Cam side, is a deep passage, which is clearly artificial in its

character, and would permit men going to the summit quite secure from observation ; and on the summit, at the eastern end of the hill, are numerous depressions and excavations on the surface, which are evidently the work of man. Some of them may be the remains of pit dwellings, but the whole of the surface has been too much disturbed to admit of any great accuracy in determining their character. There is a small quarry on the southern side, and a road leading up to it on the same side. The deep passage already referred to joins it on the top of the hill. Between the Long down and the Peak down is a deep passage or road, which may or may not be artificial in its origin, though clearly it is now deepening by natural causes. Upon the apex of the Peak down is a cup-like depression, which may well have served for some early post of observation. Have these hills been properly surveyed by any one conversant with early military antiquities, and if so, with what result ?

CAM.

Ceymour, of Frampton Cotterel.—This family is said to have been founded by John Seymour, an illegitimate brother of Queen Jane Seymour. The last of the line, Sir John Seymour, knight, of Frampton Cotterel and Bitton, M.P. for Gloucestershire in 1646, died 17 Nov., 1663, leaving two daughters, his co-heirs. Can some correspondent of Gloucestershire Notes and Queries kindly supply the intermediate generations, and give some few particulars of the family ? The arms borne, according to the monumental inscriptions of Sir John Seymour at Bitton, were :—Gules, two wings conjoined in fesse, or.

W. D. PINK.

Glass Making in Gloucestershire.—Little is known of the early history of glass making in England. Mr. H. Sydney Grazebrook, F.R.H.S., published in 1877, "Collections for a genealogy of the noble families of Henzey, Tyttery, and Tyzack (De Hennezel, De Thietry, and Du Thisac), "Gentilshommes Verriers" from Lorraine.* This work is now scarce. As its title shows, it chiefly deals with the history of three families of glass makers, but incidentally it gives a good deal of information concerning the use and progress of an important handicraft. These "noble glass makers" commenced operations in Sussex in the 16th century ; we next find them at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and at Stourbridge ; at the former place they are still to be found, though not as glass makers ; but they have disappeared from Stourbridge. Mr. Grazebrook writes : (page 199) "Rudder

claims for Gloucestershire the honour of having possessed 'the first Glass-house in England which was worked with stone coal.' It was erected (he says) at Newnham by Sir Edward Mansell in the reign of Charles I., and its foundations yet remain."

When I was in Gloucestershire this summer I made a very interesting discovery, viz.: that a Glass house existed at Newent as early as 1599, and that the Tysacks were connected with it.

While searching the early Bishop's transcripts of the Church Register, I came across the following entries:—

1599. May 6. Baptized, Thomas, son of Anthony—(*Sic*), of the glasse house.

1599. Oct. 29, Baptized, Tyzack Abraham, sonne of a frenchman, of the glasse house.

1601. Feb. 24 Margaret—(*Sic*). daughter of Anthony Voydyn, glasse founder. [But whether baptized or buried is uncertain.]

In the register of St. Nicholas, Newcastle-upon-Tyne is entered—

1619. Nov. 22, Baptized, "John Teswicke, sonne of Timothie Teswicke, glassemaker, a Frenchman." One of the godfathers is "Abraham Teswick."

Perhaps some local antiquary with leisure, skill, and inclination to examine old deeds, &c., may tell us something more about the Newent glass house. The subject interests me, for my great great grandmother was a Tyzack of Stourbridge.

Parsonage, Alloa, N.B.

A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN.

* An interesting account of French "gentlemen glassmakers" is given in "*des verreries de la Normandie les Gentilshommes & Artistes verriers Normands par o le Vaillant de la Fieffe.*" Rouen, 1873.



Book Notices.

A Cabinet of Gems, cut and polished by Sir Philip Sidney; now, for the more radiance, presented, without their setting, by George MacDonald. London: Elliot Stock. 1891. cl. 12mo. x. 204.

This dainty little volume is the first of a new series, entitled "The Elizabethan Library," which will supply the modern reader in a handy form, with some of the choicer specimens of the writers of the sixteenth century. They are still too little known to most of us, and this attempt of the publisher to render them accessible ought to meet with good support. The



editor of the series is Dr. Grosart, whose name is a guarantee that the choice of authors, whose works will be laid under contribution, is likely to be a judicious one. The literary fame of Sir Philip Sidney is known to most people, and the editor has done well to commence the series with his writings. The extracts, which include poetry as well as prose, are classified under various headings, as men, women, love and marriage, religion, philosophy, moral sayings, and the like. It is a book that can be put into one's pocket, and read with profit in spare moments.

The typographical and binding get-up of the little volume is attractive, and induces a study of the contents. The only criticism we are inclined to make, is to question the advisability of using the long s in a booklet intended for modern use, more especially as the irregular Elizabethan spelling has very properly been dispensed with. No doubt this archaism is attractive to some, but we fear it may repel more. The portrait, too, of Sir Philip Sidney, is hardly worthy of the volume. These are minor points, and we look forward to the next issue, which, we gather, will be "Passages from Sir Walter Raleigh."

Genealogical Gleanings in England. — Extracts from marriage licenses granted by the Bishop of London, 1598 to 1639, by Henry F. Waters, A.M., Salem, Mass. The Salem Press Publishing and Printing Co. 1892. 8vo, pp. vi., 108.

The services of Mr. Waters to Anglo-American genealogy are too well-known to require any commendation. His "gleanings" speak for themselves, and are invaluable aids to the student of New England family history. Much of Mr. Waters' work has been amongst wills, but in the present pamphlet he has entered upon a fresh field. Four hundred and ninety-nine extracts, from the London marriage licences are given, and it is worthy of note that 293 of them are omitted in Colonel Chester's collection, while of the remainder, 159 have additional information beyond that noted by Chester. The "moral," of course, is that such records as these should be printed in full, or at most, merely omitting verbiage. These gleanings, which originally appeared in the proceedings of the Essex Institute, are well printed, and it is almost needless to say, have a good index.

The Rural Deanery of Cartmel in the Diocese of Carlisle: its Churches and Monuments. Edited by R. H. Kirby, M.A., Rural Dean, G. Rubie, M.A., Vicar of Cartmel, A. A. Williams, M.A., Vicar of Colton, Pennington Burns, Springfield, Colton, aided by the incumbents and others. London: Elliot Stock: Ulverston: James Atkinson. 1892. Cl. 8vo., pp. iv., 126.

This little book is of a semi-official character, and deals shortly with the history of the various parishes in the rural

deanery of Cartmel. It is designed to show the sources of the endowments of the church, and the kindred institutions of each parish, and will be useful in showing what private munificence has done in modern times. This deanery consists of the two ancient parishes of Cartmel and Colton, of both of which churches we are given excellent engravings. These two parishes have been subdivided into eleven ecclesiastical parishes, of each of which a careful account is given, the modern part being especially full. The sources of the income of each benefice is given, and it is remarkable to observe that in not one of the thirteen is it derived from tithes, which those who seek the church's good by disinterested schemes of disendowment assure us, are wrongfully appropriated by the church, and form but a cause of weakness to her. The editors of this work need not delude themselves with the idea that for this reason the enemy will cease to attack them. Just as the lamb in the fable found it quite futile to agree with the wolf who sought its destruction, so church disestablishment politicians, like the wolf, will be prepared with fresh "reasons" as often as may be needful to replace those which have been demolished by appeal to historic facts. For disestablishment, or more truthfully disendowment, is but a modern example of the old-world struggle of the "have nots" and the "haves." The Priory church of Cartmel is famed as one of the finest parish churches in the north of England, its interior being especially fine, and there will be many who will appreciate this useful little volume. The only criticism we feel inclined to make is that the purely historical portion might have been dealt with in a fuller manner. It cannot be correct to say that "no more accurate information can be obtained" of the incumbents of Cartmel, than in the list on page 27, which between 1295 and 1385 records no name, and only one between 1732 and 1835; in the latter period we believe that a Mr. Pettie will be found to occur as minister of "Cartmel Churchtown." Other similar deficiencies will be found, but it would be ungracious to dwell upon them, when we remember that the main object of the book is that of a modern work of reference. We should be glad to see similar works for other districts, and this might well form a model.

Index Armorial to an Emblazoned manuscript of the surname of French, Franc, Francois, Frene, and others, both English and Foreign. By A. D. Weld French. Boston [Mass.]. Privately printed, 1892. Cl. 8vo., pp. 116.

This little book attempts to record early examples of French and other presumably allied surnames, and the author supplies a dissertation on this subject, which is somewhat misnamed a preface, seeing that the greater part of the work is taken up with it. He has been successful in collecting many examples which are judiciously arranged in counties, and clearly show that the

name is very widely spread throughout England. But it can hardly be assumed that every French or Francis is of Gaelic or Norman origin. Many doubtless derive the surname from some ancestor, who possessed Francis as a Christian, and such of course are patronymic in this origin. Whether the Frenes are identical in origin with Francis and French, we think must be regarded as more than doubtful. Probably the Frenes, and perhaps the Gloucestershire Freams take their name from the ash tree. But all these names are much mixed up, and much further investigation will be requisite before the subject can be said to be even approximately exhausted. The feature of Mr. French's work is the extensive collection of armorial bearings, which occupies nearly twenty-five pages, though we should have been glad to have seen some of the authorities for the various instances given.

We are glad to observe that Mr. French avoids the use of the grotesk double ff, though he does print, perhaps an oversight, Ffranche in p. 45.

Only 200 copies have been printed, and the work, which is well printed, will certainly be prized by those who bear any of these kindred names.

Mr. French states:—"The accompanying armorial collection shows many locations of those bearing the surname of French in England, yet much additional information is still desired as to the names of the townships and counties in which they were located, as well as additional information about these coats of arms, prior to the year 1650."

As the name French is not of uncommon occurrence in Gloucestershire, possibly some of our readers may be able to help the author in the direction he indicates.

Notts and Derbyshire Notes and Queries is published for the first time on 15th October, and we gladly welcome its appearance. The Nottinghamshire editor is Mr. J. P. Briscoe, and for Derbyshire, Mr. John Ward, who are both well known in their respective counties. It is issued monthly, and very nicely printed, should meet with good support in the district. It is somewhat remarkable that though both counties have long had a "Notes and Queries" column in the local weeklies, yet hitherto, they should have lagged behind most others in the publication of a permanent serial. Dr. Cox gives some "Initial Words" which are well worth perusal. Most of the articles are of considerable local interest, and we may specially refer to Nottingham Stoneware, Harby and the death of Queen Eleanor, and Babington House at Derby. We must confess that it is a little difficult to see the object of printing such a paper as "Penda and the three Kings of Northumbria." It deals wholly with general history and only serves to introduce a page of poetry, which had much better have remained in manuscript.

THE FAMILY OF TROTMAN.

A few copies of the "COLLECTIONS RELATING TO THE FAMILY OF TROTMAN" which appeared in "Gloucestershire Notes and Queries" in 1891-2 have been reprinted for private circulation, and may be obtained on application to the Editor, W. P. W. Phillimore, 124, Chancery Lane, London. The price is *Five Shillings*.

The "Collections" contain :—

1. References to Trotman, in the "Description of the Hundred of Berkeley," by John Smyth, of Nibley.
2. Entries in the parish registers of Cam, Dursley, Wotton-under-edge; St. Nicholas and St. Mary-de-Crypt, Gloucester; Syston, Bucknell, and Newton Purcell, and Quaker registers.
3. Extracts from Gloucester school register; the Apprentice Book and Book of Freedom, Bristol.
4. Marriage allegations at Gloucester.
5. Full abstract of eighty Trotman wills and administrations at Gloucester, or in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.
6. Monumental Inscriptions at Iron Acton, Badgeworth, Berkeley, Blockley, Cam, Coaley, Coberley, Dursley, Frocester, Newton Purcell, Bucknell, and Syston.
7. Pedigrees of Trotman of Syston, and of John Trotman, the inventor of Trotman's anchor.

Illustrated with views of Syston Court, Nasse Court and the Steps, Cam; the armorial book-plate of Samuel Trotman, Esq., 1702; the Merchant's seal of Edward Trotman, 1638, and portraits of the Rev. Canon Trotman and the late Mr. John Trotman.

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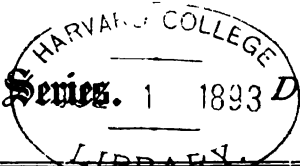
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Vol. V., Part VIII. *New Series.* 1 1893 Dec., 1892.



Gloucestershire Notes and Queries.

AN ILLUSTRATED QUARTERLY MAGAZINE DEVOTED TO THE
HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

EDITED BY

W. P. W. PHILLIMORE, M.A., B.C.L.

"We do save and recover somewhat from the deluge of time."

Contents.

Brief Notes on Nympsfield Rectory,
Gloucestershire Wills (*continued*),
Frocester Marriage Registers, 1559-1800,
The Family of Clutterbuck,
Coaley Parish Registers.

QUERIES AND REPLIES—
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The Editor greatly regrets the delay which has occurred in the issue of the present part. The next parts will be issued rapidly, and we anticipate recovering our normal date within the year.

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REVIEWS.—Books, pamphlets, etc., bearing on the district, or subjects connected therewith, sent for review, will receive due attention.

BINDING.—The binder is requested, in arranging the illustrations of Vol. I., to attend to the directions given for his guidance, p. xvi. "Bishop John Talbot's Monument" will be found in Part VI., and the "Map of the County of Gloucester" and "Over Bridge" in Part XI.

Special covers for the volumes have not been provided, the matter of binding being left to the taste of each subscriber.

BACK PARTS.—Vol. I. being out of print, copies can be supplied only as they may turn up for sale from time to time, and then only to purchasers of sets. A liberal price will be paid for copies of Vol. I. Vol II., comprising Parts XIII.-XXIV., can be procured from the Editor until further notice, price 18s., or by post, 18s. 6d. Vol. III., comprising Parts XXV.-XXXVI., price 15s., or by post, 15s. 6d. Vol. IV., comprising Parts XXXVII.-XLVIII., price 15s., or by post, 15s. 6d. If taken together, a set of all the volumes in print will be supplied, carriage paid, for *Two Guineas*.

INDEX TO VOLUME IV.—In reply to enquiries, the Editor begs to say that the index to Vol. IV. was prepared and printed under the directions of Mr. Blacker's representatives. Copies were sent to all known subscribers, but those who may not have received the index should address—G. A. W. Blacker, Esq., 21, King Square, Bris

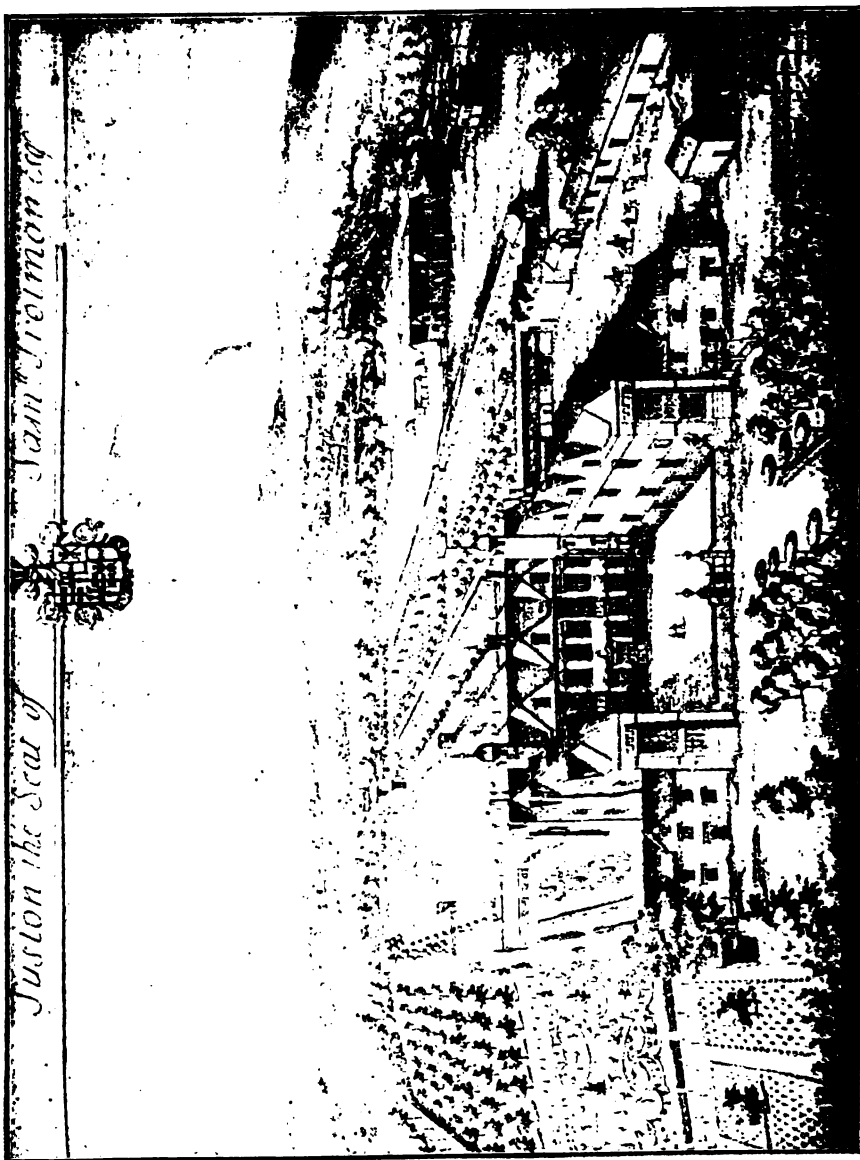
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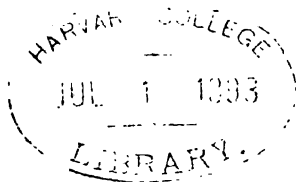


JOHN TROTMAN.
INVENTOR OF THE "TROTMAN ANCHOR."

BORN 8 AUGUST, 1808; DIED 7 NOVEMBER, 1892.



SWAN COURT IN 1791. FROM SIR ROBERT ATKINS' "GLOUCESTERSHIRE."



Gloucestershire Notes and Queries.



Brief Notes on Nympsfield Rectory.

IN the twelfth century Nympsfield* was a chapelry in the parish of Frocester. Of the erection of its little chapel we have no record, but probably the monks of Gloucester, who held property there by gift of Etheldred and William the Conqueror,† had some share in the work, as they take a leading part in dealing with it later on. The early de Berkeleys, lords of the manor of Nympsfield, were associated with them in this good work, and "anciently" bestowed a small‡ endowment *in perpetuum elemosynam*.

This endowment had consisted of one virgate of land, which if the same measure as in the neighbouring manor of Frocester, would mean thirty-six acres.||

Towards the close of the twelfth century, in the year 1185, a chantry was founded in Nympsfield chapel by the lord of the manor, Nicholas Fitz-Robert de Berkeley, and the first step was taken in developing the ecclesiastical constitution of the place, by the appointment of perpetual chaplains *in perpetuum vicariam*, without prejudice to the rights of the "persona" of Frocester.

* Nympsfield, anciently Nymdesfield. Nymd (Celtic)= sanctuary.

† Rudder, p. 577.

‡ Cart. Mon. Glou., II., 42.

|| Cart., III., 88.

This change was effected by an agreement made in that year between Nicholas on the one part and Gloucester Abbey on the other, of which Thomas Carbonel was then abbot. A translation of the document in full by Mr. Hall, will be found in Vol. IV., pp. 212-214 of this magazine.

The salient points of the instrument are (1), the restoration of the ancient endowment of glebe; (2), a full endowment of tithes on grain and stock, on lands in villenage and demesne; (3), a pension to the Abbey; (4), a pension to the "persona"* of Frocester; (5), the safe guarding of the fees and rights of the mother parish, which is most tenderly cared for. This document is especially important as affording proof that (*pace* the Liberation Society) such endowments were not out of national property, but a charge laid on his estates by the free will offerings of the founder.

It is not quite easy to understand the position of the Abbey of Gloucester in this transaction, as that body, though seized of the manor of Frocester, had not yet acquired the advowson of the benefice, which was given to them subsequently in 1225, by Cardinal John de Colonna, but their leading part in this matter seems to argue a considerable share in the original foundation of the Nympsfield chapel.

It is interesting to remark that the tithe has continued as the main revenue of the benefice for more than 700 years, though by exchange of lands the original virgate of glebe is no longer part of the endowment.

The first incumbent of Nympsfield chapelry under the new constitution, as perpetual chaplain or vicar, was Adam the clerk, who was thus appointed in 1185.

He was succeeded about the year 1218† by Elias, of Bristol, canon of Hereford, who made himself remarkable by refusing to pay the stipulated pension of 2 marks to the parson of Frocester, who at that time was His Eminence John de Colonna, Cardinal priest of St. Proxedes, by appointment of Pope Honorius III., who held the benefice *in commendam*, and also had the advowson. The Cardinal's agent, William de Moy, sued him in the Bishop's Court and recovered six marks, a three years, payment. His Eminence showed a truly Christian spirit by

* This was before the dismemberment of the benefice of Frocester and its Rectory.

† Surely there is reason to doubt the dates given on the authority of P. le Neve, in the notes to No. 489, Cart. Mon. Glouc.?

shortly afterwards giving up his own personal rights in Nympsfield.*

Elias, Vicar of Nympsfield and Canon of Hereford, was contemporary remarkably enough with his great namesake, Elias, of Hereford, the sacrist, who built the former great tower, and erected the former stalls of Gloucester Abbey.

Elias was succeeded about the year 1237 by a vicar, whose initial was J., and who was recommended to the Abbey by Sir Roger Fitz-Nicholas de Berkeley, knt., the then squire.

Towards the close of the 13th century, by some arrangement of which at present we have no record, the chapelry of Nympsfield was constituted a separate rectory, and severed from the parish of Frocester.

About the year 1270, during the Abbacy of Reginald de Homme, Bishop Godfrey Giffard, of Worcester, instituted a certain William de Berneley, rector of the chapel of Nympsfield, saying the rights of the Abbey of Gloucester, and the mother church of Frocester.†

The following is a contribution towards a complete list of the incumbents of Nympsfield, compiled by kind permission of Messrs. Hooper, Bonner, and D'Arcy, from the episcopal registers at Worcester and Gloucester, and the parish registers of Nympsfield.

- Vicars:— 1185. ¹Adam, *quidam clericus*.
c. 1218. ²Elias, of Bristol, Canon of Hereford.
c. 1237. ³J.
Rectors:—c. 1270. ⁴William de Berneley.
1304, Oct. 25. ⁵William de Corpalle.
. . . . ⁶Richard Coke.
1317, Mar. 5. ⁷Thomas ad Oiletto.
1336. ⁸Peter Fitz-Robert.
1341, Feb. 5. ⁹P. de Pirod (res. 1351).
1351.
1357, June 7. ⁹Robert Ajerris.

* Cart. Mon. Glouc. II. 268.

† Cart. Mon. Glouc. No. 855. Vol. II., pp. 268-9.

- 1.—Cart. Mon. Glou. II., 42.
- 2.—" " " II., 43.
- 3.—" " " II., 44.
- 4.—" " " II., 268.
- 5.—Reg., Bp. Geynesburg, f. 27.
- 6.—" " Thos. Cobham, f. 6.
- 7.—" " Adam de Orleton.
- 8.—" " " " " "
- 9.—" " R. Brien, f. 17.

- ¹⁰John Gossold of Arkeby.
 1363, May 20. ¹⁰John Clech.
 Thomas
 1390, Oct. 24. ¹¹Thomas Byvhan (exch. to
 Wensey, 1397.)
 1397, Sept. 27. ¹²John Hallbye (from Wen-
 sey).
 1398. ¹³Henry Lanyngton.
 ¹⁴John Colby.
 1421, Aug. 10. ¹⁴Philip Calgrave (d. of J.
 Colby).
 1451, Sept. 7. ¹⁵David Hunte (¹⁶still rector,
 8 July, 1473).
 ¹⁷Samuel Corde.
 1493, July 20. ¹⁷Richard Greene,
 1493, Oct. 24. ¹⁸Richard Gossage.
 1511, Apr. 16. ¹⁹Geoffery Jones.
 1531, Sept. 4. ²⁰Thomas Hall (on death of
 G. Jones).
 1547, Nov. 17. ²¹John Keylocke.

The above rectors were appointed by Gloucester Abbey;
 those which follow by the Crown.

- 1554, April 30. ²¹Thomas Ap Rice, Queen
 Mary.
 1565, Feb. 9. ²¹Walter Bower, Queen Eliz.
 1594, Mar. 1. ²¹Edward Browne, Queen
 Elizabeth.
 1640, Mar. 18. ²¹Thomas Potter, King Chas.
 I.
 1643, Feb. 13. ²¹John Hayward, King Chas.
 I.
 ²¹James Berriman, no record
 of institution.
 1720, Nov. 22. ²¹John Somers, [on death of
 J. B.], King George I.

- 10.— " " John Barnet, f. 35.
 11.— " " Wakefield, f. 84.
 12.— " " Tideman de Wynchcombe.
 13.— " " " "
 14.— " " Philip Morgan, f. 15.
 15.— " " John Carpenter, f. 95.
 16.—Glouc. Notes and Queries, Vol. II., p. 19.
 17.—Reg., Bp. Morton, f. 51.
 18.— " " f. 53.
 19.— " " Silvester de Gigliis, f. 68.
 20.— " " Jeromini de Ghinucchi, f. 49.
 21.—Gloucester Episcopal Registers.
 22.—Nympsfield Parochial Registers.

- 1754, Apr. 30. ²¹John Hayward, M.A. King George II.
- 1772, Jan. 25. ²²George Hayward, M.A., "His Sacred Majesty George III."
- 1797, Feb. 25. ²³George Hayward, M.A., "His sacred Majesty George III."
- 1833, ²⁴George Christopher Hayward, M.A., inducted, Sept. 28.
1860. ²⁵Charles Thorp, M.A., inducted, Sept. 19.
1861. ²⁶Francis Joseph Leigh, M.A., inducted, July 23.
1876. ²⁷Charles Isaac Atherton, M.A., inducted, Oct. 2.
1879. ²⁸Anthony Ralph D'Arcy, inducted, Jan. 4.

In concluding this list may I ask any readers of this magazine, especially those who may have access to the Worcester Episcopal Registers, to help me to fill up the blanks.

Worcester.

W. SYMONDS, M.A.



Gloucestershire Wills, (Continued).

Rycharde Dymocke,* of Syston, dated 30 August, 1538. To be buried in the parish churchyard; To the parish church of Siston, 6s. 8d.; To my sons Thomas and Robert, and to my daughters Margaret, Jone, and Ysabell, each 20s; Residue to Ade my wife; To Mr. Robert Straunge. Executor, John Gryphyn.

Proved at Worcester, 16 Oct., 1538.

William Dymocke, of Tewkesbury, dated 15 Oct., 1546, 38, Hen. 8. To be buried in the churchyard of Tewkesbury; To the highe aulter there 4d; To John Jeffreyes, Humfrey Dymocke, George Morey, Nycolas Crownedale; Residue to my wife, whom I appoint executrix. Overseer, John Jeffreyes.

Proved at Gloucester, 1546, No. 271.

Gyles Dymocke, of Uley, husbandman, dated 29 August, 1557; "to be buried in the cherche yarde of Uley on y^e south syde benethe the tu'be stone." To the church of Uley, a

* The wills of the Dimock family, which are now printed, have been contributed by Rev. W. G. Dimock Fletcher, M.A., F.S.A., of Shrewsbury.



bushel of barley, or 12d.; Residue to my wife Kate'y, whom I appoint executrix; Overseer, Thomas Dale. Witnesses: Walter Dymocke, &c.

Will proved "per Canc' apud Barkeley," 10 May, 1558. In Gloucester Registry.

Henry Dymoke, alias Gysop, of Tuddington. Dated July, 10 Eliz. To my daughter Fraunce, £7, which Henry Nicolson oweth, and 40s., which Rd. Face, of Tewkesbury, oweth me; To my son John, £5 5s. 8d., which John Phelps, of Strensham, oweth me, and other sums; To my son William, 40s., and goods; To the church of Tuddington, one bushel of wheat; the residue to my wife Alice, whom I appoint executrix.

Will proved at Gloucester, 30 Aug., 1568.

Richard Democke, of Standishe, dated 7 Feb., 1573, 17 Eliz.; to be buried in the churchyard of Standishe; to John Democke, Nicholas Gryffin, Aeles Democke, and Elizabeth Democke; residue to Annas Democke, my mother, whom I appoint executrix; John Democke oweth me 40s., I owe Aeles, my sister, 23s.

Will proved at Gloucester, 27 Feb., 1573.

Katherine Dymmocke, of hanna' [Hanham, Bitton], dated 9 Ap., 1577; to son, Walter Dymocke, £20, which Jhon Skull, my son-in-law oweth me; to Ales Dymocke, my daughter; to George Skull, & his sister Elizabeth Skull; to William Dymocke, son to Walter Dymocke; the residue to John Skull, whom I appoint executor, Overseers, Nycholas Byrde and Gylles Haynes.

Will proved at Gloucester, 16 Dec., 1578, by Walter Dymock, testatrix's son.

John Dymock, of Abson. Will proved at Gloucester, 1580.

Juliana Dymocke, of Crome Dabitot, dated 19, 1582; to be buried in the churchyard of Crome Dabitot; To, my son; to William Dymocke; to Emlin, my daughter; residue to Richard Dymocke, my son, whom I appoint executor.

Will proved at Worcester, 21 April, 1582.

Inventory, £9 5s. 9d.

Richard Demock, of———. Will proved at Gloucester, 1593.

John Dimock, of Horfylde, dated 26 Oct., 1593, 25 Eliz. To be buried under the tombstone in the churchyard of Horfylde; to my son, William Dymocke; to my 3 daughters, by Jane, my now wife, viz.:—Margaret, Joan, and Alice, 20 nobles each; to my daughter, Agnes, £5; to my son, Thomas, 20s.; to William

Dimock, son of Thomas; to John Eyton, son of Nicholas; to Margery Eyton, my daughter; the residue to my wife, Isbell Dimocke, she to be executrix. Overseers—William Smith and William Eiton.

Will proved at Bristol, 2 Dec., 1593.

Thomas Dymock, of——— Will proved at Gloucester, 1595.

William Dymock, of Toddington. Will proved at Gloucester, 1601.

William Dymocke. Will proved at Bristol, 1603.

Walter Dymock, of Doynton. Will proved at Gloucester, 1612.

Margaret Dymmocke. Will proved at Bristol, 1615.

Anthony Dymock, of Cuddington. Will proved at Gloucester, 1617.

Thomas Dymock, of St. Nicholas, city of Gloucester. Will proved at Gloucester, 1620.

Jane Democke, of St. Nicholas, city of Gloucester, widow, 1626, dated 20 Jan., 1623. To be buried in St. Nicholas church; to my kinsman, Richard Shingelton, and his brother Thomas; to Thomas and John, sons of Thomas Shingelton; and to Jane Shingelton, his daughter; to Joane Democke, my daughter-in-law; to Maria, wife of Thomas Shingleton; to my two daughters (called further on daughters-in-law), Joane and Marie; my son-in-law, Thomas Shingelton, to be executor. Overseers—John Woodward and Thomas Cornes.

Will proved at Gloucester, 1626.

Elizabeth Dymock, of Doynton. Will proved at Gloucester, 1627.

Robert Dimmock, of Sisson, yeoman, 1645, dated 30 May, 1644. Half my house, called Perke Vane, to my grandchild, Ann Parker, and £20; my grandchild, John Parker; my son-in-law, John Parker; the residue to my wife, Anne Dimock, whom I appoint executrix. Overseers—my friends, Richard Prosser and William Warden.

Will proved at Gloucester, 1645.

Tobie Dimocke, will proved at Bristol, 1661.

Roger Dymock, of Doynton, dated 24 May, 1665. My sons, William and Robert; my daughter, Mary. Executrix, my wife, Mary.

Will proved at Gloucester, 16 June, 1665.

Mary Dimocke, will proved at Bristol, 1666.

William Dymock, will proved at Bristol, 1667.

Robert Dymmock, will proved at Bristol, 1675.

Elisa Dimock, of Bristol. Will proved, P.C.C., May, 1679. [*King 55*].

Edmund Dimock, of Pucklechurch. Will proved at Gloucester, 1689.

Sarah Dimock, of Gloucester, widow; dated 13 Ap., 1693; to my nieces, Sarah Minard & Margaret Minard; executrix, Sarah Minard.

Will [in Gloucester Registry] proved at Dursley, 11 May, 1693, by Sarah Minard.

Inventory, £8 13s.

William Dymock, of Pucklechurch, carpenter; dated 10 Dec., 1700; to my brothers, John Dymocke and Thomas Dymocke, and my sister, Mary Bray; my wife Anne, executrix.

Will proved at Gloucester, 27 May, 1701, by Anne Dymocke. Inventory, £35 17s.

Walter Dymock, of Doynton, cordwainer; dated 1 May, 1701, 12 Will. III; to my sister, Anne Dymocke, in fee, my messuage in Doynton, Great Woodmead meadow, the Grove, and Innop meadow, on condition that she pay to Ann Coope, daughter of my sister Sarah Coope, of Doynton, widow, £20, at 21; residue to my father, Thomas Dymocke, whom I appoint executor; overseers, my brother Samuel Francomb, of Dayton, & John Ragles.

Adm'on, with will annexed, granted by Gloucester Registry, 27 May, 1701, to Anne Dymocke.

Inventory, £16 16s. 6d.

John Dymocke, of Stroud, broadweaver, dated 14 Feb., 1705-6; to my sons Thomas, Jonathan, and Francis, and my daughters Elianor, Martha, and Mary. Executrix, my wife Ellinor.

Will proved at Gloucester, 18 Oct., 1706.

Inventory, £73 10s.

Ellinor Dymock, of Stroud, dated 28 Dec., 1706; to my sons Thomas, Jonathan, and Francis, and my daughters Elinor, Martha, and Mary. Executor, my son Thomas.

Will proved at Gloucester, 21 Apr., 1707.

(*To be continued*).

Frocester Marriage Registers, 1559-1800.

THE marriage registers of the parish of Frocester commence at the early date of 1559, but there are several gaps in them; in all for about 36 years.

The gaps down to the year 1800 are shown in the following list:—

Wanting, 156~~7~~⁸-1569. Vol. I., p. 37.

Irregular, 1640-1645. Vol. I., p. 48.

Two entries for 1645 are among the burials. Vol. I., p. 65.

Wanting, 1649, 1650, 1651. Vol. I., pp. 49, 50.

Wanting, 1656-1664. Vol. I., p. 50.

Wanting, 1666-1669. Vol. I., p. 50 and p. 36 h.

Wanting, 1671-1680. Gap between the entries of Vols. I. and II.

Wanting, 1688-1693. Vol. II., p. 38.

By the kindness of the Rev. William Symonds, Vicar of Frocester, we are enabled to print an exact transcript of the wedding entries in the first volume of the register. They were extracted in November, 1892.

Sponsalia [folio 37.]

Maij 30, Anno dn'i 1598, Regnique Serenissimæ in chro' principis et Inclitissimæ Reginæ Elizabethæ Quadragesimo, Sponsalia, a primo suæ majestatis Anno feliciter inito, fideliter tra'scripta.

1559.

Joannes Huntley et margareta Andowes, desponsati, 8^o Julij.
Jo. Poole et Rosa chapman, desponsati, 30 Julii.

1560 nulla.

1561.

Tho. Alea et Joanna Taylor, sponsati, 25^{to} Septe'bris.

Ricardus Dane et Rosa Mayle, spon., 31 Januarij.

Tho. Hancock et Editha Wilkins, spon., 12^o Septe'b.

Ricardus millard et margareta Freeman, desponsati, 20 Octobris.

1562°.

Tho. Rufford generosus et Anna Huntley, fil Geo. Huntley
Armigeri, spo', 24 Maij.

Jo. Bridges et Rosa Taylor, spon., 1° Augusti.

1563° nulla.

1564°.

Ric'us chandler et Joanna baker, spon., 19° Maij.

Robertus A wood et Anna freman, spon., 20 Julij.

1565°.

Rogerus Sanderus et Joanna Simons, desponsati, 14° Octobris.

Jo. clayfield et Joanna Stephens, despo', 18° Nove'bris.

1566.

Jacobus Heyward et Rosa Simons, despo', 8° Februarij.

cætera sponsalia desyderantur ab hoc Anno usq ad annu'
1570. A quo usq 13° Regni Serenissimæ Reginæ nunc
Elizabethæ ego Tho. Tullius vicarius de Froceter sponsalia
fideliter transcripsi.

[1570.]

Tho. Griffith et Agnetes Simons, despo', 20 Nove'bris.

Jacobus West et Alicia Wilkins, despo', 8° Februarij.

Per me Tho. Tulliu', vicariu' de froceter.

Jo. Web et Joanno wilkins, gardianis.

[f. 38.] 1571.

Tho. Forth et Elizabeth Chandler, despo', 28 Julij.

Tho' Bridgman Generosus et Silvester Huntley desponsati,
26° mensis Julij.

Ric'us chapman et Joanna wetmath, spo', 15^{to} Nove'b.

1572°.

Carolus Bridges Armiger et Dna' Janna Huntley, desponsati,
7° mensis Julij.

Tho. osborne et Joanno windowe, spon., eode' die.

Jo. chapman et Eliz. ellond, despon., 24° Nove'bris.

Guil. Heaven et Rosa partridge, spon., 19° Januarij.

1573°.

Guil. Woodward et parnella Browne, spo', 2° Aprilis.

Jo. Wood et Margeria Browning, despon., 15° Octobris.

Jo. fowler et Alicia Cherrington, despon., 25° Octobris.

Tho. Anston et Joanna Bennet, despon., 10 Dece'bris.

1574°.

Jo. Windowe et Joanna freman, spon., 13° Septe'b.

Jo. Warner et Christiana Web, despon., 16° Septebris.

Henricus Browning et Margareta Wetmath, desponsati, 3°
Februarij.

Tho. Tullius, vicarius de froceter, et Elizabetha Wilkins
desponsati 10 Februarij.

1575°.

Guil Crannidge et Alicia taylor, Despo', 20 Junij.

1576°.

Hugo p.[ar]sons et Joanna watkins, spon., 12° Septe'bris.

Ricu's chandler et Agnethes Griffith, spon., 12° Jan.

Nicolaus wetmath et margeria wilkins, desponsati, 7. Februarij.

1577°.

Jo. Davis et Agnethes Chandler, spon., 14° Octobris.

Ric'us Holder et Agnet millard, despon., 28° Novebris.

Jo. Leg et Christiana Bennet, despon., 7° Januarij.

1578°.

Tho. Wetmath et Matilda Horwood, spon., 4° Augusti.

Stephanus Wilcocks et Janna Clifford, spon., 13° Octobris.

1579.

Anselmus Wilkins et Joanna head spon. 14° Maij.

Franciscus Blanche et Kateri'a tyms, spo., 3 Septe'mb.

Jacobus ellond et Eliz. millard, despon., 5° Octobris.

Per me Tho. Tulliu', vicariu' de frocester.

Jo. Millard et Eduardo wilkins, gardianis.

[f. 39.]

Tho. Killing et Eliz. Horwood, despon., 16° Nove'bris.

1580

Laurentius Millard et margeria window, 5° Dece'bris.

Jo. Simons et Rosa Freeman, desponsati, 5° Februarij.

1582°.

Ricu's Gardiner et Alicia ellond, despo', 9° Julij.

Chr'oph'us Moody et Dorothea Huntley, 18° Septe'bris.

Guil. pegler et Editha Wilkins, despo', 8° Octobris.

Jo. Hill et Margeria millard, despon., 18° Octobris.

1583.

Humfrids osborne et Joanna Wize, spo', 10 Septe'b.

Jo. Witcom et Anna Web, desponsati, 10 Octobris.

Henrics Wetmath et Rosa poole, despo', 21 Nove'b.

1584°.

Jo. Sharpe et Elinora Witcom, despo', 21 Nove'bris.

1585.

Guil. Heaven et Joanna Horwood, despo', 21 Julij.

Tho. Cowles et Joanna Wilkins, despo', 27° Nove'b.

1586°.

Robertus chewe et Alicia Wize, despo', 21 Julij.

Rogerus Huntley et Izabellula blanche, 14° Nove'b.
1587° nulla.

1588.

Jo. Holder et editha stokes, despo', Octob. 21°.

1589°.

Ric'us Wilkins et Eliz. Heskins, despo', Maij 15th.

Nicolaus Pegler et Joanna Dodgm. Septe'bris 7°.

Gualterus Taylor et Alicia Browning, Januarij 29°.

Eduardus Browning et Editha Taylor, Feb. 24°.

1590.

Jo. Butcher et Anna Cornwell, despo', Octobris 15°.

Henricus Bennet et Editha Morse, spo', 12° Nove'b.

Ambrosius Risbie et Rosa Bennet, despo', 11 Dece'bris.

1591.

Guil. Taylor et Joanna Wetmath despo' 27° Aprilis.

Ric'us Wilkins et Joanna Selwin, despo', 24° Septe'bris.

Per me Tho. Tulliu', vicariu' de froceter.

Ric'o Wilkins et Eduardo Marling, Gardianis.

[folio 40.]

Ricus Wilkins et Joanna Selwin, despo', 24° Sep. [repetition
sic].

Jo. Hinton et Eliz. Lubbie, despon, 4° Nove'bris

1592°.

Tho. pegler et Katherine docket, 12° Septe'b.

Tho. Wetmath et Eliz. Wattes, despon., 4° Dece'bris.

Eduardus Wetmath et Alica Baker, 15 Feb.

1593°

Robertus Grivell et Editha Gudridge desponsati 26° mensis
Octobris.

Georgius Midford et Brigitta Doll despo', 17° Jan.

Robertus felton et Alicia Simons despon., 24° Jan.

Guil. Horwood et Margeria millard 7° Feb.

1594°

Jo. Browne et Sarah Chapma' despon., 6° Maij.

Tobias Knighte et Anna Wilkins desp., 3° Martij.

1595° nulla.

1596°

Nicolaus Pitte et Anna Wilkins despo', 7° Junij.

1597°

Gual. Hooper et Alicia Horwood despo', 11° Apr.

Geor. Hoston et Christiana Warner desp., 4° Julij

Simon Nevill et Eliz. Chapman despo', 22° Sep.

Rogerus Currier et maria wilkins, 8° Octob.

Jacobus Griffin et Eliz. browning despo', eode' die

1598°

Ric'us poole et Margareta Heynes despo', 27° Apr.

Guil. Swanley et Anna Ellond despo', Sep. 18°

Guil. Taylour et Eliz. Pegler despo', Octob. 2°.

1599. An'que R. R'næ Eliz. 41°

Tho. Beard et Janna Chapman despo', 6° Maij

Paul's Burdley et Agnethes witcom desponsati die Lunæ
Undecimo Junii mensis.

Jacobus potter et Francisca Jukes desponsati in sacello die
Lunæ Octobris 15^{to}.

p' me Tho. Tulliu' vicariu' de Froceter

Jacob's Ellond et Joanna heave' gardianis

[f. 41.]

Eduardus Wilkins et Joanna Knighte desponsati die Jovis,
Nove'b. 8°.

1600

Eduardus Jeffereyes et Prudentia Browning desponsati in festo
Epiphaniæ, Januarij Sexto.

Augustinus Cliffe et Judith Tullie desponsati, die Jovis
Januarij 8°.

Tho. Selman et Elizabetha Russell despon. cu' licentia die
purificationis beatae virginis Mariæ die lunæ Februarij 2°

1601.

Joannes Egles et Editha Bennet desponsati die Lunæ Maij
mensis 4^{to}.

Joannes Seabricke et Judith Russell desponsati die Saturni,
Maij mensis 9°.

1602°.

Joannes Pegler et Maria Horwood desponsati in ecclesia
parochiali die Jovis, Maij. 6°.

Edmundus Williams et Editha Walkley desponsati in sacello
die Jovis, Septembris 30.

Georgius Pegler et Alicia Web desponsati in sacello die Jovis,
crastino post purifi'oe beatæ Mariæ.

Joannes Simons et Margeria chapman desponsati in sacello
die Jovis, 7^{mo} die Feb. ante Septuagesimam.

1603°.

Jasperus Walkley et Joanna Tot desponsati Octobris 3°.

1604

Annoque R. Regis nri Jacobi 2° & Scotiæ 38°

Jo Dull et Agnethes Moye desponsati Octob. 4^{to}.

Per me Tho. Tulli'u vicariu' de Froceter

Thoma Aves et Agnethes Wilkins Gardianis

[f. 42.]

1605 Annoque Regni D'ni Jacobi Regis nostri
serenissimi Tertio & Scotiæ 39°

Henricus Stephens et Elizabetha Wetmath desponsati die
Lunæ Majj 27^{mo}

Ric'us Ellond et Ursula Essington despo', Martii 3°.

16 : 0 : 6 Anq. Regni D'ni Jacobi Regis
nostri Seren. Quarto et Scotiæ 40 Eduardo
Browning, Jo. Witcom Gard. Tho. Web
et Guil. Horwood paupu' sup' visorib's.

Jo. Heaven et Joanna Chapman desponsati die Lunæ, Mensis
Majj decimo nono.

Egidius Pond et Elizabeth Price despo' Octobris 6°

Will'mus Browning et Joanna Brabban despo', Octob. 30

Franciscus Wolright et Dorothea Holder desp. No. 27°

Tho. Wight et Elizabeth Sanford de Alkerto' despo' Jan. 22°.

Egidius Maisters et Anna Chapman despo'sati Januarij 26°.

1607 Anq. Regni D'ni Jacobi Regis n'ri sereniss'i
Quinto et Scotiæ Quadragesimo pri'o.

Joh'es Swanley et Elizabeth Witcom despo'sati Junii 15^{to}

Jacobus West et Editha Campe despon. Julij 9°.

Ricardus Senniger et Alicia Taylor despo' Octobris 5°.

Guil. Chapman et Editha Sherman despo', eode' die.

Joannes Howton et Agnethes Tillie despo'sati Octobris
15^{to} die.

1608 R. Jac. sexto et Scotiæ quadr. sec°.

Gulielmus Sellon et Elionora Browning desponsati in sacello
d.L. Oct. 24.

Thomas Gifford et Eliz. Ellond despo' Februarij 6°.

1609 Ano. R. Jac. septio' et Scot. 43

Joh'es Wilkins et Katherine Web desposati Majj 4^{to}

Rogerus Sommers et Joanna Walden despo' Octob. 26°.

Ricardus! Heaven et Margeria Millard despo' die lunæ
Novembris 13°.

D'ns Egidius Foster et D'na Maria Huntley filia

Dn'i Georgij Huntley militis desponsati Octob. 20

Matrimonium celebratum inter prædictum Egidium Foster

et Mariam Huntley prædict, Decembris vicesimo octavo

[This note has become almost illegible].

[folio 43.]

Matrimonm celebratm inter Rob'tum freey [?Fredy] de
Hinton Bluet et Annam Russell de frocester secundo
die Julij 1610

Eodem die Matrimonium solemnizatm est inter Thoma'
Will'ms de Stanley all's Leonard Stanley et Elizabetham
Curteysce de eadem villa

Thomas Marlin et Joanna Wilkins desponsati erant 3^o die
Decembris anno 1612

Anno 1612

Thomas Marlin et Joanna Wilkins desponsati 20 die Junii
1612

Anno 1613

Matrimoni'm celebratu' inter Johanne' Web et Joannam Water
Julij 1^o 1613

Ann^o Doi 1614.

Johannes Read et Jana Huntley fil Dom Georgij Huntley
militis desponsati nono die Maij 1614.

Hurmann's Bigge et Silvester Bridgman desponsati decimo
die Maij 1614

P. me Richardu' Hathway Vic ut supra et p. nos Georgium
Marlin et Johannes Wilkins gardianos

George Marlin

John W. Wilkins

Incipit ut supra hic annus, 1614.

Guilmus Cooper et Matilda Rogers, uxor eius desponsat, 2^o
die Februarii ann^o 1614.

Lucas [? Rymer] et Anna Coles desponsat in Apr die.

1616.

Eliza. Web fil Tho'æ Web nupt.

Frome Alldy.....3^o Nove'bris.

(?)....(?).....? despon., 5^o (? Novebris).

Thomas Sutt, nupt. Ag: Woodward.

January 12^o.

Edward Wilks, fil Richdi nupt. Katherine [?.....] eodem
[?.....]

W^r Hinton et Jana Wakeby [? Walkley] desponsat 21^o Aprilis
1617, p. me Richd. Hathway.

Ed. Browning.

Thomas Wetmore.

[fol. 44]

Johannes Abrahall armiger et Elizabethe Huntley filia Do'ni.

Georgii Huntley despon. Decembris 1^o 1618.

Edwardus Marlin et Kathrina filia Johis Witcom desp. Dec'm
12^o 1618.

Timotheus Millard et Margeria uxor eius desp. eodem tempore.
p. me Rd. Hathway.

Guil's Chapman.

Thomas web and Alse King was married January 19, 1626 [by
a later hand.]

Richardus Fowler et Alicia Taylor fil Gualteri Taylor, despons.
Junij 2^o 1619.

Leonardus Wakley et Priscilla Wetmath, desponsat. Julij 12°, ann° prdict.

Richardus Fowler et Eliza. Collier desponsat. 1° Octobris 1619, p. me Rd. Hathway.

Georg. Pegler.

Walter Tyler.

Thomas web et Catherine Cloterbuck desponsati, 7° maij 1620.

Jesperus Wilkins et Anna Moodie despo. Julij 12° 1620.

Georgius Harries al's Wools et Maria Chapman desponsat Augusti 16. 1620.

p. me Richardu' Hathway, vic.

Edward Browning, churchwarden.

Incipit annus doi 1621.

Thomas Warn[er] et Marieria filia Thæ Gibbs, desponsati Septembris 6°.

Jacobus Pegler et Anna relictæ Egidii Masters despon., Sept. 20°

Incipit annus 1622.

Hænicus Bennet et Elionora Wetmath, desponsati, Februarii 8°.

Thomas Kemp et Frances uxor, desponsat, Marij 20°.

p. me Richardu Hathway, }

Ric^d Ellan. }

[f. 45.]

Incipit annus, 1623.

Thomas Taylor et Marieria filia Andros al's Cowly, desp., Martii 12°.

Hieremias (? Rice) et Judith Wilkins, desp., Feb. 1°.

R^d Hathway vic. Richard Heaven.

Incipit annus 1624.

Gails Anston et Elixæ Curtis, des. 8° die Novebris.

Georgius Iles et Rosa Wetmath, despos., 22° die Novebris.

Ri. Hathway vic. Jos. Web, }
Henricus Bennet. } gardians.

Incipit annus di 1625.

Henrie Tyler et Susan (? ux), despons. 10 die Novebris 1625.

Johes Edwardes et Elizab. Hathway, desponsat. 20° die Feb. 1625.

R^d. Hathway. John Pegler. John Wilkins.

Incipit annus 1626.

Henricus Elyer [or Elger] et Maria Stephens desponsati, Octo. 2°.

Thomas Wilkins et Agneta Millard, desponsati, Octobris 20.

Incipit annus 1627.

Johannes Peglar fil Georgii Pegl., despons. 24° die Junii 1627.

Eduardus Peglar et Dorothea Eastington, desp. Jan. 10 1627.

R^d. Hathway vic Nichs Smyth, Georg. Marlin, gard.

[f. 45.]

Incipit annus 1628.

Richard^a Harding et Maria Millard desp., 7^o die Julij.

Richard^a Aley et Agneta Wetmore despons. 14 die Augusti.

Anno Domini 1630

Rich^d Hathway vic James Peglar, W^m Chapman,
churchwardens.

Incipit annus doi 1629.

Johannes Peglar et Anna Ellon despons., Februarii 2^o.

Anno Domini 1630

Josephus Wilkins et Rebecca Sesson [or Jesson] despons., 10^o
die Nov.

Anno Dom 1631.

Johannes Chapman et Ha [?] short for Hannah] Pegler, despo.,
Aprilis die 20^o.

Jacobus Wetmore et Joanna Blake desp. Junii 30^o.

Ric^a Hathway vic^a Thomas Warner, William Witcom.

Anno Dni 1632

Richd. Coules et Judith Browne, depons., 10 die Maij, 1632.

Thomas Wilkins et Sara Davis despons., quinto die Juli, 1632.

Rich. Hathway, vic.

James Wetmore, Joseph Wilkins, churchw.

[f. 47.]

1634.

Roger^a Powlton et Eliza Taylor despons. Maij 2^o. Richd.

Hathway vic, John Holydy, John Fessar churchwdns.

Willimus Phillimore et Debora Fessar despons. Junii 9^o,

Incipit annus 1635.

Johannes Warner et Eliza Browne, desp., Aprilis 20^o

Josephus Sinager et Elisa Warner desponsa., Maij ulm^o.

Natha. Wilkins et Eliza Chapman, despons., Junij 20^o

Johannes Taylor et Eliza Coles, despons., Septe., ulmo,

Richardus Hathway.

[William Wilkins, 1689, by a later hand.]

Incipit annus 1636.

Samuel Benson et Maria Coles, despons., Aprilis ultimo.

Anselmus Huntley et Charitas Wetmore, desp., Maij 19^o,

Incipit ans., 1637.

Isaac Bendall et Jona Selwin, desp., 9^o Julij.

Richdus Clark et Editha Browneing, despo., Augusti 24^o.

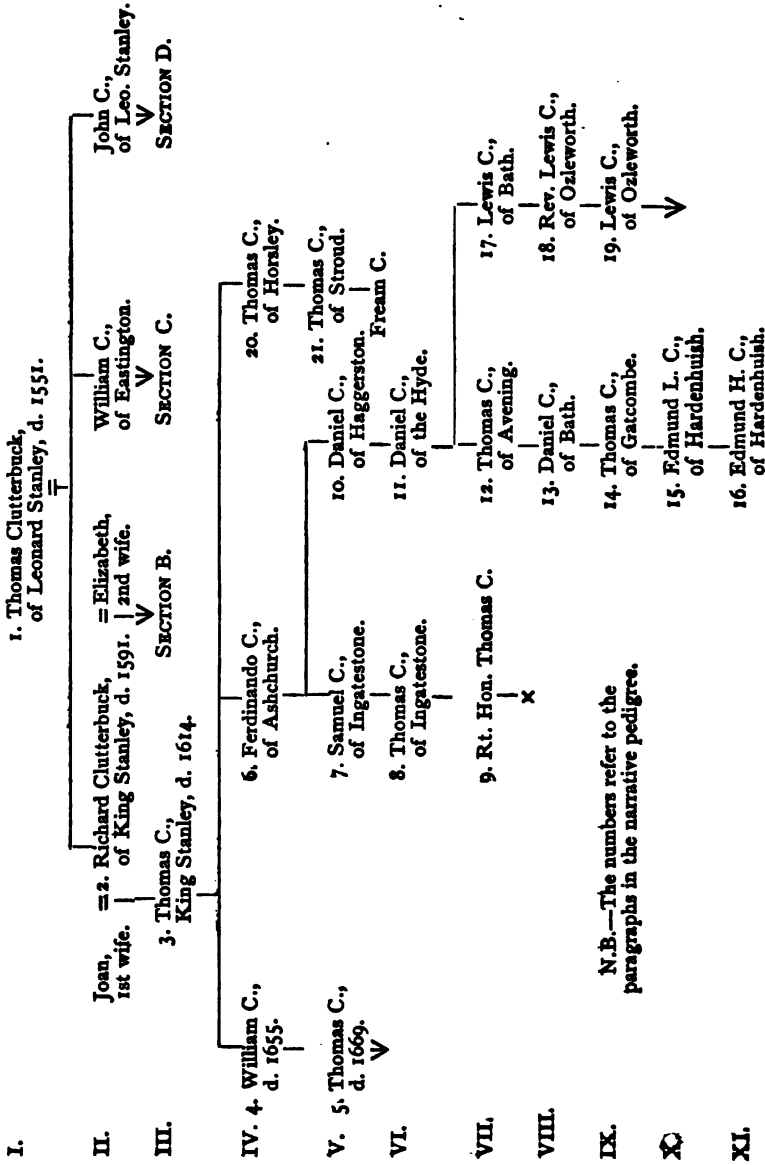
Thomas Brinkworth et Marieria Tocknell, desp., 15^o Octobris.

Johannes Waker et Maria Windle, spo 20 Octobris.

Richds Male et Eliza Selwin, 30 Octobris.

OUTLINE PEDIGREE OF CLUTTERBUCK, OF STANLEY.

Section A.—*Descendants of the first marriage of RICHARD CLUTTERBUCK, of King Stanley, who died 1591.*



Ri^e Hathway vic Johannes Wilkins. Thomas Taylor.
Incipit annus, 1638.

Thomas Wetmore et Aneta Peglar, desp., 15^o Aprilis. 1638.

Johannes Fipps et Priscilla Wilkins despons., 1^o Febrij.

Richard^e Hathway vic John Chapman, James Pegler, gard.
Incipit anns 1639.

[f. 48.]

Johannes Thayer at Eleonora Hathway, despons., 7^o Octobris.

R^e Windoe et Eliza Witcomb, desp., Ocbis 20.

Johannes Cam et Editha Peglar, desp., 10 decembs.

Johannes Wilkins et Maria Chapman, desp., 16 Jarij.

Richard^e Coles et Anna Peglar, des., eodem dei.

Samuel Shipton et Maria Elger, desp., eode itide die.

Ri^e Hathway, Thomas Warner, Thomas Wetmor.
Incipit annus 1640.

1641.

Guilimus Smyth et Katherina Millard, despons., Novebs 20.

Teag O'Rorke [spelt Orork] et Margareta Crook, desp., Feb.
4^o. [probably a trooper, a trace of the civil war.]

Tho. Wilkins et Katherina Carter, despos., Augusti 28^o.
[? 1642.]

To be continued.



The Family of Clutterbuck.

THE family of Clutterbuck has for centuries occupied a prominent position in Gloucestershire, where the name is still of frequent occurrence; and although it may be supposed that originally one common stock sent out the numerous branches which can be traced back to the fifteenth century, yet there is no possibility of connecting all the lines which are known with any one stem.

At the earliest dates at which we can trace the name in this county, many families of Clutterbuck are found independent of one another, and obviously well established.

Thus for instance, Robert Cloterboke was Prior of St. Margaret's Hospital, Gloucester, 9 Henry VII., 1485. Fosbrook gives Thomas Clowterbuck as Mayor of Gloucester in 1545; and wills exist of John Cloterbok, tucker, of Eastington, 1524,

and Edmund Cloterboke, weaver, of Oxford, 1525,; these persons are not traceable in either of the lines connected with the two Stanleys or Berkeley. Further investigation might no doubt clear up some doubtful points but it is not to be expected that a perfect and complete pedigree of so wide spread a family can ever be constructed and the enormous number of names known through parish registers and other sources, with the constant repetition of similar Christian names, is in itself a difficulty.

It is a matter of regret that several attempts to account for the history of the family, such as those in Lower's *Patronymica Britannica*, Burke's *Dictionary of Landed Gentry*, and Walford's *County Families*, have but confused the subject and misled enquirers.

There is an admirable pedigree of one particular line in Cussan's *History of Hertfordshire*, but that errs in the earlier generations by tracing a Berkeley family through Eastington. That in Clutterbuck's *History of that county* is in some respects open to criticism, and does not pretend to be complete. Those in the visitations of Gloucestershire of 1623 and 1682 are mere fragments. There are, however, several other longer pedigrees in the *College of Arms*.

Edmund Clutterbuck, of Islington, who died in 1797, made a collection of papers and notes on the family history in which he took a very great interest. These have come into the possession of his great-grandson, the Rev. R. H. Clutterbuck, F.S.A., who after many years' work among parish registers, in the Probate Registries and Public Record Office, was so fortunate as to obtain the co-operation of the late T. W. Cattell, Esq., of King Stanley, who spared neither time nor labour in collecting additional material for the pedigree of Clutterbuck, the result being that a very large amount of authorities has been brought together, and it is believed that no statement has been made in these tables which cannot be well-supported by good evidence.

Fuller's quaint allusion no doubt conveys a correct idea of the occupation and position of a great number of families of Clutterbuck, especially along the streams in Gloucestershire, of which county he says (*Worthies*, Vol. i., p. 548) "this shire hath afforded many wealthy clothiers, whereof some may seem to have interwoven their own names into the cloths, called Webb's cloth and Clutterbuck's, after the names of the first makers of them for many years after." And the familiar distich in which the local names for yarn (chain) and woven material are associated

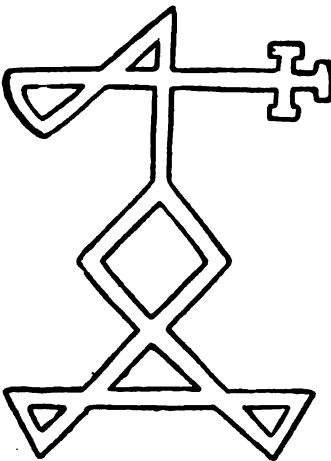
with those of the best known cloth makers, puts it even more plainly still:—

“Clutterbuck Small and Pharoah Webb,
Of dirty chain make golden Abb.”

But from the earliest wills, and all along the centuries, there are conclusive proofs that at the time of making their testaments, many of the Clutterbucks had no other occupation than that connected with the land.

It cannot, however, be too carefully borne in mind that the “mill” of the present day had no representative in the fifteenth, sixteenth, or seventeenth centuries. The clothing trade, as we are accustomed to speak of it, was the staple industry in many counties; but the separate branches were carried on by separate people, who, in the vast number of cases, were occupied in their trade at the same time that they farmed their land. Thus there were weavers and broad weavers, fullers or tuckers, dyers, shearmen, and so on: and many families naturally sent some of their sons to occupy positions in the trade centring round the Cloth Halls in London.

The “cloth mark” is not an unfrequent bequest, and was no doubt a very carefully guarded device, not to be pirated with impunity. The cloth mark of the Stanley House branch was before the restoration of the church, to be seen in painted glass in the tracery of a window in the aisle. It is also found on the doorway of a house, now the residence of Mr. Denison Jones, anciently called Town’s end, at the entrance of Leonard Stanley, and is here figured.



This trade mark is of course perfectly distinct from the coat of arms, which has been borne with very slight variations by almost every branch, viz.:—azure, a lion rampant argent, in chief three escallops of the second. The crest is a buck sejant, between two sprigs of laurel. These arms will be found emblazoned in the churches of King Stanley, Stroud, Cirencester, Claverton, Eastington, and Frampton-on-Severn.

Settlements of the family were so very numerous that probably there are but few parishes in Gloucester-



shire where at sometime or other there have not been representatives, whose names occur in the registers. Within the county may be mentioned King Stanley, Leonard Stanley, Berkeley, Slimbridge, Frocester, Eastington, Stonehouse, Gloucester, Stroud, Frampton-on-Severn, Cirencester, Wotton-under-edge, Ozelworth, Minchin-hampton, Bisley, Rodborough, Woodchester, Avening, and Tetbury, while outside the county, Bradford-on-Avon, Oxford, Remenham, Hardenhuish, Cadbury, Bath, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Warkworth, Exeter, Claverton, Wells, Bristol, Marazion, Ware, Watford, Ingatestone, and many other places, beside numerous settlements in London and its suburbs.*

The name has been very variously spelt. The earlier forms generally have *o* or *oo* in place of the modern *u*; but it is very doubtful indeed, if the spellings of the name can be at all classified, or any significance attached to it. In the present tables, where there appeared any reason for doing so, the form found has been retained; but where there is no reason to the contrary, the modern spelling has been employed.

To trace the acquisition of various properties would require more space than could be afforded here; and any description of the houses, built or inhabited by members of the family, will be better dealt with as a separate subject.

It remains only to describe what portion of the pedigree is here attempted. A Thomas Clotterbooke, of Leonard Stanley, made his will in 1551, and it was proved the same year. He is selected to begin with, because about his personality there is no doubt and he was the common ancestor or stockfather of several branches, many records of which have been collected together.

Richard Clotterbooke, his eldest son, who died in 1591, married twice, and the tables first given are exclusively the issue of his two marriages. There are even in this section many names not traced out but it is believed all are given which would afford any interest. Subsequently, we may attempt the history of the descendants of the younger brothers of Richard Clutterbuck, viz.:—William Clutterbuck, of Eastington, and John Clutterbuck, of Leonard Stanley, from whom come several important lines.

The Clutterbucks of Berkeley parish, who still hold the same

* According to "Rietstap," the same arms are borne by certain families of Clotterbook in the Netherlands, and it may be that the race was Flemish in its remote origin.

property which they have possessed for several centuries, appear to belong to a wholly distinct group of Clutterbucks, between whom and the families connected with King Stanley, Leonard Stanley, and Eastington, it seems impossible, with the information we have, to trace any connection. These, and various lines whose position cannot be at present fixed, are not touched upon in this series. •

SECTION A.

THE CLUTTERBUCKS OF KING STANLEY, INGATESTONE
ST. MARTIN'S OUTWICH, HARDENHUISH, AND OZLEWORTH.

1 I. **Thomas Clutterbooke**, of Leonard Stanley, Gloucester, will dated 6 Nov., 1551, proved at Gloucester, 1551, desires to be bu. at Leonard Stanley; mar. *Agnes* dau. of. . . whose will proved at Gloucester, 28 June, 1572 (see also Pat. Roll., 6 Edw. VI., p. 8). They had issue,

- i. *Richard Clutterbooke*, of whom next.
- ii. *Robert Clutterbooke*, of Leonard Stanley, will dated 25 Oct., 1562, proved at Gloucester, 25 June, 1563, by *Jane*, his widow, s.p. See Glouc. Notes and Queries, V. p. 329.
- iii. *William Clutterbooke*, of Eastington, of whom hereafter; SECTION C.
- iv. *John Clutterbooke*, of Leonard Stanley, of whom hereafter; SECTION D.
- v. *Elizabeth*.
- vi. *Margaret*.

2 II. **Richard Clutterbooke**, of King Stanley, clothier, bu. there, 9 Feb., 1591, p.r. a mon. brass in the church there inscribed—

Here lyeth buried the bodies of Rycharde
Clutterbooke who deceased the 4 of February anno
1591 who had two wyfes Joan & Elizabeth and by
the first had Isshew Thomas & Ferdinando and by
the second had Issue Anne Joane Jasper William
Cyles Rycharde Mary Kathern Jeremy & Jasper
John and Tobie.

Admon. granted P.C.C., 18 April, 1592. Pat. Roll, 6 Edw. VI., p. 8; he mar. 1st *Joan*, da. of [*Webb* ?] by whom he had issue,

- i. *Thomas Clotterbucke*, of whom next, 3.
- ii. *Ferdinando Clotterbooke*, of St. Martin, Outwich, London, citizen and draper, mar. *Beltrice*, dau. of . . . *Morris*, of St. Leonards, Eastcheap, London, mar. in that church, 12 Nov., 1582, p.r. had issue.
 1. *Ferdinando Clotterbooke*, living 1615.
 2. *Henry Clotterbooke*, living 1615.
 3. *Betteris*, bu. 10 Jan., 1617-8, at St. Andrew's, Holborn, out of Robert Benson's House, High Holborn, p.r.

Richard Clotterbooke mar. 2ndly *Elizabeth*, by whom he had issue twelve more children; her will, dated 10 Oct., 1604, as "a widowe, being aged and impotent in body," proved P.C.C., 11 May, 1605; these children were,

- iii. *Anne*, mar. at King Stanley, 7 Feb., 1576, to *Richard Arunedell* or Arndell, p.r.
- iv. *Joane*, mar. at King Stanley, 30 June, 1578, to *Fohn, Webb* p.r.
- v. *Jasper*, dead before 1604, s.p.
- vi. *William Clutterbuck*, exr. to his mother's will, she left him her "clothe marke."
- vij. *Giles Clutterbuck*, living 1604.
- viiij. *Richard Clutterbuck*, living 1604.
- ix. *Mary*, mar. at King Stanley, 21 Oct., 1588, to *Fohn Hicke*, p.r.
- x. *Katherine*, mar. at King Stanley, 3 June, 1588, to *Wm. Curnocke*, mar. 2ndly to . . . *Power*.
- xi. *Feremy* died before 1604, s.p.
- xij. *Fasper Clutterbuck*, exor. to his mother's will, of whom hereafter; SECTION B.
- xiiij. *Fohn Clutterbuck*.
- xiv. *Tobie Clutterbuck*, of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, M.A., bur. at All Saints', Oxford, 9 Jan., 1611, p.r.; mar. at All Saints', Oxford, 2 Jan., 1605, *Ellenor Burnet*, had issue, *Marie*, bap. at St. Peter, in the East Oxford, 28 Aug., 1608.

3 III. *Thomas Clotterbooke*, of King Stanley, clothier, will dated 1 Aug., 1611; proved P.C.C., 17 Aug., 1614; bu. at King Stanley, 23 June, 1614, p.r.; mar. 1st *Elizabeth*, dau. of . . . *Sandford*, at Stonehouse, 8 Feb., 1574, p.r.; she bu. at Leonard Stanley, 13 Jan., 1579, p.r.; mar. 2ndly *Agnas*, dau. of



THE COURT HOUSE, KING STANLEY.



Richard *Wakeman*, of Beckford; she bu. at Leonard Stanley, 20 June, 1592, p.r.; by her he had issue,

- i. *William Clutterbuck*, of whom next.
- ij. *Mary*, mar. to*Bicke*.
- ijj. *Elisabeth*, bap. at Leonard Stanley, 6 Feb., 1584, p.r.
- iv. *Richard*, bap. at Leonard Stanley, 1591; bur. there same year, p.r.
- v. *Ferdinando Clutterbuck*, of whom hereafter.

He mar. 3rdly *Bridget*, dau. of Richard *Robins*; she bap. at Matson, 3 June, 1565; mar. there, 29 Jan., 1592-3, p.r.; will dated at Horsley, 17 Aug., 1652, proved P.C.C., 1 July, 1653; by her had issue,

- vi. *Fasper Clutterbooke*, bap. Leonard Stanley, 4 July, 1596, p.r. Had issue,
John, Thomas, living 1653, *Mary* mar.
Welstead, Elisabeth mar. *Harris*,
Margaret, Hannah, and *Bridgett*.
- vij. *Thomas Clutterbooke*, of Horseley, of whom hereafter.
- vijj. *Hester*, bap. at Leonard Stanley, 2 Dec., 1600, p.r.
- ix. *Richard Clutterbooke*, bap. at King Stanley, 12 Dec., 1602.
- x. *Elisabeth*, bap. at King Stanley, 3 June, 1604, p.r.
- xi. *Tobie Clutterbooke*, m. and had issue, two daus.,
Hester and Bridget

4 IV. *William Clutterbuck*, of King Stanley, gentleman, [son of Thomas, III. 3 (1614,) and Agnes, his second wife,] bap. at Leonard Stanley, 24 Aug., 1583, p.r., died 1655, aged 74, m.i. in King Stanley Church; will dated 18 May, 1653; proved P.C.C., 2 July, 1655; mar. *Dorcas*, dau. of Joseph *Baynham*, of Westbury, Glou., by Mary, his wife, who was maid of honour to Queen Elizabeth; she died 20 Jan., 1667, aged 84; bur. at Wotton-under-edge, 1 Feb., 1667, p.r.; they had issue,

- i. *Thomas Clutterbuck*, of whom next.
- ij. *Arter* or *Arthur Clutterbuck*, bap. at King Stanley, 2 March, 1620; bur. there, 21 Feb., 1642, s.p.
- iii. *Elisabeth*, bap. at King Stanley, 19 July, 1619, p.r.; ma. to *Robert Oldsworth* bu. at Wotton-under-edge, 14 Dec., 1682, p.r.

5 V. *Thomas Clutterbuck*, bap. at King Stanley, 9 Feb.,

1615, p.r.; bu. there, 10 July, 1666, p.r.; his will, dated 26 June, 1666; proved at Gloucester, 1669; his wife's name unknown; he had issue,

- i. *Thomas Clutterbuck.*
- ii. *William Clutterbuck.*
- iii. *Edward Clutterbuck.*

We now revert to—

6 IV. **Ferdinando Clotterbooke**, of Ashchurch, Glouc. son of Thomas III. 3 (1614), and Agnes, his second wife,] bap. at Leonard Stanley, 25 June, 1592, p.r.; mar. *Alice*, da. of.... who was bur. at Ashchurch, 4 Nov., 1660, p.r.; admon., she then described as of Fiddington; granted P.C.C., 1677; they had issue,

- i. *Samuel Clutterbuck*, of whom next, 7.
- ij. *Fohn Cloterbooke*, bap. at Ashchurch, 31 Mar., 1624, p.r.; secretary to the Lord Chancellor; bur. at Ashchurch, 1677, p.r.; his will, in which he is described as "of Fiddington, gentleman," dated 9 Jan., 1674; proved P.C.C., 8 Dec., 1677, s.p.
- iiij. *Daniel Clotterbooke*, of whom below, 10
- iv. *Nathaniel Clotterbooke.*
- v. *Ferome Clotterbooke*, bap. at Ashchurch, 4 May, 1637, was of St. Giles, Cripplegate, citizen and haberdasher of London; bur. at S. Augustine, London, 28 July, 1678, p.r., will dated 4 Aug., 1698; proved P.C.C., 20 Sep., 1698; he mar. *Mary*, dau. of and had issue the following children, all bu. at St. Alphege, London Wall, p.r.
 1. *Thomas*, 10 May, 1667.
 2. *Benjamin*, 19 Sept., 1668.
 3. *Jerom*, 19 May, 1676.
 4. *Ann*, 22 Jan., 1669.
 5. *Alice*, 25 Feb., 1672.
 6. *Margaret* mar. before 1692 to *Townsend*.
- vi. *Joseph Clutterbnck*, citizen and haberdasher of London; will dated 23 Jan., 1676; proved P.C.C., 7 Feb., 1676; he mar. *Ann*, dau. of whose will dated 29 Sept., 1702, was proved P.C.C., 3 Oct., 1702, and had issue,

Joseph Clutterbuck, who by his wife, *Elisabeth*, had issue,

Joseph Clutterbuck, who, in 1702, was apprenticed to an apothecary in London.

- vii. *Thomas Clutterbuck* mar. *Chessen*, dau. of
Perowne, at St. Anne, Blackfriars, 30 Aug.,
1660, p.r.; her will dated 21 Nov., 1689,
was proved P.C.C., 16 June, 1690; issue,
Samuel Clutterbuck, bap., 26 May, 1676, at St.
Augustine, city of London, whose will dated
was proved P.C.C., 15 Oct., 1701.
- viii. *Elizabeth*, bap. at Ashchurch, 4 Aug., 1625;
mar. before 1692, to . . . *Kimpson*.
- ix. *Sarah* mar. before 1692, to . . . *Malson*.
- x. *Foan* mar. before 1692, to . . . *Spragg*.

7 V. **Samuel Clutterbuck**, of Ingatestone, Essex, citizen and dyer, will dated 15 Feb., 1689, proved P.C.C., 10 June, 1692. he mar. *Anne* dau. of whose will describing her of Badsworth, Yorks, dated 31 Oct., 1702, was proved P.C.C., 2 Dec., 1704, they had issue,

- i. *Thomas Clutterbuck*, of whom next.
- ii. *Joseph Clutterbuck*, living 1702.
- iii. *Cordelia*, mar. to *John Bright*.

8 VI. **Thomas Clutterbuck**, of Ingatestone, one of the Six Clerks of the High Court of Chancery. Will dated 22 Dec., 1696; proved P.C.C. 8 Jan., 1696; directs his "body to be buried in the parish Church of St. Pancras, Soper Lane, belonging to my family;" he mar. *Bridgett*, dau. of Sir Thomas *Exton*, and relict of Sir John Sudbury, of Eldon, Durham; she was mar., thirdly to the Right Hon. Edward Cartaret, of Dagenham, Essex; admon. of her goods granted P.C.C., July, 1758; they had issue,

9 VII. **Right Hon. Thomas Clutterbuck**, of St. Martin's in the Fields, Midx., mat. Christ Church, Oxford, 20 Oct., 1713, aged 16, of the Middle Temple, 1713; M.P. for Liskeard, 1722-34; for Plimpton, 1734; privy councilor, treasurer of the navy; died Nov., 1742; admon. granted P.C.C., Dec., 1742; mar. *Henrietta Buffe Tollemache*, sister of the Earl of *Dysart*, 1 May, 1731; she died 8 Dec., 1772, and had issue,

- i. *Elizabeth Henrietta*, of Padworth, Berks, who died unmarried; admon. granted P.C.C., Dec., 1751.
- ii. *Clerana*, born 9 Nov., 1733.
- iii. *Charlotte*, of Westminster, bap. at St. Martins in the Fields, 14 June, 1741 p.r.; admon. granted P.C.C., Feb., 1758.
- iv. *William John Clutterbuck*, died an infant.

We now revert to—

10 V. **Daniel Clutterbuck** [third son of Ferdinando C. IV. 6, and Ann], of Haggerstone, in the parish of St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, Midd.; bap. at Ashchurch, 19 Oct., 1626, p.r.; admon. in Court of Archdeacon of London, 1 Feb., 1677-8; bu. at S. Leonard's, Shoreditch, 16 Jan., 1677, p.r.; he mar. *Penelope*, dau. of . . . *Waddis*, at St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, 21 Apr., 1670, who administered to his goods, and had issue,

It is traditionally said that Daniel Clutterbuck also had a son, who was killed for espousing the cause of the pretender.

- i. *Daniel Clutterbuck*, of whom next.
- ii. *Francis Clutterbuck*, bap. at St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, 10 July, 1675.
- iii. *Thomas Clutterbuck*, died 14 March, 1718, aged 8, s.p.

11 VII. **Daniel Clutterbuck**, of Nailsworth, and of the Hyde, Minchinhampton, esq., which he purchased, 1709; bap. at St. Leonard, Shoreditch, 2 April, 1673, p.r.; will dated 25 Jan., 1719; admon. to his son, Edmund, P.C.C., 3 May, 1735; mar. *Penelope Smith*; buried at Minchinhampton, 17 July, 1766, p.r.; she renounced admon. to her husband's goods, and had issue,

- i. *William Clutterbuck*, of the City of Oxford, grocer; will dated 14 Oct., 1747; proved P.C.C., 12 Aug., 1748.
- ii. *Edmund Clutterbuck*, of the Hyde, esq., bu. at Minchinhampton, 9 Oct., 1778, aged 71, m.i.; purchased the shares of his brothers and sisters, under his father's will; mar. *Ann Shepherd*, who died 12 Nov., 1791, aged 72, and is buried at Minchinhampton, p.r., but died s.p.
- iii. *Thomas Clutterbuck*, of whom next, 12,
- iv. *Daniel Clutterbuck*, of Bradford-on-Avon, co. Wilts, died 16 April, 1769, aged 56; will dated 1769; proved P.C.C., 1769; bu. at Holy Trinity Church, Bradford, m.i.
- v. *William Clutterbuck*, died 1752, s.p.
- vi. *Lewis Clutterbuck*, of whom hereafter. 17.
- vii. *Elizabeth*, lived and died at Hyde.
- viii. *Ann*, bap. and buried at Minchinhampton, 1722.
- ix. *Mary*; buried at Avening, 24 March, 1795, aged 86.

12 VIII. **Thomas Clutterbuck**, of Avening, esq., died 25 June, 1805, aged 96, m.i.; bur. at Avening, 29 June, 1805, p.r.; mar. *Elizabeth*, dau. of *Thomas Webb*, of Avening and Rodborough, died 28 Nov., 1802, aged 84, m.i.; buried at Avening, 4 Dec., 1802, p.r., and had issue,

- i. *Daniel Clutterbuck*, of whom next.
- ii. *Edmund Clutterbuck*, bap. at Avening, 3 Dec., 1755, p.r.; died 11 Dec., 1840, aged 84; buried at Avening; mar. 14 Jan., 1802, *Lucia Baldwin*; died 1 June, 1828, aged 61; buried at Avening, m.i., but died s.p.
- iii. *Nathaniel Webb Clutterbuck*, bap. at Avening, 5 Dec., 1743, p.r.; drowned young s.p.
- iv. *James Clutterbuck*, of Hyde, and of Holcombe clothier, J.P. and D.L., bap. at Avening, 1 July, 1758, p.r., died at Cheltenham, 12 April, 1840, aged 85, buried at Avening, p.r. m.i.; he was mar. 30 Jan., 1800, to *Mary Ann*, dau. of...*Molineux*; died 5 Nov., 1864, aged 86, buried at Avening, m.i., but died s.p.
- v. *Lewis Clutterbuck*, bap. at Avening, 12 Sep., 1746, p.r.; died at Ford House, Stafford, 3 Oct., 1824, marr. 1 Jan., 1774, *Sarah Molineux*.
- vi. *Mary*, bap. at Avening, 28 June, 1743, p.r., died 1842.
- vii. *Betty*, bap. at Avening, 4 June, 1749, mar. to....*Getling*, p.r.
- viii. *Hester*, mar. at Avening, 3 May, 1703, to *John Walkley*, of King Stanley.

13 IX. **Daniel Clutterbuck**, of Bradford, Leigh, Wilts, esq., and of Bath, banker, bap. at Avening, 20 Jan., 1744, p.r.; died 11 June, 1821, aged 77, m.i.; buried at Bradford-on-Avon; marr. 1 Oct., 1773, *Elizabeth*, dau. of *Bryan Edwards*, esq., of Jamaica, M.P.; died 28 Apl., 1826, aged 78; buried at Bradford-on-Avon, and had issue,

- i. *Thomas Clutterbuck*, of whom next, 14.
- ii. *Bryan Edwards Clutterbuck*, born 29 Jan. 1776, died unmarried, 1793, buried at Bradford, s.p.
- iii. *Marianne*, marr. to *John Getbury*, of Shirehampton, esq., 5 Dec., 1794.
- iv. *Sarah*, mar. to *G. H. Tugwell*, of Crowe Hall, near Bath, esq., died 30 May, 1853, aged 76.

- v. *Penelope*, mar. at South Wraxall, 6 Sept., 1802, to *Manley Tugwell*, esq., died 26 Nov. 1861, aged 80.

- vi *Elisa* born 24 Feb., 1780, marr. to *William Wroughton*, *Salmon*, of Devizes, esq.

14 X. **Thomas Clutterbuck**, of Hardenhuish Park, Wilts, esq., Officer in the Horse Guards Blue; was high sheriff of Wilts, 1826 and 1852; born 1779, died 16 April, 1852; buried at Hardenhuish, m.i.; purchased Hardenhuish; mar. *Henrietta*, dau. of *David Ricardo*,* esq., M.P. for Portarlington, 1818-23; Political Economist, of Gatcombe, and of Bromsborrow Place, Gloucestershire; she died 1838, aged 41, and had issue,

- i. *Edmund Lewis Clutterbuck*, of whom next.
- ii. *Daniel Hugh Clutterbuck*, of Monks Corsham, Wilts, Capt. 8th Hussars, of Bath, wounded at Balaclava, married at Esher, 18 Oct., 1855, to *Sophia Ellen*, dau. of *J. W. Spicer*, of Esher Place, esq., and has issue,
Hugh Frank Clutterbuck, born 1857, marr. *Margaret*, dau. of the late *Richard Long*, of Rood Ashton, Wilts, Esq.

- iii. *Mary* died 20 Feb., 1830.

- iv. *Martha* died 19 June, 1802.

- v. *Alice* died 10 April, 1832.

15 XI. **Edmund Lewis Clutterbuck**, of Hardenhuish Park, esq., J.P. and D.L., born 8 Aug., 1824; B.A., Christ Church, Oxford, 1846; sheriff for Wilts, 1854; died at Torquay, 9 Feb., 1861; mar. 3 Mar., 1851, at Esher, *Louisa Maria*, dau. of *John W. Spicer*, of Esher, esq., died 1882, and had issue,

- i. *Edmund Henry Clutterbuck*, of whom next.
- ii. *Walter John Clutterbuck*, born 1853, marr. 1892, *Violet*, dau. of *Francis Smith*, of Wingfield Park, Derby, esq.
- iii. *Newton Clutterbuck* died an infant.
- iv. *Henrietta* marr. *A. K. Loyd*, esq. Q.C.
- v. *Mary Hope* marr. *Sir Henry Jacob Preston*, bart., of Beeston Hall, Norfolk.

16 XII. **Edmund Henry Clutterbuck**, of Hardenhuish Park, esq., J.P., C.C., late of Wilts' Yeomanry, born 30 Jan., 1852; mat. University College, Oxford, B.A., 1875; chairman of the Chippenham Board of Guardians; marr., 1880, *Madeline Charlotte*, dau. of Rev. C. H. *Raikes*, and has issue,

*David Ricardo, esq., was the well known author of the "Principles of Political Economy," published by John Murray, 1817, and the originator of the "Theory of Rent." Ricardo's letters to Malthus, have recently been published by the Clarendon, Press, Oxford.

- i. *Thomas Edmund Clutterbuck*, born 31 March, 1883, died 1 Feb., 1884.
- ii. *Edmund Lewis Clutterbuck*, born 19 Aug., 1887.
- iii. *David Clutterbuck*, born 21 Sep., 1890.
- iv. *Henrietta Madeline*,
- v. *Foan Louisa*.
- vi. *Violet Thermuthis*.
- vij. *Mary Hope Letitia*.

* * * * *

Coaley Parish Register Extracts.

THE registers of the parish of Coaley commence in the year 1581, but the first volume which extends from that year until 1738 is extremely irregular, and in many cases badly written. Evidently the entries were often made by the incompetent hand of a parish clerk. Curiously enough, the period during which the register was best kept was that from 1650 to 1660, and the parish was clearly very fortunate at that time in obtaining the services of a competent registrar. Except to genealogists, there are comparatively few entries of general interest, and most of them are given in the following extracts. We may draw attention to the reference to the baptism of Quakers and a few entries of excommunication and absolution thereupon in the last century. They were evidently for offences against morals.

In the succeeding extracts which include the period 1582-1812, all the entries which relate to the names of Browning, Harding, Clutterbuck, Trotman, Kingscote, Purnell, Vizard, are given. Save of the first two, few instances of any of them occur, which is somewhat remarkable; for two of them, Clutterbuck and Trotman, abound in the immediate neighbourhood; indeed, as our readers are aware, the Trotmans simply swarm in the adjoining parish of Cam. All through the registers are numerous entries of the families of Cam and Mabbett, who are still well-known in this district, and are of considerable antiquity, the former taking their name from the adjoining parish of Cam. Other names which are found more or less frequently, are Veizey, Pegler, Drinkwater, Sherwood, Longden, Oatridge, Gunter and Ginter, Dangerfield, Essington and Estington, Washburn, Seliman and Jelliman, Longstreth and Longstreet, Veribey, Flatcher, and Hulbro. Some of these names are obvious misspellings, or corruptions. The educational condition of the

parish was certainly low, if we may judge from the marriage register of the latter half of the eighteenth century, for the majority perhaps of the entries are signed with marks. This was doubtless due to the isolated position of the parish in ancient times, for it lies off any of the main roads, and it always appears to have been chiefly if not entirely engaged in agricultural pursuits. For permission to make the following extracts we are indebted to the present vicar of Coaley, the Rev. W. J. Evans.

Book A commences in 1582, and the earliest existing entry is:—
 "Isabell Curnocke, daugh. of Ri., bap. March y^e iij^d,
 1581" [*i.e.*, 1582].

Joane Harding, dau. of Maurice, bap., 10 March, 1582.

William Longden and Mary Forde, mar. 1625.

Richard Browning, son of William, bap. 23 June, 1585.

Elizabeth Harding, dau. of Maurice, bap. 24 April, 1586.

Mary Browning, dau. of John, bap. 30 April, 1587.

John Harding, son of Maurice, bap. 22 Dec., 1589.

Jane Browning, dau. of William, bap. 15 May, 1590.

Richard Browning, son of John, bap. 9 Jan., 1592.

Richard Harding, son of Maurice, 16 July, 1593.

John Harding, son of John, bap. 23 April, 1623.

Richard Browning, son of John, bap. 4 Jan, 1623.

William Browning, son of William, bap. 12 Jan. 1595.

Martha Harding, dau. of Maurice, bap. 16 March, 1595.

Ursula Browning, dau. of John, bap. 28 Jan., 1598.

Anna Browning, dau. of John, bap. 27 Jan., 1601.

John Browning, son of John, bap. Aug. 1605.

Samuel, son of John Browning, bap. 2 Dec., 1628.

Mary, dau. of John Harding, bap. 30 Dec., 1628.

Maurice Harding, son of John, bap. 1 Jan., 1630.

Thomas Browning, son of John, bap. 24 March, 1630.

Anna, dau. of John Harding, bap. 25 Nov., 1632.

Daniel, son of John Browning, bap. [2 ?] Dec., 1632.

James Purnell and Mary Beard, mar. 3 Nov., 1632.

John [Sawe ?] and Mary Purnell, mar. Nov., 1635.

John Browning the elder, bur. 9 Aug., 1628.

"Daniel Stayno, Master of Artes, sumtime

"fellow of Magdalen Colledge in Oxford, dyed

"Vicar of this parish, and was buried the xxvith

"day of Aprill, Anno Dni 1630, by mr.

"James Dalton, Parson of Uley."

Edith Browning, wife of William, bur. 26 Oct., 1630.

Margaret Browning, bur. 26 June, 1573.

Agnes Harding, dau. of Maurice, bur. 11 June, 1577.

Joane Harding, bur. 12 July, 1585.

Richard Browning, bur. 11 Dec. 1595.

Jane, dau. of William Browning, bur. 27 June, 1605.

Richard Browning, son of John, bur. 8 June, 1609.

Richard, son of John Harding, bapt. 16 Jan., 1635.

Joseph, son of John Harding, bapt. 13 Aug., 1633.

Nathaniel, son of John Browning, and Joane, his wife, bapt.
16 May, 1642.

Elizabeth, dau. of John Harding, and Sarah, his wife, bapt.
19 Aug., 1642.

Mary, daughter of Richard Harding, bapt., 1643.

Josua, son of John Browning, and Joan, his wife, bapt. 4 Feb.,
1644.

[Anne?], dau. of John Browning, and Joan, his wife, bapt.
., 1644.

John, son of John Harding, and Idith, his wife, born . . Dec.,
and bapt. 13 Jan., 1647.

Deborah, dau. of Richard and Joan Trotman, born 19 June,
bapt. 4 July, 1649.

Joanna, dau. of John and Joanna Browning, born 24 Sept.,
bapt. 26 Sept., 1649

Edith, dau. of Idith Harding, widow, born 2, bapt. 10 Dec.,
1649.

Thomas, son of John and Joan Browning, born 15, bapt. 27
March, 1651.

Mary, dau. of John and Dorcas Harding, born 14, bapt 28 Feb.
1651.

Ann, dau. of William and Elizabeth Trotman, of Slimbridge,
born 23 Aug., bapt. 3 Sept., 1652.

William, son of William and Joan Harding, of Cam, born 29
Jan., bapt. 1652.

Dorcas, dau. of John and Dorcas Harding, born 19, bapt. 26
Feb., 1653.

"Hereafter follow the names of them who were baptized in
y^e time of Samuel Winney, who had possession of y^e Vicaridge
of Cowley, January 1st, 1654."

Martha dau. of Mr. Samuel Winney, born 3, bapt. 15 Aug.,
1655.

"Those two sons of Thomas Merricky were not baptized by
any lawful minister, but by the father forenamed, the father being
a Quaker, so certified by Richard Longstreth, minister of this
parish."

- Abigail, dau. of Richard Longstreth, minister of this parish, and Judith, his wife, born 25, bapt. 29 Sept., 1659.
- Mary, dau. of John Browning, jun., gent., and Mary his wife, born and bapt. 11 Feb., 1659.
- John, son of Richard Longstreth, minister of this parish, and Judith, his wife, born 7th, bapt. 12 Sept. 1661.
- Jonathan, son of Thomas Clutterbucke, and Martha, his wife, bapt. 4 Jan., 1661.
- John, son of John Browning, jun., and Mary, his wife, bapt. 9 May, 1662.
- John, son of John Kingscote, and Sarah, his wife, bapt. 9 May, 1663.
- Robert, son of John Browning, gent., and Mary, his wife, bapt. 14 June, 1664.
- Elizabeth, dau. of John Kingscote, and Sarah his wife, bapt. 8 Oct., 1665.
- Elizabeth, dau. of John Browning, jun., and Mary, his wife, bapt. 4 Jan., 1664.
- Thomas, son of John Whorston, *als.* Elliots, and Anna, his wife, bapt. 14 Jan., 1665.
- Robert Trotman, of Cam, and Mary Plummer, of Nibley, married 1648. [date not given].
- Joseph, son of John Harding, buried 24 Sept. 1638.
- Katherine, dau. of John Harding, buried 9 Jan., 1638.
- John Harding, buried 20 July, 1643.
- John, son of John Harding, buried 13 Feb., 1647.
- Nathaniel son of John Browning, gent., bur. 17 Sept., 1648.
- Elizabeth, dau. of John Browning, gent., 17 bur. Sept., 1648.
- John Harding, bur. 9 March, 1648.
- An infant of Mr. John Browning, buried 26 Sept., 1648.
- Mary, dau. of John Browning, Esq., bur. 15 June, 1651.
- Daniel, son of John Browning, Esq., bur. 19 June, 1651.
- Thomas, son of John Browning, Esq., bur. 11 Sept., 1651.
- Richard Harding, bur. 22 April 1652.
- Judith, wife of Richard Longstreth, minister of this parish, bur. 5 July, 1664.
- John, son of Richard Longstreth, bur. 25 July, 1664.
- Henry Dansy, of Uley, and Bridget Mayer, of this parish, married 9 Sept., 1661.
- Richard Mayer, of this parish, and Sarah Ind, of Nibley, mar. 26 Dec., 1661.
- Daniel Smith, of Uley, and Sarah Elliots, married 2 July, 1664.
- Richard Longstreth and Mary Browne, married 1 May, 1666.

- John, son of Maurice Harding, and his wife, bapt. 7 June, 1666.
- Richard, son of Richard Longstreth, and Elizabeth, his wife, bapt. 7 March, 1666.
- Sarah, dau. of John Kingscote, and Sarah, his wife, bapt. 5 May, 1667.
- Richard, son of John Browning, gent., and Sarah, his wife, bapt. 7 June, 1668.
- Elizabeth, dau. of Richard Longstreth, and Elizabeth, his wife, bapt. 15 Nov., 1668.
- Richard, son of John Fordes, *als.* Elliots, and Joane, his wife, bapt. 4 March, 1669.
- Anne, dau. of John Browning, gent., and Mary, his wife, bapt. 8 October, 1670.
- Jonadab, son of Richard Longstreth, minister of this parish, and Elizabeth, his wife, born 19, bapt. 21 May, 1671.
- John, son of Walter Longden, and Ann, his wife, bapt. 18 July, 1672.
- John, son of John Browning, jun., gent., and Mary his wife bapt. 23 May, 1673.
- Mary and Elizabeth, daughters of Arthur Cam; their mother this day also buried; bapt. 31 May, 1673.
- Thomas, son of Walter Longden, and Anne, his wife, bapt. 27 Feb., 1673.
- Anne, dau. of Arter Cam, and Anne, his wife, bapt. 10 May, 1674.
- John, son of Stephen Browning, and Elizabeth, his wife, bapt. 7 Jan., 1675.
- Joana, dau. of John Browning, and Mary, his wife, 7 Feb., 1676.
- Joseph, son of Joseph Browning, and Elizabeth, his wife, bapt. 7 May, 1677.
- Hester, dau. of James Jyner [Joyner?], and Sarah, his wife, bapt. 19 October, 1679.
- Joshua, son of Joseph Browning, and Elizabeth, his wife, bapt. 20 Feb., 1679.
- Richard Hall, vicar, 1680.

(To be continued).



Queries and Replies.

I, each, and us.—John Smythe, of Nibley, in the interesting particulars which he has recorded of the dialect of the hundred

of Berkeley as it was spoken in his day, now more than two hundred and fifty years back, gives several examples of the use of the word "each" in lieu of the pronoun "I," thus: "Each was 'geboren at Berkley hurns," that is, "I was born at Berkeley hurns." No reference is made to this peculiar form of "I" in the "Glossary of the Gloucestershire Dialect," issued by the English Dialect Society; but it may be doubted whether it is altogether extinct. I have myself heard "hundreders," as old John Smyth termed those privileged to be inhabitants of the hundred of Berkeley make use of the word "us" in lieu of "I," as "Us'll do it," instead of "I will do it." This it seems likely to me is not a misuse of the plural, but the modern form of the sixteenth century "each." Will some reader better acquainted with the Gloucestershire speech than I am express his opinion on the point?

F. L. M. R.

Vizard.—What is the origin of this well-know Gloucestershire surname? It is generally associated with the word "Vizor" or "Vizard," a mask, and the arms ascribed to this name, show three helmets with vizors. The addition of *d* seems to be a comparatively modern corruption. A tomb dated early in the seventeenth century still exists in Dursley churchyard, to the memory of Arthur Vizar, bailiff there in 1612. Though for nearly three centuries the Vizards have been residents at Dursley, they seem to have originally come from Hawkesbury, a few miles further south. Edmund Smyth, of Kilcot, in that parish, in his will dated 1593, appoints Raphe Fizar as his overseer, and also names an Arthur Fizar, of Alverton; but the name had been connected with Hawkesbury at a much earlier period, in fact, as far back as the reign of Edward I.; it may be met with in the manor rolls of that place, which are now in the Public Record Office, at least, as early as 1279 or 1290, so that its known existence in the district covers a period of upwards of six centuries. The spelling varied, but Fyssar was then the usual form, and we meet with William le Fyssar in the 20th year of Edward I., 1292. The final *d* never appears. The Frocester Registers contain some entries of the name Fessor, which it is just possible may be another form. After all may not Vizard be merely a corruption of the surname Fisher?

F. L. M. R.



Book Notices.

Choice Passages from the writings and letters of Sir Walter Raleigh ; being a small sheet of Gleanings from a Golden Harvest. by Alexander B. Grosart. London, Elliot Stock, 1892. cl., 12 mo., pp. xii., 208.

This is the second issue of the Elizabethan Library, the first volume of which, dealing with Sir Philip Sydney's writings, we have already noticed. This one is a volume which can be perused with profit, and makes one long for a fuller acquaintance with Raleigh's works, the only complete edition of which is the "utterly unworthy one," issued at Oxford in 1829. The life of Sir Walter Raleigh will always command our sympathy, for the romance of travel attaching to it, and his pathetic end. This volume will but increase the respect which Englishmen must have for this hapless adventurer, and we can but thank Dr. Grosart for rendering it possible for busy men to become acquainted with some few of the very words of a great man. Is it too much to hope that this booklet may lead to the issue of a complete edition of Raleigh's writings?

Historical Records of New South Wales. Vol. I., Part 2.—Phillip ; 1783-1792.—By Authority.—Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer. 1892., 8vo., hf. bd., pp. xxxiv.—784.

This volume shows that our Australian cousins realize how desirable it is to preserve the early records of a country by means of the press, and it speaks well for New South Wales that such a volume is possible at this comparatively early period of their history. This is the first of a proposed series of records relating to this colony, which is to be accompanied by others, giving a resumé of its history. It gives the text of a large number of documents, mainly dispatches relating to the settlement of Sydney and the surrounding country, and, what will be of very general interest, much information given from official records, relative to the famous Mutiny of the "Bounty." The opening document is a letter dated 1783, from Mr. J. M. Matra, for a settlement in New South Wales, which he foresaw would form a compensation to this country for the loss of the United States. Within four years of this time, Capt. Phillip received his commission as Governor to this colony, and in due course he proceeded in the ship *Sirius*, with a number of convicts to found the new settlement, for from such unpromising materials did this colony take its start. Much that is printed in this volume is of

little value, and consists of ordinary business details, but there can be no doubt that the government at Sydney have done well to print the records in extenso, rather than to permit an editor to make selections or abstracts thereof. We shall look forward to future volumes of the series, and trust that other colonies will be found to follow the example of this one.

A Statistical Account of the Seven Colonies of Australia. By T. A. Coughlan, Government Statistician of New South Wales; with Map and Diagrams. Sydney: Charles Potter, Government printer. 1892. 8vo., pp. viii., 406.

This volume is one of considerable interest, displaying as it does the wonderful growth and forward condition of our colonies in the southern seas. The "seven," of course, are the five in Australia, with Tasmania and New Zealand. The work seems to be well done and affords ample material for study; almost every aspect of life and commerce are fully dwelt upon, and even those who have no chance of visiting the Antipodes will discover much to interest them. One feature draws our attention, and that is the use made by the Colonists of the post and telegraph; as regards the latter they occupy the first position, and as regards the post they are second only to the United Kingdom. The aggregation of people into towns is unfortunately too prominent in Australian life, and another very objectionable feature is the extraordinary amount of meat consumed by these colonies; in Queensland, to its discredit, 370lbs. per head are annually consumed; the average in the seven colonies being 270lbs. In the United Kingdom the average is 190lbs., and even that is largely in excess of what suffices in other lands:—Italian, 26lbs.; Dutchmen, 57lbs., and Canadians, 90lbs., and we may well hope that Australia will amend this pernicious practice. The work before us is well printed, is illustrated with some useful diagrams, and reflects credit upon the compiler.



THE FAMILY OF TROTMAN.

A few copies of the "COLLECTIONS RELATING TO THE FAMILY OF TROTMAN" which appeared in "Gloucestershire Notes and Queries" in 1891-2 have been reprinted for private circulation, and may be obtained on application to the Editor, W. P. W. Phillimore, 124, Chancery Lane, London. The price is *Five Shillings*.

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1. References to Trotman, in the "Description of the Hundred of Berkeley," by John Smyth, of Nibley.
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7. Pedigrees of Trotman of Syston, and of John Trotman, the inventor of Trotman's anchor.

Illustrated with views of Syston Court, Nasse Court and the Steps, Cam; the armorial book-plate of Samuel Trotman, Esq., 1702; the Merchant's seal of Edward Trotman, 1638, and portraits of the Rev. Canon Trotman and the late Mr. John Trotman.

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Vol. V., Part IX. New Series. Jan.-Mar., 1893.



Gloucestershire Notes and Queries.

AN ILLUSTRATED QUARTERLY MAGAZINE DEVOTED TO THE
HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

EDITED BY

W. P. W. PHILLIMORE, M.A., B.C.L.

"We do save and recover somewhat from the deluge of time."

Contents.

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Slander at Hawkesbury,
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The Editor greatly regrets the delay which has occurred in the issue of the present part. The next parts will be issued rapidly, and we anticipate recovering our normal date within the year.

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All communications should be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. The signatures of contributors are appended, unless a wish to the contrary may have been expressed.

Correspondents are requested not to make use of any contractions in their transcripts except when such occur in the originals, and to write only on one side of the paper. Names of persons and places should be very distinctly written.

REVIEWS.—Books, pamphlets, etc., bearing on the district, or subjects connected therewith, sent for review, will receive due attention.

BINDING.—The binder is requested, in arranging the illustrations of Vol. I., to attend to the directions given for his guidance, p. xvi. "Bishop John Talbot's Monument" will be found in Part VI., and the "Map of the County of Gloucester" and "Over Bridge" in Part XI.

Special covers for the volumes have not been provided, the matter of binding being left to the taste of each subscriber.

BACK PARTS.—Vol. I. being out of print, copies can be supplied only as they may turn up for sale from time to time, and then only to purchasers of sets. A liberal price will be paid for copies of Vol. I. Vol II., comprising Parts XIII.-XXIV., can be procured from the Editor until further notice, price 18s., or by post, 18s. 6d. Vol. III., comprising Parts XXV.-XXXVI., price 15s., or by post, 15s. 6d. Vol. IV., comprising Parts XXXVII.-XLVIII., price 15s., or by post, 15s. 6d. If taken together, a set of all the volumes in print will be supplied, carriage paid, for *Two Guineas*.

INDEX TO VOLUME IV.—In reply to enquiries, the Editor begs to say that the index to Vol. IV. was prepared and printed under the directions of Mr. Blacker's representatives. Copies were sent to all known subscribers, but those who may not have received the index should address—G. A. W. Blacker, Esq., 21, King Square, Bristol.

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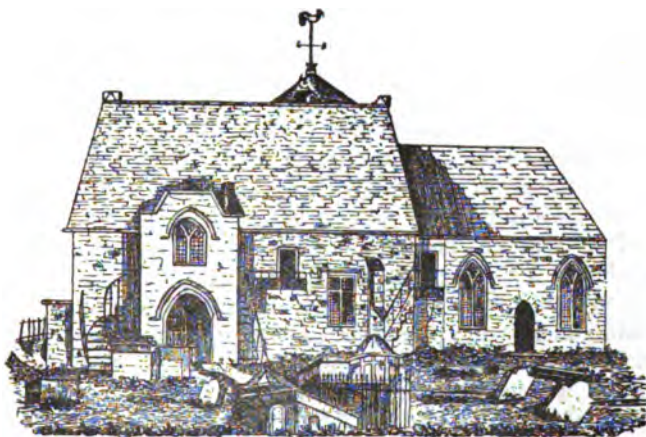
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Gloucestershire Notes and Queries.



Uley Old Church.

IN a previous number we were able to give a view of the old church at Uley, taken shortly before its demolition, and reference was made on page 104 *ante*, to a rough sketch of it from another point of view. The original of this we have since

learned was a pencil sketch made by Mr. B. W. Leach, of Uley, and by his courtesy it is here reproduced. Some additional particulars have been collected since the publication of our former article.

This drawing, it will be seen, shows the south side of the Church, and the reader will readily notice how much the old building had been pulled about. There were three external staircases leading to the galleries; one at the west end of the nave, of this, only the back can be seen in the engraving. Another, east of the porch, led to a gallery on the south side of the nave; and a third to the gallery, erected by the Rev. W. Ll. Baker, for the use of Stoutshill, when he enlarged the chancel. Over the porch, as at Cam, was a parvise, in which vestry meetings were held. It was a very small room, with a fire-place in the north-eastern corner, which more often than not, to the discomfort of the village fathers when in council assembled, was apt to smoke. The entrance to the parvise was by an external staircase, which evidently was of modern construction. The nave was remarkable for its width; there was no aisle, and the wide coved ceiling was a noticeable feature of the interior. Whether there ever existed an aisle seems doubtful; one, however, was erected at the building of the present church. As we have already said, there was a gallery at the west end, extending the whole width of the nave, and another against the south wall of the nave. In this the organ was placed, though this was afterwards removed, and fixed on the ground, near the schoolchildren's seats. The Stoutshill gallery was in the modern addition to the south side of the chancel, which was erected by Mr. Baker early in this century. It did not improve the appearance of the church, but in those days architecture was little regarded, and Mr. Baker was perhaps in advance of his time in adding to the church at all. In this addition, under the Stoutshill gallery, were placed the seats for the schoolchildren, as Mr. Baker was desirous that they should have good places.

The pulpit occupied the position it now does against the north wall of the nave, and the font, like its successor, was at the entrance to the tower. The remains of this old font are still in Uley churchyard. It is an octagonal basin, twenty-three inches across, inside measurement; its inside depth is eight inches, but outside it is eleven inclusive; there is a fillet round the upper edge, and on each face of the octagon are two shallow plain-pointed arches. No fragment of the stem remains.

The addition of the Stoutshill enlargement of the chancel, it is said, rendered the church in plan an oblong, with a tower on the north, and a porch on the south. As to the chapel of St. Godbold, which was early appropriated by the Bassett family as their burying place, and hence known as Bassett's chapel, no tradition remains, and it is uncertain if it was pulled down, or if it formed the northern part of the chancel shown in the photograph of the exterior [see p. 103, *ante*]. It may be that it was only a small portion of the chancel screened off to form a chapel, and not an annexed building with a separate roof. However this may be, every trace of it seem to have been swept away before the end of the last century, and with it the monuments of the Bassetts, for it is singular that no reference to them occurs in Bigland's Collections, although Atkyns, who wrote some 70 or 80 years earlier, specifically mentions a sixteenth-century monument belonging to the family, and we know from their wills that others must have been erected subsequently.

The Stoutshill aisle was separated from the chancel by three or four pillars, and the communion table was placed in the old or north part of the chancel. Anciently there were many monuments and inscribed floor stones in the church. None of the latter, and only a few of the former have been preserved. Many were doubtless destroyed prior to the re-building, but more must have disappeared at the demolition of the old church. The monument of John Eyles, "the first that ever made Spanish cloth in this parish," formerly was on the south wall of the nave, and informed the reader that his remains lay behind it. Some fifty years ago it was removed, and fixed near the pulpit against the south wall. At the re-building, it was fixed against the west wall of the tower, high up, and almost out of sight. The few other monuments which have escaped destruction, like the Eyles tablet, are now in the tower, hidden away in deference to a sentiment which seems to stigmatize the existence of tablets on the walls of a church, commemorative of the departed, as a kind of desecration, and a species of dishonour to the house of God.

This mistaken feeling, fostered in great measure we suspect by architects, who dread the introduction of anything likely to clash with the style of their own designs, has led in recent years to many of our churches resembling what some with much reason have satirically called ecclesiastical barns, which contain nothing, after they have been denuded of plaster and monuments,

to relieve the cold bareness in many instances of mere pointed rubble walls. The pious commemoration of the dead should be encouraged, and this can scarcely be done more appropriately than in the church which is constantly filled with worshippers to whom often the tablets on the walls must prove veritable "sermons in stones." That good taste and propriety have before now been violated in foolish laudatory epitaphs is true, but that is no sufficient reason for that wholesale destruction of the monuments of the dead, which has taken place during the last half century. The walls of Uley church now appear singularly bare, and since its rebuilding, no monuments have been placed within it save two or three small brasses, and three or four stained glass windows.



Frocester Marriage Registers, 1559-1800 (*continued*).

Jeremie Wettmoor et maria Addams, desp., May 16 [? 1643.]

Tho. Browning et Eliza Longford desp. ultimo die May.

Guill Marling et Eliz., des., october [? 4]

Incipit annus 1645.

Guill Marling Jun^r et Editha Wilkins, des., Aprill 7^o 1645.

[fol. 65, among burials, 1645.]

Thomas browning was married June 25.

Garra^t harmor was married May 18.

[fol. 48.]

Johannes Watkins et Eliza Adams desp. 23^o Septembris.

Incipit annus 1646.

Walter Beard et Charity Huntley wid. desp. 14th May.

Incipit ann's 1647.

[fol. 49.]

Mauritius Bendall et Sarah Coles, desponsat decimo die,
Februari 1647.

1648.

Richard Coles and maria Ferebe, desp., Juli 19^o.

Gualterus Pritchard and Eliza Midlmore, desp., Juli 21^o.

Incipit annus 1652.

[fo. 50.]

Georgius Smyth de Ebly in parochia de stonehouse, et
Margareta de Cham, despons., Martii 17^o.

Incipit Annus 1653.

Thomas Munday et Hanna Parker de Came despons. April
11^o A^o 1653.

Daniel Waite et Cicilia tobkins [?] Jobbins] de Nibley
septentrionali despons. Septemb. 28 A^o 1653.

William Heaven ye Sonne of Richard Heaven yeoman, and
Margerie his wife was married unto Edith Herrod ye
daughter of John Herrod yeoman and Edith his wife of
ye parish of Slimbridge this present 26 day of Januarie,
A^o 1653.

Thomas Audley, Register.

John Taylor ye son of Thomas Taylor yeoman, and Margerie
his wife was joine in marriage unto Abigail, ye daughter of
Christopher Adams Daryman and Agnes, his wife, all of the
Parish of Frocester this eleventh day of Septemb., A^o 1654.

Thomas Audley Regs.

Edward Cowles of this Parish broadweaver et Susanna Veisy
of Estington were married April 16 A^o 1655.

John Fesser junior ye sonne of John Fesser ye elder widdower
was joyned in marriage unto Sarah Pegler an orphan both
of ye parish of Froceter this eighteenth day of october A^o
1655.

John Adams et Deborah Marling were married Novemb.
8. 1655.

Anno Domini 1665

William Heyward de parochia de Stonehouse et Maria Nurse
de parochia de Froc: desponsati octa. die Februarij.

James Eiles et Joane heaven rid desponsati Feb. 26.

[on a piece of parchment numbered 36. h.]

Sponsali Ann. Dom. 1670

Thomas Curneck desp. oct 2 die

Guilimus Chapman Nov. 7.

We now give a list of all the marriages comprised in Vol. II.
of the Registers.

[p. 37.]

1681. John Condell and Mary Fessar, 28 Feb.

1682. Richard Wilkins and Anne Zelly, 2 Oct.

1683. John Fessar and Sarah Harman, 12 Jan.

1683. Joseph French and Edith Haven, 7 June.

1684. James Wilkins and Frances Hicks, 3 Apr.

1685. None.

1686. John Flower and Maria Couls, 10 July.

„ Richard Horston and Sarah Smith, 31 July.

„ Thomas Wilkins and Mary Williams, 7 Sept.

[p. 38.]

1687. John Cambe [or lambe] and Sarah Pegler, 4 Feb.
 1687. John Clarke and Sarah Ady, 12 Sept.
 [1688-1693 wanting.]
 1694. William Wood and Elizabeth Wilkins, 23 Apr.
 " John Merrott and Hannah Cowley, 8 Oct.
 1695. John Heaven and Maria Chapman, 28 March.
 " Richard Drew, and Maria Wilkins, 15 July.
 " John Dudbridge and Anne Holliday, 30 July.
 " Hezekiah Ellotts and Elizabeth Harmer, 22 Aug.
 1696. Thomas Fryer and Judith Wetmore, 24 April.
 " Samuel Stiff and Maria Trotman, 4 May.
 1696. Thomas Guy and Elizabeth Nurse, 1 June.
 1697. William Guy and Elizabeth Mills, 26 Sept.
 1698. John Wetmore and Anne Wilkinson, 28 April.
 " John Collins, weaver, and Jane Kingscott, 17 Nov.
 1699. John Fletcher, weaver, and Maria Rogers, 23 May.
 " John Mallet, "operarius" and Hannah Barber, 22 June.
 " Charles Fereby, "pistor," and Sarah Adams, 25 June.
 " John Smith and Margaret Barron, 25 Jan.
 1700. Michael Smith and Judith Fryer, 10 Apr.
 "ex^d p. R.D."
 " James Cowley and Sarah [a gap] de Eastington, 9 May.
 " Thomas Tyndall and Sarah Collins, 4 June.
 " Richard Houell [or Horrell] and Joanna Fords, 11 Aug.
 " Samuel Rickets and Elisabeth Wilkins, 10 Oct.
 1703. Samuel Niblett and Elisabeth Fereby, 4 Apr.
 " John Werry and Joanna Wilkins, 13 June.

[p. 39.]

1704. Richard Heaven and Mary Elford, 28 Sept.
 " Edward Price, "operarius," and Elizabeth Cowles,
 4 Apr.
 " Anthony Cross and Deborah Cowles, eodem die.
 " John Clowdesley, de Minchin Hampton, and Elizabeth
 Barnwood, de Avening, 25 Dec.
 1705. George Perkins and Margaret Pedglar, 22 July.
 " William Davis and Elizabeth Howell, 1 Oct.
 " Robert Adeane, yeoman, and Joanna Driver, de Aure,
 21 Nov.
 1706. John Heskins and Eleanora Smith, 20 Apr.
 " Samuel Cross and Mary Flower, 22 Sept.
 " Anthony Cross and Sarah Heaven, 28 Sept.

- 1706. John Brown, de Aw, and Elizabeth Thomas, 17 Feb.
- 1707. Thomas Gunn and Anne Clift, de Cham, 20 Nov.
- „ Charles Weston and Jane Webbe, 18 Dec.
- 1708. John Collins and Elisabeth Teale, 6 Apr.
- „ Daniell Browning and Elisabeth Heaven, 15 July.
- „ John Wetmore and Sarah Eliott, 8 Nov.
- „ John Snell and Elizabeth Parke de Wheatenhurst 19 Jan.
- 1709. William Cowley and Hannah Souls, 24 Apr.
- „ Joseph French and Sarah Marlin, 26 Apr.
- „ Richard Whittard and Elizabeth Pegler, of Cowley,
28 Apr.
- „ John Hedges, of Leonard Stanley, and Rebecca Wilkins,
8 Sep.
- 1710. James Parker and Elizabeth Knight, of Wheatenhurst,
13 Apr.
- „ Thomas Longen, of the city of Gloucester, and Mary
Smith.
- „ Edward Saniger, of Cham, and Mary Heaven, of
Leonard Stanley, 15 Aug.
- „ Daniel Jones, of Eastington, and Francis Bailey, of
Wheatenhurst, 8 Oct.
- „ James Crofts and Sarah Wilkins, 11 Feb.
- 1711. John Heaven and Sarah Crump, *als.* Brewer, 8 July.
- „ Samuell Cross and Margaret Dowsell, 23 July.
- „ Robert Beard, of Arlingham, and Hester Wilkins, 4 Oct.
- „ John Wilkins and Joanna Elberton, of Wheatenhurst,
11 Oct.
- „ William Eskeredge, of Moreton Valencé, and Rebeckah
Ellis, of Minchin-hampton, 22 Dec.
- 1713. Richard Webb and Ursula Chapman, 27 Apr.
- „ William Heskins and Margaret Perkins, 13 Sep.
- „ Nathaniel Haynes and Sarah Marlin, eodem die.
- „ Simon Neal and Anna Elliotts, 2 Nov.
- 1714. Samuell Browning and Dinah Nelms, 29 March.
- „ Abraham French, of Uley, and Elizabeth Blanch, 17 May.
- „ Samuel Heaven and Maria Gabb, 20 May.
- „ James Budding, of Avening, and Hester Clutterbuck,
of Wheatenhurst, 24 July.
- „ William Moody and Elisabeth Perry, 9 Sept.
- „ Samuell Woodman and Dinah Heaven, 30 Sept.
- „ Samuell Haines, of Standish, and Anne Hewlet, of
Wheatenhurst, 5 Oct.
- „ Arthur Horwood and Ursula Field, of Slymbridge.

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1715. Jonathan Fords, of Cowley, and Sarah Nelm, 24 Apr.
 „ Nathaniell Body and Susan Bishop, of Eastington, 17 May.
 „ William Keen and Mary Beard, of Wheatenhurst, 21 June.
 „ John Holyday and Elisabeth Curnock, 4 Dec.
 „ John Roberts and Elizabeth Nurse, 14 Feb.
 1716. Richard Raynolds, of King Stanley, and Mary Nurse, 2 Apr.
 „ John Lloyd and Mary Werry, 8 Apr.
 „ John Cham, of Cowley, and Annie Wilkins, 9 July.
 „ James Croft and Sarah Wintle, of Eastington, 9 Oct.
 „ Ephraim Charner of Stroud and Hannah Heaven of Froceser, 16 Feb.
 1717. Thomas Clutterbuck and Elisabeth Denton of Wheatenhurst, 9 Aug.
 1718. Richard Wood of Cham and Mary Butcher, 30 June.
 „ John Cross and Mary Oliver, 30 Sep.
 1719. Luke Farmer of Standish and Anne Haines of Wheatenhurst, 7 June.
 „ Jeremiah Wilkins and Jane Welstead, 13 July.
 „ William Veysey of Arlingham and Edith Clutterbuck of Wheatenhurst, 19th July.
 „ Thomas Willis and Sarah Heaven, 19 Sep.
 „ Samuel Cross and Susannah Hide, 6 Oct.
 „ Richard Teekle of Eastington and Sarah Browning, 7 Nov.
 1721. Thomas Browning and Elisabeth Cob, 26 Dec.
 „ Philip Shepherd Rector of Minchinhampton and Mary Knight of Frocester, 4 Jan.
 1722. John Beard and Mary Summers, 26 Mar.

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- „ John Smyth of Hamstead and Margery Heaven, 26 Apr.
 „ Richard Smith of Horsley and Anne Price, 5 Aug.
 1723. Daniell Tyndall of Cham and Margaret Daw, 16 Apr.
 „ Nathaniel Heaven and Anne Clark, 18 Apr.
 „ James Waterson and Anne Werry, 26 Sept.
 „ John Flatcher and Mary Watkins, 8 Oct.
 „ Robert Mason and Hannah Wilkins, 24 Oct.
 „ William Goff and Sarah Beard, 26 Dec.
 „ Stephen Wheeler and Mary Styles, 4 Jan.
 1724. John Osburn and Elisabeth Roberts, 2 May.
 „ Robert Collins and Elisabeth Hulings, 8 June.

1724. William Browning of Frampton and Joanna Pitt, 1 Oct.
" Charles Wiles and Maria Dimock, 15 Nov.
1725. William Daw and Sarah Peglar, 22 Apr.
" John Peace and Sarah Hadnock, 28 Sept.
" William Woodman and Anne Soul, 6 Oct.
1726. William Wilkins and Martha Bayley, 8 Feb.
1727. Thomas Cowles and Edith Wilkins, 8 May.
" John Cratchley and Anne Heaven, 20 Aug.
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" Thomas Chamberlain and Ursula Wilkins, 4 Feb.
" John Davies and Edith Browning, 14 Mar.
1728. Richard Gunter and Martha Fords, 24 Dec.
1729. Nov. 10, Joseph French and Elizabeth Clark.
1730. Mar. 31, Daniel Budding, of Leonard Stanley, and
May Stephens.
" Mar. 31, Edward Marling and Elizabeth Nurse.
" Apr. 21, Leonard Knowle, of Minchin-Hampton, and
Sarah Gisburn, of Eastington.
" Mar. 15, John Wilkins, of Frethorn, and Anne Griffin,
of Froster.
1731. May 11, John Adams, of Minchin Hampton, and
Esther Nurse.
" June 6, John Lusty, of King's Stanley, and Martha
Burford, of Nimpsfield.
" Aug. 14, Robert Young, of Painswick, and Eleanor
Knowles, of Easington.
" Nov. 2, John Price and Elizabeth Parslow.
" Dec. 31, Joseph Parry and Esther Estcourte, of
Nimpsfield.
1732. Apr. 9, Abel Bushel and Hannah Guy, of Nimpsfield.
" Apr. 24, William Dunn, of Saul, and Elizabeth Webb,
of Woodchester.
" Oct. 1, James Richardson, of Stratton, and Jane Butt,
of Leonard Stanley.
" Oct. 8, Samuel Cross, of Cowley, and Mary Planten,
of Froster.
" Nov. 5, Samuel Taintey of Kings Stanley and Sarah
Wilkins.
1733. May 15, William Hurcombe of Froster and Mary
Underwood of Berkeley.
" Oct. 28, Hale Browning of Woodchester and Susanna
Browning.
1734. Aug. 11, Stephen Dangerfield of King Stanley and
Mary Wilkins of Froster.

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1734. Aug. 14, Andrew Fletcher and Martha Wilkins.
 „ Nov. 4, John Marlin of Woodchester and Hannah Wilkins.
 „ Jan. 8, Daniel Hoskins and Sarah Bennett.
 „ Mar. 2, John Mills of Nimpsfield and Elizabeth Hoskins.
 1735. Apr. 2, Richard Cross of Cowley and Hannah Niblett.
 „ Sept. 23, Samuel Wilkins and Olive Wilkins.
 „ Dec. 23, Jeremiah Parslow of Cowley and Sarah Parslow.
 „ „ 27, Henry Marlin and Mary Davis of Nimpsfield.
 „ Feb. 2, Samuel Cross and Anne Merrick.
 „ „ 16, John Tudor of Slimbridge and Sarah Nurse.
 „ Mar. 5, Daniel Neal of Avening and Abigail Iles.
 1736. Aug. 2, Jacob Heaven and Sarah Cowley.
 1737. April 14, Giles Heaven and Sarah Fords.
 „ June 13, Ralph Bigland of the city of London & Anne Wilkins.
 [He was subsequently Garter King of Arms and is buried in Gloucester Cathedral].
 „ July 31, William Clark of Leonard Stanley and Sarah Wilkins.
 1738. Apr. 27, William Nurdin of Leonard Stanley and Elizabeth Davis.
 „ Nov. 12, Richard Heaven and Hannah Beard.
 „ Jan. 5, Edward Wilkins and Deborah Wilkins.
 „ Mar. 22, Matthew Smith of Dursley and Elizabeth Pope of Cam.
 1739. Oct. 2, Henry Hill, of Uley and Mary Wathen.
 1740. Apr. 21, George Nurse and Sarah Neale.
 „ July 29, Thomas Davis and Eleanor Harris, of Harscomb.

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- „ Feb. 2, John Webb and Mary Guy of Nimpsfield.
 „ „ 4, Samuel Purnell of Uley and Elizabeth Wilkins.
 1742. June 24, Thomas Lewis of Kingswood and Anne Wetmore.
 „ Aug. 7, Robert Collins and Mary Parslow.
 „ „ 14, George Winstead of Slimbridge & Sarah Heaven.
 1743. June 9, Daniel Neal and Hannah Cowley.
 „ Sept. 26, Christopher Sayer of Seven Stoke, Worc. & Elizabeth Banister.

1743. Dec. 1, John Wetmore and Anne Hoskins.
" " 18, Job Brown of Nimphsfield and Mary Cross.
" " 29, William Clark of the city of Gloucester and Anne Davis, of the same.
1744. Mar. 26, Thomas Cave of Kings Stanley and Mary Teart.
" Mar. 28, John Wetmore jun. & Elizabeth Purnell.
" " 29, Matthew Craft & Dorcas Woodman.
" " " William Wilkins & Mary Cross.
" June 11, Samuel Woodman, & Esther Cross.
" July 4, Joseph Jones of Coaley and Hannah Heaven.
" Aug. 20, Samuel Cross sen' & Sarah Harris.
" Oct. 25, Samuel Heaven & Anne Davis.
1745. Apr. 21. Samuel Bendall & Sarah Cross.
" Aug. 27, Thomas Heaven & Alice Bubb.
" Jan. 1, John Parsloe, of Leonard Stanley & Martha Smith.
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1746. Nov. 6, Gilbert Jones of Newent and Elizabeth Cole.
" Dec. 11, Miles Oatridge of Coaley & Sarah Wilkins.
1747. July 20, John Price and Sarah Cross.
" Dec. 26, John Marlin of Nimphsfield and Elizabeth Cumming of Uley.
1748. May 24, Daniel Marlin and Alice Collins.
" June 25, Richard Marlin of Hardwick and Hannah Daw.
" Aug. 1, John Wood and Margaret Gingell.
" Sept. 29, William Collins and Rebecca Jenkins.
" Feb. 3, Arthur Pepson of Bristol and Elizabeth Wilkins.
1749. Apr. 1, Nathaniel Greening of Saul and Elizabeth Cowley.
" Nov. 14, John Hobbs, of Kings Stanley and Elizabeth Wetmore.
" Dec. 30, John Haines of Easington & Sarah Smith.
" Feb. 5, William Williams of Ruardean & Mary Parsloe.
1750. Apr. 30, Giles Parsloe & Esther Sparrow.
" May 13, Samuel Woodman & Anne Brewer.
" July 3, Samuel Nurse & Sarah Collins.
" Sept. 16, John Rudge of the city of Gloucester & Betty Gardiner.
" Feb. 18, John Barnfield of Tiddenham & Anne Ford of Chepstow.
1751. Apr. 28, William Lane of the city of Gloucester & Sarah Barns.

In 1872 it was my lot to discover a portion of the wall of the city under the premises belonging to Eastgate House. No one supposed at that time that this wall was older than the Norman time; but when all along a line of some 40 feet in length, a heap of remains was found, in which every object was Roman, it became pretty clear that the wall itself must be also a Roman one. Brevity compels me to pass over the several links of evidence by which this was finally completely proved, as well as the various steps taken to trace out the whole line of the wall. It is enough to say that these occupied some two years; when the Ordnance Survey sent an officer specially to examine it, and had it recorded carefully on the large scale map of the city.

The details of this were given in the Transactions of the Cotswold Club; and a copy of the paper containing them happened to come into the hands of Dr. Hübner, of Berlin (now Baron Hübner), who is the foremost authority in the world upon Roman antiquities. His acquaintance with these is almost incredible. He has published several folio volumes of inscriptions from the Roman period, in different countries, and the seventh volume is entirely devoted to Britain. There is not a fragment of stone or a broken slab that has lettering on it—there is not even a piece of brick or a bit of wall plaster on which a scratch appears that was meant for a letter, found anywhere or at any time in this country, which he has not recorded and tried to give the meaning of. To a man of such vast special knowledge, the very simplest items carry some information: and Dr. Hübner, taking up the discovery of this wall of Gloucester, and the area enclosed by it, showed that it exactly supplied a lost link in the Roman History of Britain. Every German is a soldier as well as a civilian, and Dr. H.'s military knowledge came in to supplement his antiquarian research. He took up point after point in the history that is left to us of the invasions under Claudius in the summer of the year 43, and elucidated these by inscriptions on stones found at Winchester, at Chester, and at Lincoln, until he proved which of the legions were sent over here, where they were stationed, and which of them founded the garrison and built the temples that adorned this city eighteen hundred years ago. To follow these details would carry us too far for the columns of the *Gloucester Journal*—at any rate in a mere sketch like this—but suffice it to say that Vespasian with the second Augustan legion, of which he was the commander, landed first on the Isle of Wight and then on the

Dorsetshire shore, whence he marched to this district. At Cirencester the natives submitted to him, and he left a garrison among them, marching down the Cotswolds and crossing the Severn; when after fighting a decisive battle about Newnham, he came to Gloucester and sketched out the lines of what are now our four main streets, and built the wall of which I am writing. No town in Great Britain has a longer or more splendid history, for this wall of Gloucester was built not later than the year 50 of the Christian era, while London was still an open and unfortified spot. It was in this district along the banks of the broad Severn and in the Forest of Dean that Vespasian and his son Titus, who was only a boy at the time, learned the practice of war, that in years after made them the conquerors of Judea. It was on this plain, and on these Cotswolds and Forest hills that Titus learned the craft of the soldier which carried him successfully through the siege of Jerusalem; and as the great army corps—the second legion, in which his father had been trained, was first stationed in this city, it was made what the Romans called a colony; that is, it had the powers and privileges conferred upon it that belonged to Rome itself. The paid-off soldiers of the legion had lands allotted them outside the town, and their children were “free” men of the Roman empire, in exactly the same position as the Apostle Paul was when he claimed that he was “free born,” and therefore not liable to punishments (without a formal trial) to which the merely conquered people of the several countries forming the empire were subject.

With this history the Roman remains of Gloucester are connected, and above all of them the wall of the city. I feel sure that no one realising this will be indifferent to the preservation of every fragment of it for the Wall of Gloucester, as the oldest of all in this island is of an interest and value beyond those of any other vestiges of the Roman Empire in Britain.

JOHN BELLOWES.



Leonard Stanley Bells.—By the kindness of Mr. Denison Jones we are enabled to give our readers an exact transcript of the deed by which in 1538 the Abbot of Gloucester made over the four bells and clock in the Priory Church to the parishioners. It will be noticed that a very large sum, £30, was paid to the Abbot. This document is written upon a small piece of parch-

ment, and is in perfect preservation, save that unfortunately the Abbot's seal of office has been broken off.

"Be it known unto all people by these presentes that I William, Abbot of the monastery of Seynt Petre in Gloucester, have received at the day of makyng of these presentes of John Stradlyng, gent., Richard Selwyn, Robert Partridge, & John Towson, clothyers, in the name and for the hole parishioners of Stanley, within the Countie of Gloucester, xxx. pounds of lawfull money of England to the use and behalf of the monastery aforesaid, in a full contentment & paymente for iiij bellys & a clock, late called the pryory bellys & clock of Stanley aforesaid, upon a clere bargayn & sale by me, the said Abbot, to the use abovesaid, to the parishoners aforesaid, for the said sume of xxx. pounds made. Of the whych xxx. pounds I, the said Abbot, knowledgeth me to be truly contented and payd, and and thereof the said John Stradlyng, Richard Selwyn, Robert Partridge, & John Towson, & all other, the parishioners aforesaid by these do discharge and acquite. In witness whereof I, the said Abbot, the Seale of offyce to these presentes have putte. Gyvyn at Gloucester the iiijth day of November, the yeaere of the reigne of our Sovereign lord, King Henry the eight, the thirtyth." [1538].



A Bristol Beggar of the last century.—John Watkins, known by the name of Black John, died January 17th, 1759, at Bristol, aged 78. On his being prevented from possessing an estate in Gloucestershire, to which he is said to have been heir, he made a vow never to be shaved, which he kept to his death, and a little before his exit, desired he might not be shaven. He was a beggar for about fifty years last past, and often lodged in a glass house, though he had a room in the city, in which two hundred weight of silver and halfpence, and a considerable quantity of gold, was found, all acquired by begging.



Gloucestershire Wills (*Continued*).

John Brayne, of Newent, gentleman. Dated 10 May, 1599; prob. P.C.C. by Thomas White, notary public for Anne the relict, 18 August, 1599 [P.C.C., Kidd, 65]. For repairing church, 3s. 4d.; to poor of Newent, 40s.; to wife, Anne, half

household goods and plate, which was bought from Marten, and the use of the other moiety for life, and after her death, to son Richard, and in the event of his death, to his children, "if it please her;" to son Richard, "impliments of husbandry, six oxen, now at Mote house, four kine, and forty wethers, twenty young shepe, and twenty yewes;" to wife, during her life, the houses and orchards which I bought of Richard Nelme and Christopher Doune, she paying all chief rents to the Queen, after her death to son Richard and his heirs. Being bound to make wife a jointure of £20 a year, I give in lieu thereof the mill called Cleeve's Mill, and all the grounds belonging to the same. If she dies before the expiration of the lease granted by Sir Edward Wynter, then son Richard to have it. To her also the profits of the lease granted to Christopher Doune by Andrew Doune, for many years yet to come, in consideration of £100, which I am to pay her, and at her death, to son; to Bridget Bridgeman, my cousen, two yewes, and a heyfer to breede her a cowe; to Giles Brayne, 20s.; to s. Richard, the leases of Smith-fielde, which I took of Mr. Arthur Porter. Residue to wife. Overseers—Thomas Brayne and William Brayne, my cousens, and William Hitchcock, my brother-in-law.

William Brayne, of Little Deane, in the county of Gloucester, gentleman, dated 24 Feb., 1620, and acknowledged 27 March, 1621, in the presence of John Wilse, clerk.

To Ketford Brayne, the son and heir apparent of my son Thomas Brayne,¹ these standerds in and about my house hereafter named—viz.—all my armoure and weapons whatsoever to continue and remaine in my house, both for his father's use during his life to serve the King withal, and also to continue hereafter to the same use; to him also the must mill, &c.; also one standinge bedstede, being in the chamber where my daughter in law lieth.

To Maud, the wife of Thomas Perrin,² in regard of her long service....silver....English money, to be paid within 12 months of her death.

To Sir William Brayne,³ wearing apparel. Residue to be equally divided between two drs., Anne Brayne and Ursula, wife of Henrie Constance.

Notes to will of William Brayne, taken from the commission of array of the Forest of Dean, in 1608.

1. Thomas Braine, gent., aged about 20, of the lowest stature.

2. Thomas Perrin, labourer, about 40, of the tallest stature, fit for a pykeman.

3. William Brayne, gent., about 20, of the lowest stature.

And whereas I have made a deed of feofment unto Firdinando Stratford, and Giles Foster, esquires, and Richard Brayne, gentleman, to collect and gather up certain sums of money not exceeding £200 out of certain lease lands in Little Deane, which money I have reserved to bequeath by my last will; Henrie Constance having had £100 in respect of his marriage with dau. Ursula, dau. Anne is to have £100, but with proviso, that if son, Thomas Brayne shall pay dau. Anne, three score pounds in two years after my decease, then the gift of £100 shall cease. Dau. Anne Brayne, to be sole executrix.

Witnesses, Henry Milton,⁴ Adam Holiday,⁵ and Jone Rock.

Prob. Glouc., 24 April, 162..[? 1].

Kelford Brayne, of Howle, in the parish of Walford, in the county of Hereford, gentleman; dated 1 December, 1705; prob. to Lettice Brayne, the relict, P.C.C. 22 May, 1706. [Eedes, 102].

To wife Lettice Brayne, all lands and tenements in Little Deane, in the county of Gloucester (some part whereof was sometime since mortgaged by me to William Phelps, deceased, and are now charged with £900 principal moneys).

To sister-in-law, Mrs. Margaret Yeme, £100; to brother, Richard Brayne, £20; to brother, William Brayne, 40s. Wife to be sole executrix.

Brother in law, Edward Yeme, of Howle, gentleman, and William Lewis, of Rosse, gentleman, to be overseers.

Witnesses—Dorothy Yeme, Richard Grenway, and Edward Roper.



Communication between London and Gloucestershire in 1810.

IN the publication known as "Tegg's new Picture of London" for the year 1810, there are several lists relating to the times and starting places of mail coaches, carriers, and vessels, leaving London for different parts of the Kingdom.

Coaches carrying mails for Gloucestershire, started from "the Golden Cross," Charing Cross, for Oxford, Gloucester, and Hereford;

From the Angel, St. Clement's—Gloucester and Cheltenham.
From the Swan, Lad Lane—Bristol and Milford Haven."

4. Henry Mylton, carpenter, about 40, middle stature, and a trayned soldier.
5. Addam Holliday, about 40, middle stature, and a trayned soldier.

In the general list of Coaches and Carriers we have the following:—

TOWNS.	COACHES OR DILIGENCES.	WAGGONS OR CARTS.
Bristol, 117.....	Angel, St. Clement's, Gerrard's Hall, Swan, Lad Lane, Wh. Horse, Friday St., Sarac. Head, Snow H. and Golden Cross, daily.	69, Old Bailey, Gerrard's Hall, Basing Lane, daily, Swan, Holborn Bridge. W.S.
Cheltenham, 100	Bull and Mouth, m., 10, Golden Cross, e., 6...	George, Snow Hill, Th. and Sat., morn., 11.
Cirencester, 88 ..	Bull and Mouth, daily, afternoon, 4.	Saracen's Head, Snow H., M., W., F., noon.
Fairford, 80.....	Bull and Mouth, m., 10, Go. Cross, ev., 6.....	S., Holb. B., F., no., K. Hd., O. Ch., M., W., F.
Gloucester, 103 ..	Bull and Mouth, m., 10, Angel, Strand, e., 6...	King's Hd., Old Change, M., W., F., noon.
Lechdale, 77	Bull and Mouth, daily, morning, 10.	Swan, Holborn Bridge, Friday, noon.
Newent, 113	Bolt in Tun and Bull and Mouth, daily, m., 10.	King's Head, Old Change, M., W., F., m.
Northleach, 89 ..	Bolt in Tun and Bull and Mouth, daily, m., 10.	King's Head, Old Change, M., W., F., m.
Stowe, 87.....	Bull and Mouth, m., 10, Gold. Cross, ev., 6. ..	King's Head, Old Change, M., W., F.
Stroudwater, 96 ..	Bull and Mouth and Angel, Angel St., aft., 3.	Stroudwater Warehouse, Grub St., daily.
Tetbury, 99.....	Bull and Mouth, M., W., F., afternoon, 3.	Sarac. H., Snow, H., N., W., Swan, Holb. B.
Tewksbury, 108 ..	Bull and Mouth, m., 10, Ang., St. Clem., ev., 6.	Geo. Sn. H., Th., S., m. 11, K's Head, O. Ch., d.

Sailing vessels conveyed goods, &c., from—

Brook's Wharf, Upper Thames Street, for Bristol and Gloucester.

Hambro' Wharf, Queen Street, barges to Thames and Severn Canal, Kennett and Avon, to Bristol and Gloucester.

Kennet's Wharf, Upper Thames Street, barges to Bristol.

Symon's Wharf, Tooley Street, to Bristol.

B. C. DEXTER.

The Smyths of Nibley.

AT the present time there are residing in Virginia, U.S.A., the representatives of a family named Smith, who claim to be descended from, or a close connection with Smyth of Nibley, co. Gloucester. The precise link in this connexion is unfortunately wanting in proof, but that the claim is based upon a fairly substantial foundation will be evident from the following particulars.

The founder of the American line was one Richard Smith or Smythe, of whom the following has been ascertained. He was born in Gloucestershire, about the year 1596, emigrated to Plymouth Colony before 1638, was a freeman of Taunton, in that colony, in 1640, settled at Mespath, afterwards Newtown, on Long Island, in 1642, signed Articles of Peace with the Indians, Aug. 30, 1645, as one of the "Eightmen" or Council, bought a large tract of land, in Narragansett in 1641, and a lot on East River, Manhattan Island, July 4, 1645, sold a house and lot in Manhattan, Aug. 15, 1651. In an Indian deed dated Oct. 15, 1662, he calls himself then "about the age of 66 years," by which we arrive at the approximate year of his birth. His will is dated July 14, 1664, wherein he is styled "Richard Smith, of Wickford, in the Narragansett Country in New England, yeoman." It was proved Aug. 22, 1666, and mentions the following issue: sons—Richard Smith, jun^r, James Smith; daughters—Elizabeth, wife of John Viall, Joan, wife of Thomas Neuton, and Catherine, wife of Gilbert Updike.

Richard Smith's connection with Gloucestershire thus appears;

1. In a petition of the inhabitants of Narragansett to the King, dated July 29, 1679, one of the petitioners being Richard Smith, jun^r, it is stated, "About 42 years since, the father of one of your petitioners, namely, Richard Smith, deceased, sold his possessions in Gloucestershire, and came into New England, began the first settlement of the Narragansett Country (then living at Taunton, in the Colony of New Plymouth), and erected a trading house on the same tract of land where now his son, Richard Smith, inhabits." Much the same testimony, but of a somewhat earlier date is given by Roger Williams, the founder of the Colony of Rhode Island, who asserts that his friend,

Richard Smith, "for conscience sake, left fair possessions in Gloucestershire, and adventured with his relatives in New England."

2. Richard Smith, jun^r, then Major and Chief Commander of His Majesty's Militia, wrote on Oct. 22, 1669, from his home in Naragansett, to his "unkell, William Barton, Morton, Gloucestershire," in which he desires to be remembered to his aunt (name indistinct, but looks like Toland), and mentions the letter as being sent by John Sunderland. His "cousin, Ester Smith," sends her love to her uncle. He hopes to come to England in a year or two, when his business can safely be left.

3. Major Richard Smith in Dec., 1674, writes to "the Worshipfull John Smith," at Nibley, Gloucestershire, in which he alludes to the latter's kindness to him in all his troubles, and especially in some business transaction which Smith attended to for him.

Both the foregoing letters were found among the family papers of the Smiths of Nibley.

Turning now to the pedigree of Smith of Nibley, as given in the *Visitation of Gloucestershire*, 1623 (Harl. Soc. Vol.), we find that William Smith of Humberstone, co. Lincoln, had two sons, 1—"Richard Smith, eldest sonne," who "had issue;" and 2—Thomas Smith, of Hooby, co. Leicester, the father of John Smith the first, of Nibley, the well known historian of the Berkeleys. The pedigree of the eldest son, Richard, is not carried out, and it is suggested that the elder Richard Smith, of Narragansett, was the son of this Richard, and thus, cousin of the second John Smith, of Nibley, who died in 1692.

There is evidence that John Smith, of Nibley, the historian, was interested in the Colony of Virginia. From Alex. Brown's *Genesis of the United States* (Vol II., 1905, *et seq*), we learn that as early as 1612, he invested fifty shillings in the lottery for Virginia, and some time after subscribed towards a colledge to be erected there. In 1618 he thought of making a plantation in Virginia, and for that purpose formed a partnership with Sir W. Throckmorton, Sir George Yardley, Richard Berkeley, and George Thorpe. The partners sent "the Margaret," of Bristol, loaded with emigrants and supplies to their plantation, "Berkeley Town and hundred," Sept. 16, 1619. John Smith was an active member and a regular attendant on the Courts of the Virginia Co. from 1621 to 1623, and on April 12, 1621, at a Virginia Court, he proposed "to have a fair and perspicuous history

compiled of that Country from her first discovery to this day." He appears to have retained his interests in Virginia until his death in 1641.

Any further light upon the points here set forth will be acceptable. I may add that for many of the foregoing facts I am indebted to an American correspondent.

There must be many Smiths who descend from this family, if we may judge from the pedigrees recorded in the visitations, though it would obviously be difficult, not to say impossible, to trace them.

Leigh, Lancashire.

W. D. PINK.

The origin of this family is not at present known beyond William Smith, the grandfather of John Smyth, the antiquary. It is stated that he was of Humberston, Lincolnshire, but when we remember that there is also a Humberstone in Leicestershire, it seems at least probable that "Linc." is a clerical error for "Leic." It is unknown how John Smyth obtained his introduction to the Berkeley family, which afterwards proved so advantageous to both, but we may suggest that it may have been due to his acquaintance with the Leicestershire baronets of that name. It is a matter for regret that no account of his family from Smyth's own pen is known to be extant, as such would certainly have been of no small interest.

John Smyth's fourth son was George Smith, of Twickenham, Middlesex, M.D., who bought Topcroft in Norfolk. His grandson, George, was sheriff of Norfolk, in 1735, and the pedigree is continued to the latter's son, William, in Fenner and Metcalf's edition of the Visitation of Gloucestershire, 1682-3. In answer to my inquiry, a Norfolk antiquary tells me that the Smiths owned Topcroft Hall and considerable property in that parish and Cringleford, until about 30 years ago, when the last representative, the Rev. — Smith, allowed much of the property to pass into the hands of persons surrounding him, and that after his death, his heir, a Mr. Bodkin, commenced litigation to recover the property thus alienated, which resulted in a compromise. Nothing is now left of the Smiths in Topcroft, except a communion cup, presented by one of the family, and the monuments and escutcheons in the church.

W. P. W. P.

A Jewish Tragedy at Gloucester in 1220.

IN the year 1220—now some six hundred and seventy years ago—a serious commotion arose among the Jews then residing in Gloucester, occasioned by a feud existing between the heads of two families, one named Abr. Gabbay, and the other Solomon Turbe. In the disputes which took place between these two men, the wife of the latter made herself active and prominent. The first intimation of the dissension between these two parties is found in a record declaring that, in the spring term of 1220, Abraham Gabbay appeared before the justices assigned to the Jews at Westminster, and laid a complaint that Turbe had grievously wounded him, contrary to the peace of "Our Lord, the King." He mentions that he is prepared to prove his plaint in the fashion then current between Jew and Jew. The Justices finding good reason to assent to application, ordered him to appear on the 15th day of Trinity Term to prosecute the charge, and in order to insure his appearance, bound him over in good securities to appear on the day named. His securities were men well known at the time, named respectively, Abraham of Warwick, Benedict, his brother-in-law, Samuel Cornec, and Isaac of Paris. Meanwhile, instructions were dispatched to the Sheriff of Gloucester to take Turbe into custody, and to produce him at Westminster on the day abovementioned.

It seems that in the interim, Gabbay had incurred the displeasure of the authorities, and he was also consigned to durance vile in Gloucester Castle, where he lay in great agony from the wounds inflicted on him. Not content to abide the decision of the justices at Westminster, he contemplated a fearful act of vengeance upon his opponent; and pursuance of his design, so won over the Sheriff and his myrmidons, that very soon, Comitissa, the wife of his enemy, found herself imprisoned in the same castle, brought there on some foul accusation trumped up by Gabbay. While in the castle, this lady became privy to certain overtures which she alledged passed between Gabbay and the jailers, whom he had bribed to get rid of her husband previous to the day of trial. She said that she was prepared to attest by an oath taken on the Jewish Roll, "*The Sepher Torah*," that she had overheard a conversation between Gabbay and the gaolers, in accordance with which he promised them the sum of ten marks if they would undertake to throw her husband off the

walls of the castle, and then declare that he had taken the leap of his own will. When questioned by the Court what steps she had taken to avert the calamity from her husband, she stated that the moment she escaped from prison she had proceeded to London, and obtained an audience with three of the greatest Jews of the time, viz., Alexander of Dorset, Isaac of Norwich, and Elias Martin. Before she could return to Gloucester, the revengeful machinations of Gabbay had been carried out. The latter defended himself from the accusation, stating that he had never compassed the death of Turbe, nor was he in any way implicated in the affair. He further stated that on the day of the occurrence he was in Hereford, and knew nothing of the matter till he was informed of it. In reply to this, Comitissa urged that his being in Hereford was a portion of his manœuvres, as she had heard him explicitly say that he would take care to be out of the way on the day on which the crime was to be committed. The Judges thereupon ordered a further delay, and commanded the Sheriff of Gloucester to produce in due course the jailers who were suspected of the murder.

Another person now appears on the scene. One Isaac was likewise suspected of joining the confederacy against Turbe, and being required by the Justices to afford them some explanation, he deposed that from the time he left London, not a word had passed between him and Turbe up to the day when he was summoned by the Sheriff of Gloucester to view the tortured man lying on the flags. The Sheriff had accused him of implication, but there was no foundation for such a charge. A kinswoman of his, named Mirabile, had offered the Sheriff the sum of three bezants to allow her to see Turbe after the occurrence, and to ascertain whether Isaac was accused or not. In the presence of the Sheriff, Turbe had asserted Isaac was blameless. When a sure appearance of death had set in, the Sheriff had enquired of the dying man whether he should send for some Jews to assist the sufferer in making his will. Not only on that occasion had Isaac been summoned among the witnesses to the will, but the dying man had declared in his last moments, that he would be indebted to him for avenging his death. As the breath departed out of his body, he accused Gabbay only of being privy to his destruction.

The devoted wife of Turbe, now aided by her associate, Isaac of Gloucester, resolved to bring matters to an issue. The former, in her agony of despair, seems to have thrown her

accusations about broadcast. Among others, she accused the Sheriff of Gloucester of being an accessory to the murder of her husband, a charge which he most stoutly denied. In repelling the accusation, he produced in Court the depositions of several gentlemen, who, together with him, were witnesses of the catastrophe, and were prepared to give their version of what had occurred. These witnesses circumstantially deposed that, being in company with the Sheriff, they were proceeding to the Castle, when all of a sudden, they witnessed some object fall from the immense height of the tower. They rushed forward, and there found a croud of persons, both Jews and Christians, surrounding the man below. They inquired of him whether he had leapt of his own accord, and he replied in the affirmative, saying, that King Saul had killed himself, and thus saved himself from ulterior consequences, and that he had imitated him. At this juncture, he had not accused anyone of an act of murder. As soon as his wife Comitissa had arrived on the scene, he had turned savagely on her, exclaiming, "Be gone! it was your advice that has killed me." This occurred on a Friday. On the following day, the Sheriff sent the constable and the Coroner to Turbe, with a view of asking his dying deposition, and in the agonies of death, he accused Gabbay, and him only, of compassing his death. The witnesses declared their conviction, that despite this charge, they were of opinion that no bribery had taken place, and that the deed was purely personal on the part of the dying man.

Other witnesses, this time certain Jews, viz.—Leo, Elias, and Abraham, all of Warwick, and Moses Ben Aaron, who had acted as jurors, were interrogated by the Justices, and their depositions tallied in effect, with that of their Christian co-citizens. They also asserted their conviction that the act was spontaneous on the part of Turbe, and under these circumstances, all the accused were acquitted, and their securities discharged.

From a careful examination of all the particulars, a good deal of suspicion lies at the door of Abraham Gabbay, who seems to have been a man of very violent temperament. His name again appears on the records two years later, when he was taken into custody at Bristol, at the instance of the Justices, under the charge of having murdered the sister of a Jew named Abraham Folet, but we have not been enabled as yet to ascertain the result of this accusation.

M. D. DAVIS.

The Family of Clutterbuck (*Continued*).

We now revert to

17 VIII. **Lewis Clutterbuck** [son of Daniel, 1735, and Penelope Smith, 1766], of Widcome, Somerset, esq., town clerk of Bath, died 9 June, 1776, aged 58, buried at Claverton, m.i.; his will proved P.C.C., 1776; mar. *Elizabeth*, dau. of Thomas *Price*, of Gloucester; died 24 May, 1781, aged 68, and had issue,

- i. *Lewis Clutterbuck*, of whom next, 19.
- ii. *James Clutterbuck* died young, s.p.
- iii. *Margaret* marr. *Cadwallader Phipps Coser*, esq.
- iv. *Penelope* marr. *Gilbert Becket Turner*, esq.
- v. *Sarah* marr. *Zachariah Bayley*, esq.

18 IX. **Lewis Clutterbuck**, clerk in holy orders, rector of Ozeleworth, died 7 Aug., 1810, aged 57; marr. (1) at Hawkesbury, 13 July, 1790, *Catherine*, dau. of H. *Partridge*, of Hilsley, esq., and by her had issue,

- i. *Lewis Clutterbuck*, of whom next, 19.

He marr. (2), 1809, *Frances*, dau. of Edward *Elton*, of Marylebone, esq.; died 1836, and had issue,

- ii. *Sarah Frances*, marr. (1) 28 April, 1829, *Henry Edward Elton*, esq., who died Feb., 1842, and (2) *Thomas Davies Bayley*, esq.

19 X. **Lewis Clutterbuck**, of Newark Park, esq., J.P. and D.L., bap. at Ozeleworth, 1794; died 3 April, 1861; will proved P.C.C., 8 May, 1861; marr., 1819, *Sarah*, dau. of W. *Balfour*, of Edinburgh, esq., she died 19 July, 1867, and had issue,

- i. *Lewis Balfour Clutterbuck*, clerk in holy orders, rector of Doynton, bap. 1822; d. 1872, s.p.
- ii. *James Edmund Clutterbuck*, born 1823, Surgeon-General H.M. Forces, served in 42 Regt. (black watch) in Ashantee war; marr. and has issue,
 1. *Catherine Annie*, marr. 1891, to Surgeon-Major *Power*, A.M.S.
- iii. *William Clutterbuck*, Col. 56 Regt., born 1825; died 1890; marr. 1862, *Maria Dance*, dau. of *Charlton Bayley*, and had issue,
 1. *William Clutterbuck*.

2. *Edmund Charlton Clutterbuck*, clerk in holy orders, B.A. Wadham College, Oxford, 1889.
3. *Catherine Nora*.
- iv. *Charles Francis Clutterbuck*, clerk in holy orders, rector of Ozleworth, born 1826; died 1884, s.p.
- v. *John Balfour Clutterbuck*, clerk in holy orders, born 1831; St. Peter's Coll., Camb., B.A., 1855; rector of Boxwell, *w* Leighton, 1857; marr. 1863, *Catherine*, dau. of W. H. *Creswell*, of Pinckney Park, Wilts, esq., and has issue,
 1. *Richard Willmott Balfour Clutterbuck*, born 1867.
 2. *Frances Catherine Balfour*.
 3. *Maud Eveline Balfour*.
 4. *Mabel Kathleen*.

We now revert to

20 IV. **Thomas Clutterbooke**, of Horseley [son of Thomas 3. III. (1614), and his third wife Bridgett Robbins], bap. at Leonard Stanley, 25, Feb., 1597, p.r.; will dat. 1638, proved at Gloucester, 1641; mar. *Elizabeth*, dau. of *Jeremy Bicke*; issue,

21 V. **Thomas Clutterbuck**, of Stroud, gentleman; will dat. 20 Oct., 1679, proved P.C.C., 1 Dec., 1683; died 21 July, 1683, aged 46; buried at Bisley, m.i.; mar. *Elizabeth*, dau. of *Thomas Freame*, of Lypiatt, bu. 22 June, 1701; they had issue:

- i. *Freame Clutterbuck*, of Stroud, bap. there, 14 June, 1670, p.r.; bu. there 21 Aug., 1725, p.r.; mar. *Ann*, dau. of *Francis Simms*, of Kempsett, Oxon., and had issue,
Freame Clutterbuck, bap. at Stroud, 5 Jan., 1709; bu. 18 July, 1711, p.s. s.p.
- ii. *Thomas Clutterbuck*, bap. at Stroud, 2 Aug., 1671; bu. there 4 Feb., 1687, s.p.
- iii. *Samuel Clutterbuck*, bu. at Bisley, 25 Feb., 1738, aged 61; mar. *Bridget*, dau. of... *Michel*, 22 Jan., 1705, at Woodchester; she bu. at Bisley, 9 Apl., 1752, p.r.; issue,
James Clutterbuck, bap. 12 Aug., 1711, bu. 13 Mar., 1780, s.p.
Thomas Clutterbuck, died 14 March, 1715, aged 8.
- iv. *Elizabeth*, bap. at Stroud, 20 April, 1679, p.r.; ? buried there 9 July, 1685.

Report on the Public Records (*continued from p. 321*).

A VOLUME, being an index to Wills and Administrations, beginning in the year 1702 and ending in the year 1715.

Another	..	..	from 1716 to 1731.
Another	..	..	„ 1732 to 1748.
Another	..	..	„ 1748 to 1764.
Another	..	..	„ 1765 to 1777.
Another	..	..	„ 1778 to 1794.
Another	..	..	„ 1795 to present time [i.e. 1801.]

All the original wills and acts of administrations and bonds to which the above indexes refer.

Thirty volumes of copies of original wills from 1683 to 1798. N.B. A person is now employed in copying the remainder to this time.

A book of Institutions and Subscriptions by Clergymen to benefices, from 1551 to 1556.

Another	.	from the year 1662 to 1680.
Another	..	„ „ „ 1625 to 1689.
Another	..	„ „ „ 1674 to 1724.
Another	..	„ „ „ 1715 to 1719.
Another	..	„ „ „ 1715 to 1721.
Another	..	„ „ „ 1724 to 179 .

In the last book are also contained the subscriptions by surgeons, schoolmasters, registrars, chancellors, and proctors.

A book containing an account of ordinations of clergymen, confirmations of seats in churches, sequestrations of benefices, faculties for building seats and other particulars, certificates, etc., beginning with 1683 and ending 1709.

Another beginning with 1709 and ending 1720.

Another „ „ 1700 „ „ 1731.

Another containing institutions and benefices, faculties, sequestrations, benefices, certificates for places of divine worship, and of benefices, the hon. barons of the exchequer, beginning 1731 and ending 1754.

Another beginning 1753 and ending 1784.

Another „ 1784 to present time

[i.e. 1801.]

N.B. The other subscription books from 1769 to the present time [1801] are with the bishop of Gloucester.

A book of muniments in which are entered copies of Chancellors' and Registrars' patents of office and appointments—also copy of King George I.'s declaration concerning ecclesiastical livings in his own gift—copies of deeds of exchange, and copies of other things of ecclesiastical cognizance from 1711 to 1797.

Several bundles of writings in parchment and paper, containing terriers respecting the glebe lands, tythes, and charitable gifts relative to 192 parishes in the diocese of Gloucester.

A catalogue of books left by the will of Dr. Craister to the Vicar of Newent for ever.



Gloucestershire Marriages 1774-1776.

From the Universal Magazine from July, 1774, to December, 1776. (inclusive).

Richard Eavis Esq^r of Rowell, Gloucestershire to Miss Southwell, of Ashley, Worcestershire September 1774

Charles Tyrrrel Morgan Esq^r to Miss Raymond of Fairford Gloucestershire September 1774

Francis Reynolds Esq^r brother to Lord Ducie to Miss Provis of Bryanston Street October 1774

Rev. M. Raikes, Fellow of St. John's College Cambridge to Miss Mee of Gloucester January 1775

Richard Crowch (*sic*) Esq^r of Tytherington to Miss Swanton of Devizes February 1775

Cornet Smith, of the 3rd regiment of Dragoons to Miss Ball of Stonehouse Gloucestershire February 1775

Brackley Kennet Esq^r of Pall mall to M^{rs} Smith near Cheltenham, Gloucestershire. May 1775

Henry Creswick Esq^r of Hanham Court Gloucestershire to Miss Dickenson June 1775

John Hawker Esq^r of Dudbridge to Miss Clutterbuck of Kingstanley June 1775

Robert Gorges Robyns Yate Esq^r of Bomsberrow Place Gloucestershire to Miss Honeywood daughter of William Honeywood Esq^r late of Malling Abbey Kent August 1775

Right Worshipful Charles Hotchkin, Mayor of the City of Bristol, to M^{rs} Fisher of the same place August 1775

Cap^t Wade to Miss Forsythe of Bristol Augst 1775

John Gardner Esq^r of Sanshaw to Miss Kinchant of Stonehouse Octobeer 1775

John Bettesworth Esq^r of East Hyde Bedfordshire to Miss Reynolds sister to Lord Ducie December 1775

Right Hon. the Marquis of Granby to the Right Hon. Lady
Mary Isabella Somerset youngest sister to the Duke of
Beaufort December 1775

William Gibson Esq' of Bristol to Miss Simpson of Cheapside
January 1776

Benjamin Luscombe Esq' of Bristol to Miss Cooper Sep' 1776
Rev M' Tarn of Queen's College Oxford to Miss Brookes of
Westcot September 1776

Rev M' Ellis of Stroud Gloucestershire to Miss Allen of
Rodborough September 1776
F.P.



The Moustache and Beard in Gloucestershire.—A correspondent of a Bristol contemporary has heard it stated that the custom among the civil population of wearing moustaches was first started in Gloucestershire, and asks for information on the subject. He has lately examined many of the large engravings of State ceremonials in the early years of the Queen, such as her Majesty's first attendance in Privy Council, the coronation, the royal wedding, and the baptism of the Prince of Wales. These pictures were all executed by royal command, and contain hundreds of portraits, yet he cannot find a single nobleman or gentleman (officers in the army excepted) decorated with moustaches. Many people must therefore remember the beginning of the movement.—Mr. Wm. Johnston, of St. Nicholas House, Gloucester, writes to the Gloucester Chronicle of 23 January, 1892, as follows in reference to the question raised by the above correspondent:—I believe that I was the first individual of the city of Gloucester (and perhaps in the county) to grow the beard and moustache. I was induced by my medical man, the late Mr. J. P. Heane, about forty-two years ago, to give up shaving and let my beard and moustache grow. I had been a terrible sufferer for a good many years with very sore throat. I was just getting better of a very severe attack when the old doctor remarked to me, "Johnston, I advise you to give up shaving and let your beard and moustache grow, which, if you do, I believe you will not suffer again with such bad sore throat." I took his advice, and have not had a sore throat since, and it was the opinion of a great many of my friends and acquaintances in Gloucester that the moustache and beard was a great improvement to my looks and added immensely to the dignity of my countenance, so much so that a great many of

them began to cultivate the beard and moustache, and amongst them a very prominent druggist (Mr. Tucker) and woollen draper (Mr. F. C. Newman), and within a very few years beards and moustaches were cultivated by hundreds in Gloucester and neighbourhood, and are now almost universal.



Yeamans Family.—The Yeamans family of Bristol, of which mention was made in the Gloucestershire Notes and Queries for August, 1892, through one of its most prominent members, was very closely connected with the history of Carolina during its early colonial days. Alexander Hewat's History of South Carolina, published in London in 1779, says, speaking of Sir John Yeamans: "Sir John was the eldest son and heir of Robert Yeamans, alderman of Bristol, who was imprisoned and executed in 1643 by order of Nathaniel Fienes, son to Lord Say, who had been appointed governor of Bristol by the Parliament." "He was taken," says the same authority, "advanced to the dignity of baronet by King Charles the second in 1664, as a reward for the steady loyalty, and the heavy sufferings of his father. But as the violence of the preceding times, which had deprived Sir John of his father, had also injured him in his private fortune, he embarked for the island of Barbadoes, at that time in a flourishing condition, to hide his poverty from his acquaintance in England, and endeavour to acquire a fortune suitable to his dignity."

In 1662 Charles II. made a grant of all the territory of Carolina to a number of gentlemen, among them being the great Earl of Shaftesbury, and Edward, Earl of Clarendon. In August, 1663, proposals were received by these Lords Proprietors from certain persons in Barbadoes, who were desirous of settling in Carolina. (London State Paper Office, North Carolina, Board of Trade, Book II. p. 10). These persons selected Sir John Yeamans as a good man for the post of governor of their colony, and on January 11, 1664, o.s., he was appointed governor "of the county of Clarendon" in Carolina (Ibid, p. 18). Major William Yeamans, son of Sir John, was sent to England as the agent of the Barbadoes company, and he carried the commission to his father with a letter informing him that he had been granted 6,000 acres of land in the new colony, and that the King had been prevailed on to confer upon him the dignity of Knight baronet. This seems to

indicate that he was not knighted until after leaving England, which would prove Hewat to be in error. (Ibid. p. 21). He was at the same time made Landgrave, which was of the highest order of nobility in Carolina. In 1664, Sir John settled his colony at Cape Fear in the present state of North Carolina, but the location was unfavorable and the settlers soon removed to Charleston, of which colony Sir John was commissioner governor in December, 1671 (Ibid p. 76). He continued in office to early in 1674, when he gained the displeasure of the Proprietors, and was superseded. His administration was not successful (Ibid p. 93), and it was charged that he consulted his own business interests to the detriment of the affairs of the government. On retiring from his position, he returned to Barbadoes, where he died shortly afterwards. So far as can be ascertained, he left no family in Carolina.

SHIRLEY CARTER HUGHSON.

Charleston,
South Carolina.

* * * * *

The Family of Arrowsmith.

IN the seventeenth and early part of the eighteenth centuries, members of the Arrowsmith family were residing at Wotton-under-Edge, Cheltenham, Cirencester, Stroud, Painswick, and Tewkesbury, in the county of Gloucester, as appears by wills proved at Gloucester and in the P.C.C., and by parish registers, etc. Arrowsmith, the geographer, was of the Gloucestershire family; and so also were Thomas Arrowsmith, of Manchester, painter and engraver, and his brother, John Pauncefoot Arrowsmith, of Liverpool, who wrote in 1819 a book on the "Art of Instructing the Deaf and Dumb." These were natives of Newent.

The family whose pedigree is here given emanated from Cheltenham, and perhaps at an earlier date from Wotton-under-Edge.

I. *Mr. . . . Arrowsmith*, whose christian name and place of abode we have not at present ascertained, had issue at least three children,

- (1) *Samuel Arrowsmith*, of whom next.
- (2) *Richard Arrowsmith*, of Wotton-under-edge; by his Will, dated 18 Sept. 1671, and proved at Gloucester 24 July, 1762, and witnessed by Samuel Arrowsmith and John Arrowsmith; he left his dwellinghouse and lands at

Wotton-under-edge to his wife Margaret for her life, with remainder to his son Tobyas in fee, and legacies to his sons Richard, Tobyas, Charles, and Robert, his daughter Rebecca, his sister Margaret Holloway, and sister-in-law Mary Tovey, and appointed his wife Margaret executrix and residuary legatee, and William Orchard, gent., and his brother, Samuel Arrowsmith, overseers. Sarah Arrowsmith, of Wotton-under-edge, who was probably the widow of one of his sons, by her will dated 8 March, 1691, and proved at Gloucester 23 Sept. 1692, left her lands at Wotton-under-edge, Tetbury, and Cam, to her son Arthur Arrowsmith, subject to the payment of £250 to her daughters Hester and Lidia, and appointed her son Arthur executor, and her brother in law Robert Davies and cozen Thomas Davies overseers of her will.

- (3) *Margaret*, the wife of *Holloway*.

II. *Samuel Arrowsmith*, of Cheltenham; churchwarden there in 1678; buried at Cheltenham 10 Dec. 1686. By his will dated 20 Jan. 1684, and a codicil dated 8 July 1686, of which admon cum test. annexo was granted by the Bishop's Registry at Gloucester 2 March 1686-7 to his son Obadiah Arrowsmith, the executrix having renounced probate, he devised his messuage and lands within the tithing of Alston in Cheltenham to his wife Mary for life, remainder to his daughter Mary Freame widow, late wife of William Freame gent. deceased, in tail male, remainder to his son Obadiah Arrowsmith in fee, and his lands in Charlton King's to his wife for life, remainder to his grandson Obadiah Arrowsmith (son of his said son Obadiah Arrowsmith) in fee; and bequeathed £100 to his daughter Mary Freame, £100 to his grandson Samuel Arrowsmith, and £10 to his granddaughter-in-law Elizabeth Tovey, and appointed his wife Mary executrix and residuary legatee. By Mary his wife he left issue,

- (1) *Obadiah Arrowsmith*, of whom next.
- (2) *Samuel Arrowsmith*, bapt. at Cheltenham 6 and bur. there 9 Nov. 1677.
- (3) *Mary*, the wife of *William Freame*, of Cheltenham. He was "æt. 28 et amplius 1682, and has as yet no issue;" but was dead in January 1684. See Pedigree of Freame of Cirencester in Fenwick and Metcalfe's "Visitation of Gloucestershire in 1682-3," pp. 63, 64. Arms: Argent a chevron sable, in chief a bar engrailed gules.

III. *Obadiah Arrowsmith*, of Cheltenham; bur. there 24 July, 1710. Admon granted by the Bishop's Registry at Gloucester 26 Aug 1710 to Mary Arrowsmith, his relict. By *Mary* his wife he had issue,

- (1) *Samuel Arrowsmith*, bapt. at Cheltenham 12 Aug. 1681. Perhaps the Samuel Arrowsmith, of Cirencester, admon of whose effects were granted by P.C.C. Dec. 1728, to his widow Lucy Arrowsmith.
- (2) *Obadiah Arrowsmith*, of whom next.
- (3) *Nathaniel Arrowsmith*, bapt. at Cheltenham 9 April 1687; a legatee under the will of his niece Sarah Arrowsmith in 1747.
- (4) *Mary*, bap. at Cheltenham 8 April 1691.
- (5) *Sarah*, bapt. at Cheltenham 24 Jan. 1692-3.
- (6) *Elizabeth*, bapt. at Cheltenham, 28 Sept. 1696.

IV. *Obadiah Arrowsmith*, of Ledbury, co. Hereford; bapt. at Cheltenham 14 Sept. 1683; died 1739. He occurs party to a deed dated 25 & 26 March, 1713. He was devisee of lands in Cheltenham and Charlton King's under his grandfather's will; and had also lands in King's Stanley, in Hanley Castle, co. Worcester, and in Ledbury and Bosbury, co. Hereford. By his will dated 24 Nov. 1739, and proved P.C.C. 9 Feb. 1739-40 (29 Browne), he devised his lands in King's Stanley to his son Yerrow his lands in Hanley Castle and Ledbury to his son Obadiah, and his lands in Bosbury to his son Samuel; and bequeaths an annuity to his wife Mary, and £400 each to his children Obadiah, Samuel, Sarah, and Martha, and appointed his son Yerrow executor. He married *Mary* one of the three daus. and coheirress of Jonathan *Yerrow*, of Tewkesbury [his will, dated 1 Aug. 1721, was proved at Gloucester 16 July, 1722, and again P.C.C., 31 July, 1725, 66 Romney], and by her had issue,

- (1) *Yerrow Arrowsmith*, of whom next.
- (2) *Obadiah Arrowsmith*, of Ledbury, and afterwards of the Port of London; devisee of lands in Bosbury under his father's will 1739; annuitant under the will of his brother Yerrow, 1779.
- (3) *Samuel Arrowsmith*.
- (4) *Sarah*, of Ledbury; died 1747. By her will, dated 20 Nov. 1747, Admon cum test. ann. granted by P.C.C. 2 March, 1747-8, to Yerrow Arrowsmith and Obadiah Arrowsmith (69 Strahan), she bequeaths £200 to her brother Yerrow, £200 and an annuity of £15 to the Rev. Mr. Samuel Jones, Dissenting Minister, and legacies to her brothers Obadiah and Samuel, and to her uncle Nathaniel Arrowsmith, and her aunt Arrowsmith of Cirencester.
- (5) *Martha*.

V. *Yerrow Arrowsmith*, of Ledbury, co. Hereford, afterwards of Pidd Green, in the parish of Hanley Castle, co. Worcester. De-

vissee of lands in King's Stanley under his father's will 1739; and held also lands in Tewkesbury, in Linton, Bromyard, Bosbury, and Ledbury, co. Hereford, and in Breedon, Pidd Green, and Hanley Castle, co. Worcester. By his will, dated 20 July 1779, and (with a codicil dated 30 Sept. 1779) pr. P.C.C., 27 June, 1781, by Jonathan Stokes and Penelope Stokes (281 Webster) he devised copyhold lands in Linton and Bromyard to his son Yerrow, other copyholds and freehold lands in Linton and Bromyard to his son Samuel, and directed his trustees to sell his lands in Pidd Green and Hanley Castle, and to pay out of the proceeds £1,500 to his daughter Mary, and the residue amongst his three children equally. He married (settlement dated 16 Jan. 1750) *Mary*, dau. of John Stokes, of St. Nicholas parish, Worcester, gent., by Penelope his wife, and by her had issue,

- (1) *Yerrow Arrowsmith*.
- (2) *Samuel Arrowsmith*, of whom next.
- (3) *Mary*, the wife of . . . *Ford*, of Newtown, co. Montgomery.

VI. *Samuel Arrowsmith*, of Pidd Green, in the parish of Hanley Castle, and afterwards of Breewood, co. Stafford, gent.; died in September, 1828. By his will, dated 26 May 1813, and proved at Lichfield (in the Peculiar Court of the Dean) 6 Nov. 1828, by Charles Henry Darwall, of Walsall, he directs his estate at Bromyard to be sold, and mentions his wife Harriet, his son John Yerrow, and his sister M^{rs} Ford, and appoints his brother-in-law Charles Henry Darwall and his son John Yerrow Arrowsmith executors. He married 1 Jan., 1795, *Harriet*, dau. of the Rev. John Darwall, M.A., vicar of Walsall, co. Stafford, by Mary Whateley, of Besley, his second wife, and by her (who was born 20 Dec. 1773, and died 24 Feb. 1840, and was buried in the Shrewsbury cemetery, m.i.), he had issue,

- (1) *John Yerrow Arrowsmith*, of whom next.
- (2) *Mary Elizabeth*, of College Hill, Shrewsbury; b. 25 Jan. 1798, died unm. 1887, bur. at Shrewsbury Cemetery.
- (3) *Emily*, b. 23 Oct. 1799, d. unm. 3 May 1877, bur. at Shrewsbury Cemetery, m.i.
- (4) *Louisa Anne*, b. 29 March, 1802, d. unm. 4 Dec. 1878, bur. at Shrewsbury Cemetery, m.i.
- (5) *Charles Frederick Samuel Arrowsmith*, b. 18 July, 1804, d. 12 June, 1824.
- (6) *Samuel Yonge Darwall Arrowsmith*, of Brooklyn, U.S.A.; b. 11 March, 1809; mar. and died s.p. in America.

VII. *John Yarrow Arrowsmith*, of Swan Hill Court, Shrewsbury, F.R.C.S., b. at Newtown Hall, 6 Nov. 1795; d. 6 Nov. 1866, bur. at Shrewsbury Cemetery, m.i.; will proved at Shrewsbury, 1 Feb., 1867; mar. 1st *Eliza*, dau. of *John Eaton*, of Shrewsbury, she died s.p., and was bur. at St. Chad's, Shrewsbury; and 2^{ndly} at Meole Brace, 6 Sept. 1836, *Frances*, dau. of *Jonathan Scarth*, of Meole Brace, and afterwards of The Flash, Shrewsbury, and by her (who was born 2 March, 1808, and d. 4 Oct. 1884, and was bur. at Shrewsbury Cemetery, m.i., will proved at Shrewsbury, 20 Nov. 1884); he had issue,

- (1) *Charles John Arrowsmith*, of whom next.
- (2) *Frances Mary*, of Morfe House, Shrewsbury.
- (3) *Emily Margaret*, of Morfe House, Shrewsbury.
- (4) *Elizabeth Harriett*, mar. at S^t Marylebone, London, 23 Aug. 1888, to the Rev. *William George Dimock Fletcher*, M.A., F.S.A., Vicar of St. Michael's, Shrewsbury. [See Pedigree of Fletcher in College of Arms M.S.S., Norfolk 9. 21, 13 D. 14. 153, and 20 D. 14. 70-74; in Burke's Commoners and Landed Gentry; in Misc. Gen. et Her., N.S. iv. 214; and in Leicestershire Pedigrees and Royal Descents, 163. Arms: Argent a cross engrailed sable, between four pellets each charged with a pheon or, on a canton azure a ducal crown gold.]
- (5) *Louisa*, b. Oct. 1845, d. Dec. 1848, bur. at S^t Chad's, Shrewsbury.

VIII. *Charles John Arrowsmith*, of Abergele, North Wales, solicitor, b. 29 Dec. 1838, m.^{at} Ulceby, co. Lincoln, 4 Jan. 1877, *Harriet Anne Mary*, dau. of the Rev. *William Fletcher*, D.D., Vicar of Ulceby, by *Jane Maria*, dau. of *Joseph Bainbrigge*, of Derby, his wife (see pedigree of Fletcher, *ubi supra*; and Pedigree of Bainbrigge, in Vis. of Leicestershire 1619 and 1682; Glover's Derbyshire ii. 552; Burke's Commoners, Landed Gentry, and Royal Families ii. 123; Misc. Gen et Her., N.S. iv. 245; Leicestershire Pedigrees and Royal Descents, 169; Coll. Arms M.S. 13 D. 14. 233; Ant. Wood M.S. F. 7, fo. 61; and in Leicestershire Archæological Transactions, VII. 132-145, 233-270. Arms: Argent, a chevron embattled between three battle-axes sable,) and by her, (who is sixteenth in lineal descent from Edward III., through John of Gaunt and Lionel of Antwerp) has had issue,

- (1) *Lionel Arrowsmith*, b. 29 April, & bapt. 16 July 1879, at S^t George's Walsall; died 1 June 1888, bur. at Llandulas near Abergele.
- (2) *Jane Frances Winifred*.
- (3) *Honor Aileen*. (4) *Margaret*.

The exact position in the pedigree of the following persons, whose wills or administrations are recorded in the Gloucester Bishop's Registry, is not at present ascertained.

Obadiah Arrowsmith, of Cirencester, d. unm. 1721; admon. granted by Bishop's Reg. at Gloucester 11 July 1721, to his brother Thomas Arrowsmith, of Cirencester.

Henry Arrowsmith, of Cirencester, gent., by his will, dated 27 May 1721, and proved at Gloucester 3 Apr. 1723 by his sister Sarah Arrowsmith, devised all his estate at Bisley or elsewhere to his sister Sarah Arrowsmith.

Mary Arrowsmith, of Stroud, widow; will dated 2 March 1733, & proved at Gloucester 21 Feb. 1734-5, by her son Samuel; she had issue two sons, John Arrowsmith of Stroud and Samuel Arrowsmith of Painswick.

Samuel Arrowsmith's will was dated 27 June 1744, and proved at Gloucester 11 July 1763 by his relict and executrix Abigail.

Admon. to the effects of *Abigail Arrowsmith* of Painswick was granted at Gloucester 1 March 1771 to her sister Sarah Holder.

Sarah Arrowsmith, of Tewkesbury, widow; mentions in her will,—which was dated 31 July 1739 & proved at Gloucester 29 Sept. 1739, by John Hopcott,—Richard Cosnett, of Tewkesbury, Mary his wife, and Hannah & George their children; Anne wife of Richard Turner of Tewkesbury, Hannah Player, widow, and Nicholas her son, and appoints John Jeynes and John Hopcott both of Tewkesbury her executors.

I shall be glad of any further notes relative to the Gloucestershire Arrowsmiths.

W. G. DIMOCK FLETCHER, M.A., F.S.A.



Tetbury in 1779 and 1820.—Here is a picture of old Tetbury and the neighbourhood as it existed more than a hundred years ago. I am indebted for it to a friend who extracted it from an old book entitled the "Modern Universal British Traveller," published in 1779: "Tetbury is a tolerable good town, pleasantly situated on a rising ground. The houses in general are neat and handsome, but there is a great scarcity of water, the inhabitants being obliged to fetch it from wells and brooks at a considerable distance. The market house is in a good situation, and great quantities of yarn are sold at it weekly by the poor people, who, in return, take wool and such necessities as they are in want of. The church is a venerable Gothic structure, and in it are

several handsome monuments. Here is a free school, and an almshouse for eight poor people; and at the end of the town is a very high bridge of considerable length, half of which is in Wiltshire. The government of this town is vested in a bailiff, who is chosen annually, and assisted by some of the principal inhabitants. The weekly market is on Wednesday; and the town is distant from London 99 miles. Near Tetbury are the remains of Beverston Castle, formerly called Bureston, from the number of blue stones found near it. A little to the north of Malmesbury is another village, called Newton, or Long Newton. It is pleasantly situated, and commands an advantageous prospect of Malmesbury church, as also of Charleton House and park, where the Earls of Berkshire had a seat before the civil wars, when it was demolished by the soldiers. At the upper end of the village was the seat of Sir Giles Estcourt, lord of the manor. It is said that this village was built instead of one that formerly stood near it a little higher in the fields; and this is confirmed by the foundation of houses being frequently discovered by the plough. The old ones being destroyed by fire, the inhabitants rebuilt it on the present spot, from whence it received the name of Newton or New Town."—*Tetbury Advertiser* for March, 1889.

"The town consists principally of four streets, which meet at the centre. In the year 1770 the old church was undermined by a flood, which occasioned the roof to fall, and in other respects did so much damage, that it was rebuilt at an expense of £6,000. The new building was opened for public worship October 7, 1781, and is a very handsome structure. . . . The inhabitants of this town are principally engaged in the woollen manufactory and sale of yarn, which is sold on the market-day in the market-house, in the middle of the town; whereas cheese, bacon, and other commodities are sold in great quantities at a smaller market-house. The parish is ten miles in circumference, nearly the whole of which is the property of the inhabitants. The Avon rises in it, which runs through Bath and Bristol into the Severn, and at the end of the town is a long high bridge, half of which is in Wiltshire. The public revenue is managed by a bailiff, chosen every year. North of the town is a petrifying spring, which encrusts pieces of wood and stone with a strong stony substance. The annual races are run upon a large common about one mile eastward of the town, and are much frequented by the neighbouring gentry. The weekly market is on Monday.—*The Topographical and Statistical Description of the County of Gloucester.*

Old Magazine Extracts.

The following references to Gloucestershire are from the *General Magazine* (W. Owen, Temple Bar) for 1755:—

- FEBRUARY.** Lent Assizes, Mr. Justice Birch, Mr. Baron Adams, Gloucestershire Saturday (March) 29 at Gloucester. City of Gloucester, the same day, at the said City.
Sheriff, Gloucestershire, Ja. Lamb, of Fairford.
22. The Rev Mr John Trye, rector of Leekhampton, Gloucestershire, to Miss Molly Longford.
14. The King was pleased to appoint the Rt Hon Ld Ducie of Moreton, to be his lieutenant, custos rotulorum, and vice admiral of the county of Gloucester; also constable of the castle of St. Briavells, and keeper of the deer and woods in the forest of Dean in the said county.
George Ch. Bleek, A.M., to the vicarage of Berkly, Gloucestershire.
Charles Lucas, B.A., to the vicarage of Ledney, Gloucestershire
Bankrupt—John McWilliam and Alexander Shidden, of Bristol, merchants and partners.
- MARCH 20.** (Royal Assent given to a Bill) For enlightening the streets, establishing a watch, &c., in the city of Bristol.
Bankrupts—Feb 25, Jonathan Weston, of Bristol, vint.
March 4, Thomas Sayse, of Gloucestersh., malster.
- APRIL 22.** Bankrupt—Edman Crook, of Bristol, barber and peruke-maker.
- MAY.** Mr Thomas Bowen, of Bristol, answers a question in mathematics.
- JUNE.** Summer Assizes, Mr Justice Forster, Mr Baron Smyth.
May 22. Mr Thomas Neale, surgeon, to Miss Baylis, of Gloucestershire, with a Fortune of 5000*l*.
The Rev Mr Henry Skey, appointed one of the domestic Chaplains to the Earl of Berkley.
The Rev William Taswell, M.A., Chaplain to the Right Rev Lord John Bp. of Bristol, to hold the Vicarage of Wotton-under-Edge, in the County of Gloucester; together with the Vicarage of Almondsbury in the said County, worth 280*l*. per An.
Bankrupts—May 27, Thomas Hobbs, of Bristol, currier.
June 3, John Thorp, of Bristol, Hosier.
„ 7, Joseph James, of Bristol, Haberdasher.
„ 21, William Gwynne, of Bristol, Grocer.

JULY. Death, 13. The Rt Rev Dr John Coneybeare, Bishop of Bristol, and Dean of Christ Church, Oxon.

AUGUST. Deaths. 4, Lieut.-Col. Abbott, of the Life-guards, at the Hot-Well at Bristol. 12. Tho. Porter, Esq.; a Gentleman of a good Estate in Nottinghamshire, at the Hot-Wells, Bristol.

Bankrupt—9. Benjamin Hickey, of Bristol, Bookseller.

SEPTEMBER. Bankrupts—Aug. 30. George Catcott, of Bristol, Grocer. Sept. 6. Hallifield Ball, late of Tortole, Merchant, now of Bristol.

NOVEMBER. Charles Parker, M.A., to the Rectory of Trinary, Gloucestershire.

DECEMBER. John Taylor, M.A., to the Vicarage of Hartley, Gloucestershire.

Charles Parker, B.L., to hold the Vicarage of Tirley, Gloucestershire, with the Rectory of Hasfield, in the same county.

Bankrupt—2. John Smith, of Gloucestershire, Grocer.

ARTHUR MEE, F.R.A.S.

Llanelly.

[Editor "Carmarthenshire Notes."]



Queries and Replies.

Southam Family.—Samuel Southam, born 1747, married Elizabeth Phillips, of Catesly, Shropshire, lived in 1810 at Moorhall, Kinlet, Shropshire, was a land agent and valuer; he died and was buried at Kinlet, 1825.

Information wanted as to where he was born, and where he resided previously to going to Kinlet. Also any information regarding his brothers and ancestors. He is believed to have come into Shropshire from Gloucestershire and to have had 5 or 6 brothers.

Shrewsbury.

HERBERT SOUTHAM.



Chamberlayne of Oddington.—I have some notes relating to the Oddington branch of this family, descended from the third wife of Sir Thomas Chamberlayne, who is said to be Anne Kirkeet, half-sister of Anthony Monck, of Potheridge, Devon, the grandfather of George, Duke of Albemarle.

Where can I obtain more information relating to this marriage, and a complete pedigree of the persons descended therefrom?

Long Burton Vicarage, Sherborne.

C. H. MAYO.

The Saxons in Gloucestershire.—Dr. John Beddoe, F.R.S., writes that a visit to Moreton in Marsh on a fair day convinced him that the Saxons of Wessex must have pushed northwards in force as far as that, under Ceawlin or his predecessors, for the Saxon type of features prevails amongst the frequenters of that town to a marked extent.

* * * * *

Sundials.—Referring to the notice in Gloucestershire N. and Q. on Sundials, p. 353, there is one in good preservation over the porch of St. Peter's Church in this parish: the dial is of stone, about 16 in. square. Within two yards of the said porch is the following epitaph cut in the west front of a square tomb, but the words are nearly obliterated:

NOW I AM DEAD
AND LAID WAS HERE
AND THEE MUST DIE
BUT GOD KNOWES WHER

Had the sculptor or mason spelt "knows" correctly, he would have had room for the final *z* in "where."

"John Bull and Gloucestershire."—I have often heard a friend repeat these two lines, but never any further. But he rendered them:—

"——— was a bumpkin born *and bred*
In a clod-hopping village, &c."

T. V.

◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆

Green Surname.—Will you permit me to enquire through the medium of Gloucestershire Notes and Queries whether any connection has been established between the *Greens* of the West of England and those of the Midlands, and whether the descent of the former has been traced by any searcher from Robt. *Greno* who held in and near Bath (Exon Domesday) the same, I take it, who held lands in capite elsewhere (Domesday)?

I venture an enquiry as to the first because the presence of a Northamptonshire Green at Bristol in the times of the Roses (French's Shakespearian Genealogies, &c.) arouses a surmise that the influence he sought to exercise there might have depended on family connections, which often underlie minor as well as

major historic incidents. And as to the second, because names existed which are not found now, whose disappearance would be accounted for by a slight alteration having made them into Green, a surname itself dating at least from Edward the Confessor's time (Domesday). They are Gren (Dane) (Roll of Barons and Knights ED I.)—Grue (Inq q dam ED I.)—Grayne (de Banco Rolls ED III. VI.)—Greyne (do. and early Lincoln Will 1417)—De Creon (Duchess of Cleveland's Roll of Battle Abbey, preface) and Greno (Domesday). I should be grateful for the insertion of this and for any information.

W. F. M. GREEN.

Rose Bank, Bromley, Kent.



Window Family. Vol. V. p. 51.—Mr. Bushell will find a pedigree of this family in the Visitation of Gloucestershire 1682-3, edited by Messrs. Fenwick and Metcalfe, with additions by the late Sir Thomas Phillips. The additions bring the pedigree down to modern times. It begins with the William Window he mentions, to whom Sir Edward Walker granted arms 20 August, 1660. His third son, Henry Window, of Gloucester, married Sarah d. and coh. of Thomas Freame of North Lippiat, and had by her several children. The eldest son Freame Window married about 1705 Grace Hoskyns widow. I should be glad to know whether he had any children.

I have the following notes about persons of this name.

St. Michaels, Gloucester.

1602. Thomas Wyndowe and Ales Nowell married 13 Dec.

Stroud.

1677. Grace d. of Henry Window, gent. bap. 27 Feb.

1679. Freame s. of Henry Window, esquire, bap. 5 June.

Little Deane

1716. Mr. George White, rector of Rendcombe and Dorcas Windoe, of Gloucester, married 15 March, by licence.

There was a family of *White* connected with Little Deane about which I should like to know more. In the deed conveying the Manor of Little Deane to Maynard Colchester of Westbury, esquire, dated 1700, is mentioned "all the manor house wherein Mr. White lately dwelt." I think Mr. White was the parson. Perhaps Mr. Bushell may be able to give me some information?

Cinderford.

W. C. HEANE.

Ludlow of Chipping Sodbury.

I send a few notes relating to the family of Ludlow of Chipping Sodbury. Can your correspondents add anything to them, or carry the pedigree further back? Additional particulars may, no doubt, be looked for at Old Sodbury, as William and Stephen, sons of Christopher Ludlow of that place, gent., were apprenticed at Bristol, 1714—1716, the one to a John, the other to a Joseph Ludlow.

The name had occurred earlier in the Bristol Apprentice Books—John, son of Thomas Ludlow, of Hankerton, Wilts, yeoman, appearing in 1683, and Joseph and Jeofrid (Galfrid), sons of John Ludlow of Brokenborough, Wilts, yeoman, 1684 and 1689.

From the Register of Chipping Sodbury.

1770. Dec. 16. James Ludlow and Jane Adey, mar. by lic. in presence of George Hardwicke and Ebenezer Ludlow.

1772. Feb. 14. Ebenezer Ludlow and Katherine Wallis, mar. by lic. in presence of Ann Hardwicke and Catherine Hardwicke.

1776. June 5. Christopher Ludlow and Eliz. Maria Blanchard, mar. by lic. in presence of Catherine Hardwicke and James Ludlow.

1783. July 19. William Ludlow, of Yate, bachelor, and Ann Harvey, spinster, mar. by lic. in presence of William Harvey and James Ludlow.

1773. Feb. 19. Katherine, dr. of Ebenezer and Katherine Ludlow, bapt.

[Their only daughter; see m.i. below.]

1777. April 2. Ebenezer, son of Ebenezer and Katherine Ludlow, bapt.

[He was Serjeant-at-law, Town Clerk of Bristol, Chairman of Court of Quarter Sessions, &c., born 5 March, 1777, matriculated at Oxford, from Oriel College, 28 June, 1791, B.A. 5 June, 1795, M.A. 7 July, 1821. He died at Oaklands, parish of Almondsbury, 18 March, 1851, aged 74. See m.i. Glouc. N. & Q., vol. 4, p. 9. Jane, for 47 years his wife, born 29 Jany., 1784, died at Compton Greenfield Rectory, 23 July, 1861.

His sons, Arthur Rainey Ludlow, matriculated at Oxford, from Oriel Coll., 30 May, 1827, B.A. 10 Feb., 1831, M.A. 19 Feb., 1835, was Rector of Littleton on Severn, 1855—1869;—John Thomas Ludlow, matriculated from the same college, 25 Nov.

1830, B.A. 10 Dec. 1835, M.A. 26 Nov., 1840, became R. of Compton Greenfield, 1846.]

1777. April 1. Rachel, dr. of James and Jane Ludlow, bapt.

1777. May 21. Daniel, s. of Christopher and Elizabeth Ludlow, bapt.

1782. Feb. 18. Rachel, dr. of James and Jane Ludlow, bapt.

1784. Nov. 30. Jane, dr. of James and Jane Ludlow, bapt.

1788. Sept. 9. Susannah, dr. of James and Jane Ludlow, bapt. (born 7 Jan^y, 1786).

1788. Sept. 9. James Henry, son of James and Jane Ludlow, bapt. (Born 12 June, 1787).

1789. June 28. Agnes Hardwicke, dr. of James and Jane Ludlow, bapt.

[Her death was announced, "29 March, 1883, at Ursula Lodges, Sidcup, Agnes Hardwick Ludlow, aged 93."]

1790. Sept. 8. Edward, son of James and Jane Ludlow, bapt. (Born 17 Aug. 1790).

1792. Nov. 28. Daniel Jacob, son of James and Jane Ludlow, bapt.

1794. July 11. Henry Hill, son of James and Jane Ludlow, bapt.

1796. Aug. 30. George, son of James and Jane Ludlow, bapt. (Born 15 May, 1796).

1797. Oct. 6. Maria, dr. of James and Jane Ludlow, bapt.

1796. June 25. Ebenezer Ludlow, buried.

1803. March 21. Rachel Ludlow, buried.

1824. Oct. 16. Katherine Ludlow, of Winterborne, buried, aged 50.

1830. March 13. Katherine Ludlow, of Westbury on Trim, buried, aged 86.

Monument in Chipping Sodbury Church :—

"Ebenezer Ludlow, eldest son of Daniel and Rachel Ludlow, died 20 June, 1796, aged 52. Katherine Ludlow, his widow, daughter of James and Katherine Wallis, died 7 March, 1830, aged 85. Katherine Ludlow, their only daughter, died 13 Oct., 1824, aged 51. Ebenezer Ludlow, their son, of the City of Bristol, hath placed this to their memory, 1830."

Daniel Ludlow was a surgeon, residing at Chipping Sodbury. His wife, Rachel, was daughter of George Hardwicke and Agnes his wife, also of that town.

George, son of Daniel Ludlow, of Chipping Sodbury, surgeon, was apprenticed at Bristol 4 Jan^y, 1766, and his indentures discharged, 15 Sept. following.

Christopher, son of Daniel Ludlow of Sodbury, surgeon, apprenticed 16 May, 1768.

Another Daniel Ludlow, M.D., died 12 Oct., 1802, aged 45, and was buried at Sopworth, Wilts, 16 Oct. following, *s.p.* He married Katherine Hardwicke, bapt. at Chipping Sodbury 5 Oct. 1753, died 28 April, 1821, aged 67, m.i., at Sopworth, daughter of George Hardwicke, M.D., son of George and Agnes Hardwicke, above-mentioned.

The following inscription occurs on the wall of the north transept of Lyndhurst church, Hants, and seems to relate to this family:—

"IN THIS CHURCHYARD ARE DEPOSITED THE REMAINS OF | DANIEL LUDLOW ESQ^r M.D. | MANY YEARS SURGEON OF | THE SOUTH HANTS REG^t OF MILITIA | WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE | AT LYNDHURST DEC^r 19TH, 1836, | IN THE 59TH YEAR OF HIS AGE. | THIS TABLET IS ERECTED TO THE MEMORY OF A BELOVED FATHER | BY HIS AFFECTIONATE SON | H. C. LUDLOW, M.D. | OF THE MADRAS MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT. | "

C. H. MAYO, M.A., R.D.

Long Burton Vicarage, Sherborne.



Stubbs or Stubbes.—Probably the Mr. Henry Stubbs referred to by F.L.M.R., was one of the family of that name mentioned in the Bitton Register.

Henrie Stubbes the elder, and Joys his wife, of Warrington, C^o Lancaster, and Henrie Stubbes, the younger, then under twenty-one years of age, were all living in 1582.

Henry Stubbes, the elder, and Jane (Seede) his wife, of Upton Cheyney, Bitton, Gloucestershire, were living in 1634. He is then described as yeoman.

Henry Stubbes, the younger, son and heir of Henry Stubbes, the elder, of Upton Cheyney, Bitton—is described as of Hynehan in the County of the City of Gloucester, Clerke, and Dorothy, his wife, one of the daughters of Henry Mackey, of Crickley, in the saide County of the City of Gloucester, gent. in 1634.

Robert Stubbs, late of East Hampstead, in the County of Berks, Clerke (son and heir of Henry Stubbes, the younger, late of Hynehan, deceased), was dead in 1701.

Thomas Stubbs, of London, Chirurgeon, son and heir of Robert Stubbs, late of East Hampstead, was living in 1701.

Although Henry Stubbs, the elder, of Upton Cheyney, is described as a yeoman he must have been a man of some education, as his signature is remarkably good. His wife Jane was also the sister of a gentleman who owned considerable landed property both in Upton Cheyney and Tetbury.

Weston-super-Mare.

E. M. S. PARKER.



Clifford and Gibbes.—In the pedigree of Clifford of Frampton and Swindon, in the Visitation of Co. Gloucester, 1682-3, edited by Fenwick and Metcalfe, p. 40, it is stated that John Clifford of near Ashwell Park, co. North'ton, mar. dau. of Gibbes, and was living s.p., 1682.

Is anything further known of the lady here mentioned? From the fact that Edward Clifford, nephew of John, is described as of Wicken, co. North'ton, Esq.; it seems likely that she belonged to the family of Gibbes of Wicken.

Long Burton Vicarage, Sherborne.

C. H. MAYO.



Book Notices.

Descriptive Catalogue of the Charters and Muniments in the possession of the Rt. Hon. Lord Fitzhardinge, at Berkeley Castle. Compiled with introduction, notes and notices, by Isaac Herbert Jeayes, of the department of manuscripts, British Museum. Bristol: C. T. Jefferies and Sons, Limited. cl. 8vo., pp. xl., 444.

The Hundred of Berkeley is specially fortunate for the way in which it is now possible to trace out the topography and family history of each of its villages. The foundation was laid by the labours of that very able and acute observer, John Smyth, of Nibley, whose merits even now are really but little known. Apart from the writings of Smyth it was well known that there exists an immense mass of documentary evidence in the muniment rooms of Berkeley Castle, and in the public record office. Their existence was one matter, their accessibility another. Fortunately the publication of the lives of the Berkeleys and the history of Berkeley Hundred directed attention to the question of the arrangement and cataloguing of the muniments

at Berkeley Castle, and Mr. Edward Peacock in 1886 commenced the task, which was continued by Mr. Jeayes in 1889. The mass of material was found to be so great as to render it desirable to divide his collection into a "select" and a "general" series. The latter still remains in manuscript, but we may venture to express a hope that some day Lord Fitzhardinge will take steps to have it also printed in like manner, and thus add to the indebtedness under which he has already placed the antiquarian and literary world. We wish that more of those, who, like Lord Fitzhardinge, are the fortunate possessors of ancient and valuable records, would follow his example. The present volume contains particulars of 892 charters and other documents, full abstracts being given of all those of an earlier date than 1250, not omitting the names of the witnesses. Similar particulars are given of any of later date which possess a general interest. It must not be thought, however, that this series includes only charters; there are in it many other documents. The charters are followed by a list of 62 wills, 14 of which are of special interest by reason of their great antiquity, as they range in date from 1316 to 1391. These are followed by a list of about 80 inquisitions *post mortem*. Next come "Select Rolls," a miscellaneous but very important collection, containing family pedigrees, inventories, etc. The series of "Select Books" commences with the chartulary of St. Augustine's Abbey, and includes the works of John Smith, besides numerous surveys, assessments, steward accounts, and the like, which are of considerable local interest. One of these, the military assessment on the Gloucestershire clergy in 1613, was printed in Gloucestershire Notes and Queries, p. 126 *ante*. The "Select Letters" number 118 items, most of which are of value, though the last three might very well have been omitted, for such a document as a printed circular asking Lord Berkeley to accept a facsimile of Nelson's handwriting should hardly find room in a volume of select charters. The value of the book is much enhanced by three good indexes of subjects, places and names, and it is sure to be prized by antiquaries. It may be well to add that it is a work of more than local interest, for as the possessions of the Berkeleys extended into many counties, the contents of their muniment room, as this book shows, by no means relate to Gloucestershire alone.

The Journal of the Ex Libris Society. Parts 2 and 3, Vol. II., 4°. Edited by W. H. K. Wright and A. J. Jewers. London: A. and C. Black.

The contents of this magazine will interest most collectors of bookplates, whether heraldic or otherwise. The appearance of the society and its journal is another example of how specialized our modern studies have become. Such a magazine would have



been impossible a few years ago. This *Journal* is well illustrated with facsimiles of various bookplates, and contains many interesting articles and letters which will be of much utility to collectors. It is nicely printed, and the completed volumes will doubtless be much sought after. The interest of the work undertaken by this society and its journal is by no means only heraldic, for many bookplates, especially modern ones are splendid examples of pictorial design, and several able artists have devoted their attention to this branch of art. We gather that the authenticity of the arms shown in bookplates is critically dealt with by the journal. If the future numbers keep up to the present standard, we have no doubt that very good work will be done by the editors and their contributors. But we cannot help having a grumble as to two points. The wrapper is a truly marvellous design, a farrago of bookplates, reminding one of a patchwork bedquilt. And it is a thousand pities that this society should perpetuate in its title the pedantic and ungrammatical term of "ex libris." It would have been better to have kept to "bookplate," which has the advantage of long use, and further, is plain English. We shall hope to notice this magazine again in the future.

The Gentleman's Magazine Library: being a classified collection of the chief contents of the Gentleman's Magazine from 1731 to 1868. English Topography. Part II. Edited by G. L. Gomme, F.S.A. London: Elliot Stock, 1892, 8vo. pp. vi., 328.

This part includes the four counties of Cambridgeshire, Cheshire, Cornwall, and Cumberland. The plan of editing, we are glad to observe, remains the same, and editor and publisher alike are to be congratulated upon the volume. As we said of Part I., we can cordially recommend the undertaking which must be a standard work of reference in every topographer's library. A feature of it is the series of references under each county of passages relating thereto which occur in previous volumes of the Gentleman's Magazine Library.

Wiltshire Notes and Queries, No. 1., March, 1893. Published Quarterly, 8vo., pp. 48. London: C. J. Clark.

We have pleasure in noticing this new candidate for public favour. It is tastefully got up, and has a handsome frontispiece in the shape of an autotype view of Chalfield Manorhouse. Mr. Prosser's list of Wiltshire patentees will be certain to interest a wide circle of readers. It is a valuable contribution. Archbishop Laud's visitation of Salisbury Cathedral in 1634, and the answers to his enquiries is certainly curious. As Wiltshire and Gloucestershire are so intimately associated, many of our own readers will doubtless welcome the new venture.

First Number ready in March, 1893, price 1/6. Annual Subscription, post free, 5/6.

WILTSHIRE NOTES AND QUERIES.

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Vol. V., Part X. *New Series.* April-June, 1893.



Gloucestershire Notes and Queries.

AN ILLUSTRATED QUARTERLY MAGAZINE DEVOTED TO THE
HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

EDITED BY

W. P. W. PHILLIMORE, M.A., B.C.L.

"We do save and recover somewhat from the deluge of time."

Contents.

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BOOK NOTICES.

✓ ILLUSTRATIONS: Hawkesbury Church; Font at Fiji.

London: SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, HAMILTON, KENT & Co., Limited,
23, Paternoster Row, E.C.

Bristol: WILLIAM GEORGE'S SONS, and J. FAWN & SON.

Gloucester: DAVIES & SON. *Stroud*: JOHN WHITE. *Cheltenham*: GASTRELL & SON.

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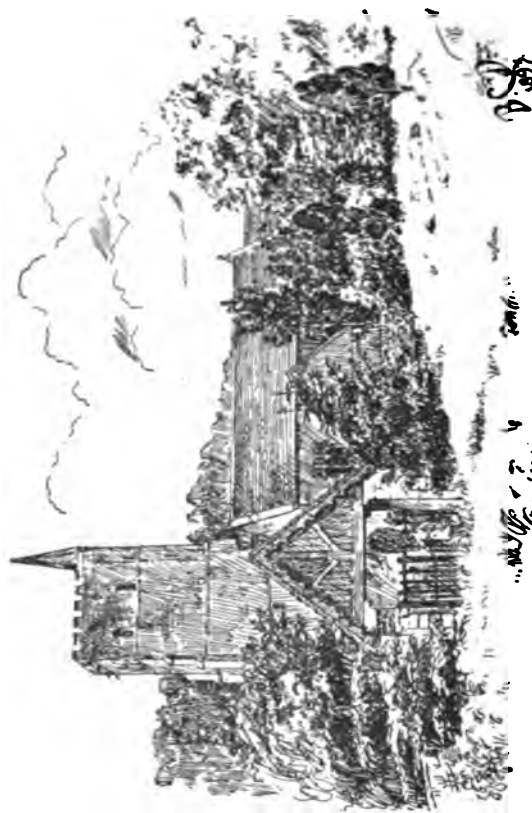
REVIEWS.—Books, pamphlets, etc., bearing on the district, or subjects connected therewith, sent for review, will receive due attention.

BINDING.—The binder is requested, in arranging the illustrations of Vol. I., to attend to the directions given for his guidance, p. xvi. "Bishop John Talbot's Monument" will be found in Part VI., and the "Map of the County of Gloucester" and "Over Bridge" in Part XI.

Special covers for the volumes have not been provided, the matter of binding being left to the taste of each subscriber.

BACK PARTS.—Vol. I. being out of print, copies can be supplied only as they may turn up for sale from time to time, and then only to purchasers of sets. A liberal price will be paid for copies of Vol. I. Vol II., comprising Parts XIII.-XXIV., can be procured from the Editor until further notice, price 18s., or by post, 18s. 6d. Vol. III., comprising Parts XXV.-XXXVI., price 15s., or by post, 15s. 6d. Vol. IV., comprising Parts XXXVII.-XLVIII., price 15s., or by post, 15s. 6d. If taken together, a set of all the volumes in print will be supplied, carriage paid, for *Two Guineas*.

INDEX TO VOLUME IV.—In reply to enquiries, the Editor begs to say that the index to Vol. IV. was prepared and printed under the directions of Mr. Blacker's representatives. Copies were sent to all known subscribers, but those who may not have received the index should address—G. A. W. Blacker, Esq., 21, King Square, Bristol.



HAWKESBURY CHURCH : SOUTH VIEW.



Gloucestershire Notes and Queries.



Inscriptions in Leckhampton Churchyard.

THE picturesque little church-yard of Leckhampton, situated about two miles from Cheltenham, at the foot of the Leckhampton and Shurdington Hills, contains a number of interesting monuments of the present and last centuries—many of them to military and naval officers—that are certainly worth transcribing in Gloucestershire Notes and Queries. In addition are some few tombs of the seventeenth century, partly buried and lying, if I remember rightly, on the south and east sides of the Church, the inscriptions on which have become either entirely obliterated or are fast becoming so. These, at all events, or what is left of them, ought at once to be placed upon record, before the hand of time finally extinguishes all trace of them. In a very brief visit recently I was able to read—and that but imperfectly—only the following three, although doubtless a closer inspection with the aid of a strong magnifying glass would succeed in interpreting others.

“Here Resteth the body | of GILES BRIDGES who | was
Buried the 2 day of | Novemb’ Anno Do. 1675 | Etatis Sux. 27”

This looks like a connection of the Chandos family. Another inscription under the foregoing is partly buried and unreadable.

“Jane Clark | late of Charlton | Kings Spinster | buried
January . . . | 1699, aged 68.”

“Here lyeth the body of | Mary who was the widow | of
VOL. X. HH

Walter Kine (?) and became | wife of Daniel France (?)
 of | She was buried | January ye .. 1684
 aged 65."

The names in the last inscription are very undecipherable.

A casual look round the church-yard enabled me to jot down the following among recent burials.

Sir Robert Smirke, K.T., died 18 Aug. 1867, aged 86.

Laura, wife of Sir Robert Smirke, K.T., born 4 May, 1789, died 24 Aug. 1861.

Thomas Smirke, brother of Sir Robert Smirke, died 19 May, 1870, aged 82.

Vice Admiral George Edward Watts, C.B., K.H., G.C.I.J., died at Malvern 2 January, 1860, aged 75.

Major General Richard Wilford Brett, died 6 May, 1861, aged 62.

Major General William Brett, died 16 June, 1858, aged 54.

Sir Samuel Hancock, late Exor. of the Yeoman of the Guard, born 3 June, 1805, died 7 Aug., 1886.

Dora H. Hancock, his widow, died January 19, 1889.

General Richard Budd, of the Madras Army, died 22 January, 1885, in his 90th year.

Richard Shubrick, General in H.M.'s Indian Army, born 11 January, 1820, died 26 April, 1888.

General George Swiney, Colonel 19th Regiment Royal Bengal Artillery, died 10 Dec., 1868, aged 83.

General Philip Kearney Macgregor Skinner, C.B., born 4 December, 1805, died 3 June, 1880.

His wife, Emily Forbes, born 20 July, 1829, died 18 April, 1873.

Admiral Sir Thomas R. T. Thompson, Bart., died 26 September, 1865.

General Sir James Archibald Hope, G.C.B., late Colonel 9th Reg. of Foot, born 14 April, 1786, died 30 Dec., 1871.

A very fine monumental cross has the following :

In Memory of our dear Mother,

CATHERINE HENRIETTE BEST,

Widow of the Hon. John Rycroft Best,

and youngest daughter of

Richard Count de Vins, grandson of Jacques de Vins,
 Seigneur de Villette in Nivernois.

Her ashes rest beneath this Cross, She was taken from us
 on All Saints' Day, 1855.

Job c. 36, v. 29.

Also in memory of her youngest and beloved son,
 our dear brother,

ABEL WILLIAM DOTTIN BEST,

Captain of H.M's 80th Regiment,
Who fell at the battle of Ferozeshal on the night of
December 21st, 1845.

Hosea c. 15, v. 14.

Also to the memory of

ROSA † ROSE † ELIZABETH BROMLEY BEST,
daughter of the Honble. J. Rycroft Best, of Barbadoes,
and Catherine H. de Vins, his wife,
who died the 8 September, 1885, aged 73.

Zeph. c. 3, v. 17.

Leigh, Lancashire.

W. D. PINK.



A Fragment of Old Gloucester.

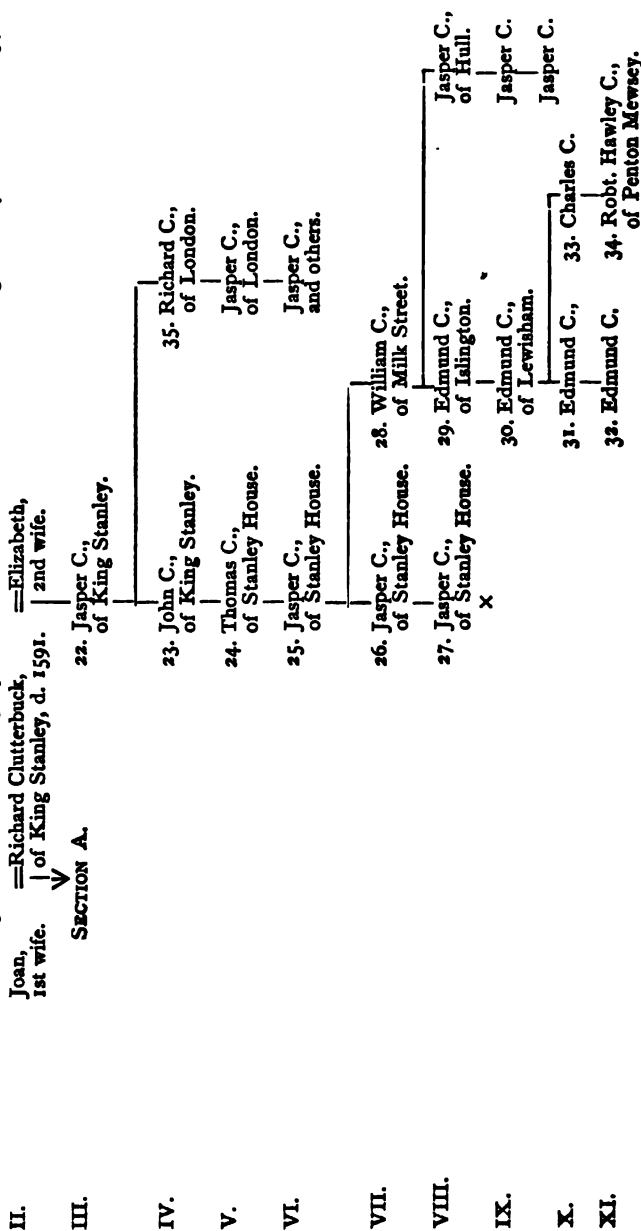
DURING the present week an interesting fragment of old Gloucester has been temporarily unearthed, some men who were employed in constructing drainage works in Westgate-street having laid bare part of the base of the tower of Holy Trinity Church. This church stood in the middle of Westgate-street. It consisted of a nave and chancel—or “one aisle” as it is described—with a beautiful tower and spire at the west end, nearly opposite the present County of Gloucester Bank. In 1648 the parish was, by an ordinance of Parliament, united to St. Nicholas, and the church was granted to the Corporation to be converted to a schoolhouse, “which was done accordingly, the bells, seats, and other particulars being removed to the Chapel of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, to Taynton, St. Nicholas's, and other places.” At the Restoration this ordinance was annulled, and the parish was re-established as distinct and separate; but by a faculty granted just fifty years afterwards the church, which had fallen into a ruinous condition, was taken down, except part of the walls towards the west end, which with some additions, were converted into a house for keeping the fire-engines, and other necessities. Rudder says:—“The beautiful tower was also suffered to remain, because, according to the notion of those times, it was of public use as well as ornament to the city; and beneath it a conduit was erected in 1702. But how fluctuating and uncertain are all human affairs! In a few years afterwards this beautiful tower, and the more beautiful High Cross, were considered as mere public nuisances, and accordingly were taken down by virtue of 23 George II., and the materials were purchased and used in re-building the parish

church of Upton-upon-Severn." The site of the church was turned into a market, but Sir Robert Atkyns, with a touch of grim humour, says:—"The market is so well regulated that it gives no disturbance to the many worthy magistrates of this city who lie buried underneath!" The public men of Gloucester in former days were of an eminently practical turn of mind. St. Aldate's Church was destroyed by them to provide materials for fencing the churchyard of St. Michael's; the stones for the Barley House in Eastgate-street were quarried by the workmen of the Corporation from the walls of St. Catherine's Church; and the spoil from the tower and walls of Holy Trinity was sold to John Willoughby, the contractor for building Upton Church, and he was paid £130 for the 327 tons of stone which he procured for that edifice. The narrow thoroughfare from the Tolsey to Bull-lane, between Trinity Church and the existing south side of Westgate-street, was called "Butcher's-row," and in this row was born John Moore, the son of a citizen. This old Gloucester boy was educated at Crypt School; in 1740 he went to Pembroke College, Oxford, on Townsend's Exhibition; and in 1771 he became Dean of Canterbury; in 1776 he was given the Bishopric of Bangor, and in 1783 he was raised to the Metropolitan Chair of Canterbury, which he occupied till his death, 22 years later. When the Gloucester sewers were constructed thirty years ago, the ancient font of Holy Trinity Church was unearthed; what became of it, however, is perhaps only known to its possessor. This week the workmen laid bare two large wrought stones which evidently formed the plinth of the tower on its south side, and they found a skull, perhaps that of one of the "worthy magistrates" referred to by Sir Robert Atkyns. They also discovered a large number of other bones, but these were pronounced to be fragments from Butcher's-row. We believe that at the suggestion of Canon Tinling the skull was taken to the Cathedral precincts and re-interred. The base of the tower was about 8ft. below the present surface of the street, showing that the latter has been raised that much since the period when the church was built.—*Gloucester Chronicle*, September 6th, 1884.



OUTLINE PEDIGREE OF CLUTTERBUCK.

Section B.—*Descendants of the second marriage of RICHARD CLUTTERBUCK, of King Stanley, who died 1591.*



The Family of Clutterbuck (*continued*).

SECTION B.

THE CLUTTERBUCKS OF STANLEY HOUSE, AND LONDON.

WE now revert to the descendants of Richard Clutterbooke, of King Stanley, who died 1591 [see No. 2], by his second wife, Elizabeth; his eighth son and twelfth child was:—

22 III. **Jasper Clutterbooke**, of King Stanley, clothier, buried at King Stanley, 26 March, 1627, p.r.; will dated 11 March, 1627, proved P.C.C., 14 May, 1628; he mar. 1st *Joan*, who was buried at King Stanley? 2 Sept., 1595, and had issue,

i. *John Clutterbook*, of whom next.

He mar. secondly *Margaret Halliday*; her will dated 21 Aug., 1647, proved P.C.C., 1 May, 1654; by whom he had issue eight children, viz.:—

ii. *Richard Clutterbuck*, of London, merchant, died 1670, of whom hereafter, 35.

iii. *Thomas Clutterbuck*, bap. 1602, p.r., living 1654.

iv. *William Clutterbuck*, clerk, S.T.B., rector of Woodham Ferrars, and of Danbury, Essex, bap. 17 June, 1604, p.r.; died 1665.

v. *Elizabeth*, eldest dau., mar. before 1627, to....
Daniels.

vi. *Anne*, bap. 25 June, 1609, p.r., mar. to....
Webb.

vii. *Sarah*, bap. 9 Dec., 1610, p.r., mar. to....
Lysons.

viii. *Deborah*, bap. 24 May, 1613, p.r., mar. to....
Everard.

ix. *Margaret*, bap. 24 Sept., 1613, p.r., mar. to
....*Adams*.

23 IV. **John Clutterbooke**, of King Stanley, clothier, bap. at King Stanley, 24 Aug., 1596, p.r.; bur. there, 15 May, 1680, p.r.; his altar tomb outside east end of the church; will dated 22 Dec., 1663, proved at Gloucester, 15 Jan., 1680; mar. 1st *Eleanor Tolemache*; buried at King Stanley, 9 Oct., 1646, p.r. m.i.; by her he had issue,

i. *Thomas Clutterbooke*, of whom next.

ii. *Jasper Clutterbooke*, "the elder," of Thread-needle Street, London, merchant, buried in St. Martin's, Outwich, city of London, 29 Jan., 1697, p.r.; will dated 26 Aug., 1697, proved P.C.C., 1 Feb., 1697.



iii. *Margaret*, bap. at King Stanley, 28 Oct., 1633, p.r.; mar. at King Stanley, 4 Aug., 1659, to *Charles Church*, p.r.; buried there, 4 July, 1691, p.r.

iv. *Sarah*, bap. at King Stanley, 17 Nov., 1636 p.r.; mar. there, 13 Oct., 1662 p.r. to *Richard Hale*.

By his second wife, *Margaret*, buried at King Stanley, 17 Nov., 1691, p.r.; admon. granted P.C.C., 1696; he had issue,

v. *John Clutterbuck*, bap. at King Stanley, 16 July, 1648, p.r.

vi. *Richard Clutterbucke*, bap. there 27 Jan., 1649, p.r.

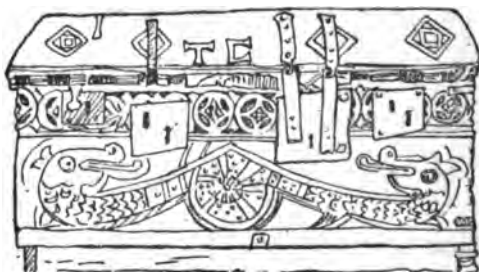
vii. *Samuel Clutterbooke*, bap. there 5 Dec., 1651, p.r.

viii. *William Clutterbooke*, bap. there 12 June, 1656, p.r.

ix. *Thomas Clutterbooke*.

24 V. **Thomas Clutterbooke**, of Stanley-house, clothier, bap. at King Stanley, 27 Sept., 1632, p.r.; buried there 29 May, 1696; will dated 14 May, 1694; proved P.C.C., 17 July, 1696;

Below we give a sketch of the parish chest in King Stanley Church, which bears the initials of Thomas Clutterbuck, and was probably made whilst he was churchwarden.



By his wife, *Abigail*, dau. of *William Andrews*, of Bridge End, Stonehouse, and *Ester*, his wife, who was mar. at Stonehouse, 5 July, 1660, p.r., and buried at King Stanley, 24 June, 1681, aged 39, p.r. and m.i., he had issue,

i. *Jasper Clutterbuck*, of whom next.

ii. *William Clutterbuck*, of Stonehouse, buried there, 20 Dec., 1698, p.r.; will dated 3 Jan., 1697, proved P.C.C., 9 April, 1698.

iii. *Thomas Clutterbuck*, born 6 Jan., 1671; died 5 May, 1675; buried at Stonehouse.

- iv. *Abigail*, mar. 30 April, 1685, at King Stanley, p.r., to *Isaac Smith*, of Dursley.
- v. *Sarah*, mar. 11 July, 1697, at Stonehouse, p.r., to *Henry Smith*, of Kingswood, near Nibley.
- vi. *Mary*, mar. 26 Oct., 1697, at Stonehouse, p.r., to *Sylvanus Lysons*, of Hempstead.
- vii. *Hester*, born 25 Aug., 1662; died 8 Oct., 1696; buried in Stonehouse churchyard.

25 VI. **Jasper Clutterbuck**, of Stanley House, clothier, died 5 Oct., 1696, and was buried at King Stanley, 9 Oct., 1696, p.r., in his 33rd year; an oval brass plate to his memory in King Stanley Church; he mar. at Stonehouse, 8 Feb., 1687, p.r., *Catherine* dau. of *Giles Nash*, of Stonehouse, and grand-daughter of *Anthony Kingscote*, of Kingscote; she mar. secondly at King Stanley, 30 Sep^r, 1711, *William Payne*; and died 1749, aged 86; her will, dated 13 March, 1749, was proved P.C.C., 20 Oct., 1749; they had issue,

- i. *Thomas Clutterbuck*, bap. at King Stanley, 29 June, 1689; died young.
- ii. *Jasper Clutterbuck*, of whom next, 26.
- iii. *William Clutterbuck*, of whom presently, 28.
- iv. *Giles Clutterbuck*, bap. at King Stanley, 22 June, 1695, p.r.; buried at S^t Martin's, Outwich, City of London, 1721; admon. as of the parish of S^t Michael's, Basishaw, City of London, P.C.C., 1728.

26 VII. **Jasper Clutterbuck**, of Stanley House, gentleman, bap. at King Stanley, 3 April, 1691; died 18 Feb., 1782, in his 62 year; buried at King Stanley, 21 Feb., 1752, p.r. A marble monument to him, his wives, his son, and grandson on the north wall of the church there. He mar. 1st, *Elizabeth Pole*, who died 11 Aug., 1723, aged 25; buried at King Stanley, 11 Aug., 1725, p.r. He mar. 2^{ndly}, at King Stanley, 11 Aug., 1737, p.r., *Ann Smith*, of Bristol; who died 9 Nov., 1745, aged 60; buried at King Stanley, 12 Nov., 1745, p.r.; by his first wife he had issue, an only child,

27 VIII. **Jasper Clutterbuck**, of Stanley House, clothier, bap. at King Stanley, 2 Aug., 1723, p.r.; died 22 July, 1782, in his 59th year, m.i.; bur. at King Stanley, 26 July, 1782, p.r.

He mar. *Martha*, dau. of *Thomas Roberts*, of Rodborough, clothier, who died 16 July, 1807, in her 82nd year, m.i.; and was buried at King Stanley, 18 July, 1807, p.r. Will dated 3 Sep., 1799, was proved P.C.C., 12 Dec., 1807; they had issue,



- i. *Jasper Clutterbuck*, bap. at King Stanley, 25 June, 1749; died 23 March, 1771, m.i.; buried at King Stanley, 27 March, 1771, p.r., s.p.
 - ii. *Elizabeth*, bap. at King Stanley, 2 Dec., 1751, p.r.; mar. there 21 Feb., 1775, p.r., to *William Capel*, of Stroud; buried at King Stanley, 6 April, 1776, p.r.
 - iii. *Martha*, bap. at King Stanley, 18 Sep., 1746; she mar. *John Webster*, and their daughter conveyed Stanley House to her husband, Capt. *Gray*, of Cheltenham; it thus passed from the Clutterbuck family. At the present time it is one of the seats of Sir W. H. Marling, bart.
 - iv. *Sarah*, bap. at King Stanley, 18 Sep., 1753; died 28 Dec., 1793; married there, 5 June, 1775, to *John Hawker*, of Dudbridge.
-

We now revert to

28 VIII. **William Clutterbuck**, citizen and clothworker of London, of Milk Street, Cheapside, London [third son of Jasper Clutterbuck, ob. 1696, and Catherine, his wife, see vi. 25], born 20 Feb., 1693; died suddenly, 20 June, 1763; buried at St. Bartholomew the Less, city of London, 23 June, 1763, p.r.; he mar. 1st *Barbara*, dau. of Thomas and Elizabeth *Hawley*, of King's Lynn, Norfolk, and relict of . . . Payne, of Newgate Street, citizen and vintner, of London, at St. Martin's in the Fields, 29 March, 1720, p.r.; she was buried at St. Lawrence, Jewry, London, 12 March, 1728; he mar. 2ndly *Elizabeth*, dau. of . . . ; by his first wife he had issue,

- i. *Edmund Clutterbuck*, of whom next, 29.
- ii. *William Clutterbuck*, citizen and cooper, of London, born 2 Dec., 1722; died 30 Nov., 1757; buried at St. Bartholomew the Less, p.r.; marr. *Hannah Kemp*, of Rotherhithe, who died 30 June, 1747; had issue an only child,

Thomas Clutterbuck, born 17 Jan., 1745; marr. at Strood, Kent, 30 July, 1776, *Susannah Nettleford*, but died s.p.

- iii. *Giles Clutterbuck*, bap. at St. Lawrence, Jewry, 12 March, 1723 $\frac{3}{4}$; died s.p., and buried there, 16 Sept., 1724, p.r.

- iv. *Thomas Hawley Clutterbuck*, bap. at St. Lawrence, Jewry, 24 Oct., 1726, p.r., buried there same day.
- v. *Jasper Clutterbuck*, of Hull, bap. at St. Lawrence, Jewry, 25 April, 1728, p.r.; died 13 Nov., 1797; he mar., 19 March, 1767, *Elizabeth*, dau. of John *Johnson*, of Hull, by whom he had issue,
 - 1. *Jasper Clutterbuck*, born 10 Jan., 1770, who marr. 3 Sept., 1794, *Anne Watson*, of Hull, by whom he had issue,
Jasper Watson Clutterbuck, born 15 June, 1795.
 - 2. *John Elliott Clutterbuck*, born 17 Jan., 1771; died an inf., 19 May, 1787.
 - 3. *Margaret Hawley*, born 14 Jan., 1768; died unmar., 19 May, 1787.
 - 4. *Elizabeth*, born 30 Oct., 1773; mar., 9 Aug., 1795, to *George Clay*, of Hull.
- vi. *Catherine*, bap. at St. Lawrence, Jewry, 10 June, 1725, p.r.; buried there, 22 June, 1725, p.r.

29 VIII. **Edmund Clutterbuck**, citizen and clothworker, of London, of Islington, Middlesex, born 8 Sept., 1721; bap. at St. Laurence, Jewry, 26 Sept., 1721, p.r.; died 8 Dec., 1797; buried at St. Mary's, Islington, m.i.; he married, 20 Feb., 1757, at St. Bartholomew's the Less, London, p.r., *Susannah*, dau. of David and *Susannah Cappe*, of Spitalfields, London, who died 6 July, 1761, aged 40; buried at St. Mary's, Islington, by whom he had issue,

- i. *Susannah*, born 4 Jan., 1758; died unmar. 11 Jan., 1833; buried at Islington.
- ii. *Sarah*, born 29 June, 1761; died unmar. 25 Jan., 1827; buried at Islington.

He mar. (2) 4 Aug., 1766, at Islington, p.r., *Ann*, daughter of Robert and Barbara *Goddard*; she died 28 March, 1810; buried at Islington, m.i.; by her had issue,

- iii. *Edmund Clutterbuck*, of whom next.
- iv. *Hawley Clutterbuck*, of Islington, citizen and draper and leatherseller, of London, master of leatherseller's company, 1833; born 12 Jan., 1770; died s.p., 20 Oct., 1849; buried at Islington.

30 IX. **Edmund Clutterbuck**, of Lewisham, Kent, citizen and draper, of London, born 3 July, 1768; died 6 March, 1845; buried at Lewisham; he mar., 4 Aug., 1802, *Susannah*, daughter

of Henry and Jane *Toplis*, of London, who died 26 Feb., 1845; buried at Lewisham; they had issue,

- i. *Edmund Clutterbuck*, of whom next.
- ii. *Henry Clutterbuck*, born 20 Sept., 1804; bap. at Christ Church, Newgate Street, 14 Oct., 1804, p.r.; died 20 July, 1806; buried at Islington.
- iii. *Charles Clutterbuck*, of whom hereafter
- iv. *Fane Ann*, born 26 July, 1809; died unmd. 8 July, 1875; buried in Tower Hamlets cemetery.
- v. *Emma*, born 3 Jan., 1813; died unmd. 16 Jan., 1881; buried in Tower Hamlets cemetery.

31 **X. Edmund Clutterbuck**, citizen and draper, of London, born 7 May, 1803; bap. at Christ Church, Newgate street, 2 June, 1803, p.r.; died 10 Nov., 1834; mar. 8 March, 1832, *Harriett Mary*, daughter of George *Norris*, of Lambeth; she died 15 Jan., 1887; buried at Tower Hamlets cemetery, and had issue an only child,

32 **XI. Edmund Clutterbuck**, of Homerton, Middlesex, born 12 Feb., 1833; mar. *Caroline Perfect*, of Plaistow, Essex, and has issue,

- i. *Edmund Huntley Clutterbuck*.
- ii. *Isabella Harriet*.



A Worked Flint Weapon.—As mentioned in the *Journal of the British Archaeological Society* (30 June, 1881), Mr. W. de G. Birch, exhibited a fine stone axe found at Stinchcombe Hill, and forwarded by the late Mr. J. H. Cooke, who wrote :—"Doubtless there will be many persons well qualified to speak upon this relic. When Mr. Franks saw it at the Society of Antiquaries he remarked that it told its own tale. Having been originally much larger, and broken, it had been utilised by being chipped in order to fit it into a handle. I think it is, perhaps, worth remark also that it was found, not in drift or water-borne gravel, but in a bed of the so-called 'angular gravel' of the Cotswold Hills, which our best geologists consider to have been formed by the gradual decomposition, by atmospheric influences, of the oolite rocks of which those hills are composed. Hence it may be inferred that it belonged to and was used by inhabitants of the locality in which it was found, and that at no very distant, though probably pre-historic date. Small worked flints, arrow-points, etc., are frequently found in the neighbourhood, but natural, unworked flints are not found within many miles."

The Thorne Grammar School, Bristol.

AS mentioned in the *Antiquary* (Feb. 10, 1872), vol. ii., p. 29, an inaugural dinner had been held at Bristol, on the 17th of the preceding month, of a new society, called "The Thorne Society," being an association of Grammar School old boys, formed for the purpose of maintaining and extending the friendships and acquaintances made at the school.

The portraits of the brothers Robert and Nicholas Thorne, by whom the school was endowed, may still be seen in the small committee-room of the Council-house. Robert, who was a London merchant tailor (both, however, being Bristol born boys), would seem, by his likeness, to have much resembled his bluff contemporary, Henry VIII., while Nicholas, though he must have been acquainted, in his capacity of chamberlain, with the fat of civic feasts, has a hungry ascetic look, at least in his picture. With that turn for pedantic punning on names which characterised the period, and seems to have been much affected by the founders of the Grammar School, who had a smattering of learning, Nicholas has had placed over his head, in a corner of the canvass, the words "*Ex spinis uvas colligimus*"—"We gather grapes of Thornes"—no bad motto for the new Society. The quaint conceit is repeated, but not so epigrammatically in the portrait of Robert, who is made to say in the same learned tongue, "I am called a thorn; the glory be given to God who giveth the good things, which the Thorne dispenses to the poor." The two brother founders of the Grammar School were the sons of Robert Thorne, who (like Carr, who originated Queen Elizabeth's Hospital), was a soap boiler and Spanish oil merchant, and mayor of Bristol in 1514. Nicholas remained in his native city, while Robert (as already mentioned) tried his fortune as a merchant tailor in London. The latter, who was probably of the two the larger benefactor to the school, died a bachelor at the age of forty, and was buried in the church of St. Christopher, in the city of London, where there is, or was, a monumental inscription to his memory, to the effect that he was an honest merchant and turned an honest penny to a good account; that Bristol gave him birth, and London a grave; he adorned his country by his learning, and enriched it by his

virtues; that he built a school at his own expense; and all he asked in return for so many merits, was for the reader of his epitaph to pray for his soul. But though no doubt the old institution owes much to the Thornes, there can be little doubt that its main endowment came somehow from or through the property of the suppressed brotherhood of St. Bartelmey, or St. Bartholomew, whose house stood "hard by Frome-gate," in Christmas Street, where its old Gothic gateway may still be seen. Indeed, the monks had not long quitted the place when the Grammar School boys entered it, and there remained (or rather their successors) until 1783, when they removed to the recent site in Unity Street, and Carr's or the City boys, who before inhabited the latter building, were transferred to St. Bartholomew's, from which, about twenty-five years ago, they migrated to the fine palatial hospital on the slope of Brandon Hill. The original stipulation for the Grammar School was that there should be one schoolmaster, with two ushers, "to teach and bring up youth in learning and virtue, and especially in grammar and other good literatures, for the better education and bringing up of children and others who will resort thither for learning of grammar, and understanding of the tongues, to the honour of God and the advancement of the said city; and that freely without anything being taken than 4d. only for the first admission of every scholar into the same school." There is some doubt as to the exact year in which the school was opened, but it was somewhere between 1560 and 1570. The headship was to be held by a Master of Arts of one of the English Universities, learned in the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages, and being in holy orders.

As might be expected in connection with so old a foundation of so old a city as Bristol, there are some quaint records and memorials of the place. Soon after the establishment of the school it was customary to perform plays there, and an entry appears towards the end of the sixteenth century of 40s. paid to one Turner, who was then head-master, towards "the painting of his pageant and the charge of his players." In 1574 there is an entry for the erection of a scaffold in front of the school in Christmas Street, for the boys to stand on and sing and cheer the Queen as she passed by through Host Street to the Cathedral—a picturesque subject, with the lads, in their quaint costume, over the old gateway in the narrow street and the royal cavalcade moving by, that would make an effective painting. Another

ancient and characteristic ceremonial was the annual visit paid by the mayor, aldermen, and sheriffs, in full costume, professedly to examine the boys, although the worshipful visitors' share in the day's proceedings was rather of a festive than a erudite character, to judge from the old entries of items and outlays for their entertainment, when the examinations were over, and which included, besides tea, coffee, cider, hams, chicken, tongues, pickled oysters, and anchovies, dozens of port and sherry, and the materials for brimming bowls of punch, with pipes and tobacco! The procession from the Council-house to the Grammar School on those occasions was a civic event.

G. A. W.

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The Medieval Stiffs of Hawkesbury (*Continued*).

At the Hockday court for Stoke, 12 Edward IV., 1472, presentment is made of an estray which, it is stated, is in the possession of Thomas Styff, and lower down on the same membrane is another entry respecting him, but now too faded to be read. Thomas Styffe was a juror at the Hockday court for Stoke in the following year 1474. He was amerced sixpence for breaking the assize of ale, and is again mentioned in connection with an estray.

At the Martinmas court, 13 Edward IV., 1473, under Kylcote, Nicholas Styffe is recorded as breaking the assize of ale, thus again incurring a fine of sixpence, and a further presentment is made, that the gate at Elyottys lane lies broken, through the default of John Wyrlicke, Edith Gurney, and Nicholas Styffe, and they were ordered to repair it by the following Sunday.

At the Hockday court in 14 Edward IV., 1474. Nicholas Styffe appears as a juror, and under Kylcote he is presented for not making up his portion of a hedge called Hewyns hegge in accordance with an order of the preceding court. He and two others were fined a shilling each, but this it appears, was subsequently remitted.

The entry in the roll is to the following effect:—

Kylcote. Homagium ibidem venit et presentat quod
Nicholaus Styffe, Willelmus Langedon et Editha Gomney
non fecerunt purpartes illius sepis vocati hewyns hegge

sicut habuerunt in precepto in curia presedente; ideo incurrunt penam habendam in curia procedente, viz. quilibet eorum xij^d et postea dominus p'... afferatores penam predictam pardonavit.

An entry made at the same court, shows that Thomas Styffe of Stoke [Hawkesbury] was again in possession of an estray, a small dun coloured horse, worth three shillings.

Stoke: Item, presentant unum parvum equum coloris "dun" precii iij^s pervenientem in extrahuria citra festum Sancti Johannis et remanet in custodia *Thome Styffe* Et preceptum est quod proclamatur per curiam.

Another unfortunate gap ensues, this time of five and twenty years, and then we find a Nicholas Styffe acting as a juror at the Martinmas court in 16 Henry VII., 1500. It is scarcely likely that he is to be identified with his namesake, the son of John Styffe, who was a copyholder at Kilcote some years before, more likely he is the Nicholas Stiffe, who was tenant of two messuages at Kilcot in 1512. From 1501 to 1512 is again another gap, and we find in the latter year, both John Stiff and William Stiff acting as jurors at the court, the precise date of which we cannot decypher. At the same court one Clement Fenne was granted the reversion of two messuages in Kilcote, known as Stiff's and Webbe's, after the death of Nicholas Stiff, or sooner determination of his interest in them.

The entry on the roll last referred to is this:—

HAWKESBURY: View of Frankpledge; feast of.....

3 Henry VIII. 1512.

Kylcote:Captio reversionis.

Ad hanc curiam venit Clemens Fenne et cepit de domino reversionem duorum messuagiorum unius cotlandi et dimidie virgate terre cum suis pertinentiis in Kilcote vocati *Styffes* et Webbes modo in tenura *Nicholai Styff* immediate et quam [cito cum] accident post decessum seu discessum sursum-redditum seu foris facturam ejusdem *Nicholai Stiff* tenendum sibi pro termino vite sue secundum consuetudinem manerii pro redditibus consuetudinibus et serviciis inde prius debitis et consuetis, secta curie et herietum cum acciderit. Et dat domino de fine pro.....statu inde pro reversione predicta sic habendum x^s Et sic admissus est Et fidelitas respectuata quousque etc.

Whether Nicholas Stiff was then an old man, we of course cannot say, though it seems very probable.

Only two subsequent court rolls are known to be extant, and they do not enable us to add to the pedigree. The lay subsidy

roll of 14-15, Henry VIII., 1523, shows both William Stiff and Joyce Styffe, paying 6s. apiece upon £12 "in bonis;" the latter Joyce or Jecosa Styffe may have been the widow of either John or Nicholas. At the Hockday court in 20 Henry VIII., 1529, the tithing of Stoke presented William Styffe and others for allowing their pigs to ramble at large, and fined them each twopence, and Joyce Styffe, produced a "copy," dated 17 April, 17 Henry VIII., 1526, relating to the subletting of premises in the tithing of Stoke and a croft in Upton. The last reference in the court rolls is Hockday, 26 Henry VIII., 1535, when William Styff served on the jury. The entries relating to Joyce Styffe and William Styffe follow:—

Jecosa Styffe exhibuit unam copiam gerentem datum xvii die Aprilis, Anno regni Regis Henrici octavi xvij facere et habere subtenentem sive subtenentes de et in uno messuagio et in j pastura vocata Alseley infra decanniam de Stoke. Et de una crofta vocata West barne in Upton, etc.

HAWKESBURY. View of Frankpledge, Tuesday in feast of Hockday, 20 Henry VIII., 1529.

Stoke: Decennia et homagium presentat. Et quod Thomas Pytcher, ij^d, Willelmus Brownyng, ij^d *Willelmus Styffe*, ij^d, Nicholaus Prowte, ij^d, et Johannes Pen, ij^d, non ambulandos porcos habuerunt in precepto; ideo ipsi in misericordia.

The early records in the Probate Registry at Worcester, in which diocese Gloucestershire was situated until 1541, are imperfect, and no Stiff will has been discovered there; but at Gloucester we find the wills of Robert Styfe in 1544, Wylliam Styffe in 1544, and Agnes Styffe in 1556.

Robert Styffe, in his will, 1544, mentions only his wife Elinor. William Styfe, 1544, names his wife Agnes, and their two daughters, Johane and Annes. No sons are mentioned by either, and the only additional information we can gather from the will of Agnes or Annes Stiff, 1556, is the marriage of the daughter Agnes to Thomas Wymbold.

Exact transcripts of these three wills follow, and though the genealogical information they contain is but scanty, they are interesting by reason of their early date, and the glimpse they afford of the possessions of two Gloucestershire yeomen in the days of Henry the Eighth. The reader will not fail to notice that in one of them even the names of the four kyne are given. Musse and Yencle, Fylpayle and Pet are just such names as a

Gloucestershire farmer might bestow upon his cows at the present day, but whether he would trouble to record them in any formal document, such as a will, is much more doubtful.

Will of ROBERT STYFFE 1544.

"In the name of God, Ame' the xxixth day of may, In the yere of our lorde god m' fyve hun'dryd xliiij I *Robert Styffe* of the p'ysche of haukysbury & wythyn the dyoc' of Gloucestr' very syke in body notwythstandynge thanks be to god p'fet of reme'brans do make my laste wylle in man' & forme folowyng, ffyrste I bequeth my soule to Almyghty god & my body to be bu . . . [torn] in the p'yshe churchey' of haukysbury, Itm' I bequeth to my wyfe ij sterys of on red the oth . . . valowe, Itm I geue to my sayde wyfe ij kyne & ij heyfers and on' boloke of iii. yeres olde. It . . . bequeth to my wyfe vj shepe & on calfe of thys yerys brede. Itm I geue to my sayde . . . the on halfe of my dettes that be owynge to me. Itm I geue to my wyfe all my brass . . . wyth all my bedyng' coffers lyn' stuffe and all thinges to the bed aperteyn'g & belongy . . . the reste of my goodes not geuy' nor bequethyde I geue to elenor my wyfe, who I do ordeyne & . . . my hole executrix to dyspo the' as she shalle thinke neccessary to the hono' of God & wel . . . my soule, And Arthur Crewe to be ou' sear thes me' beryng wytnes, Antony downe . . . Styffe, Jhon ferre, Edmu'd downe wyth oth' the day & yeare above w'tyn.

Will of WILLIAM STYFFE 1544.

In the name of god Ame' in the yeare of ou' lorde a thousande fyve hundrye xliiij the xiiijth day of Octobre. I *Wyllm Styffe* of the p'yshe of Hawkysbury wyth yn the dyoces of Gloucett' beyng seke in my body not wth standi'gg thanks be to god p'fet of reme'brans do make my laste wylle in maner and forme folowyng ffyrste I bequeth my soule to almyghty god my body to be buried wth yn the churchey of Haukesbury Itm I geue to Johanne my doughtre ij kyne on callyd musse and the other callyd yencle. Itm I geue to the same Johanne on yonge bolloke colleryde of ij yerys olde & the wauntage. Itm I geue to Annes my doughtre ij kyne coloryde red on callyde fylpayle & the other callyde pet & on yonge tagled heyfer. Itm I wolle that my wyfe haue duryng hyr lyfe all my stuffe of housholde and after her lyfe I wolle the same stuffe Indyffere'tly to be dyuydyde by twene my ij doughters Johanne and Annes. The reste of my goodes not gevyn nothyr bequethyd I do geue to Annes my wyfe who I do make my hole & sole executryx to dyspos the' for the welth of my soule as to her schalle seme meat & necessary thes bery'g wytnes, Anthony downe, Arth' Wynbolde & Edmu'd downe the day & yeare aboue wrytyn.

Proved in Gloucester cathedral 7 Oct., 1544.

Will of AGNES STYFFE 1556.

"In the name of God ame' the xxv daye of April in the yerre of o' lord god mccccclvjth I *Agnes Styffe* of the p'isse of hawkesbury in the dioc. of Glouc'. wedowe, beynge Syke in Body: bute p'fitt of mynde & memorie Thanks be Gevyn vnto o' lord god do ordeyne and make thys my laste wyll & Testam^t in man' & forme foloyng. First, I do bequethe my Sowle vnto Almyhty god o' blessed lady and all the holy Company in hevyn. And my Bodey to be buried in the churcheyarde of hawkesbury aforeseid. Itm, I do bequethe vnto the mother Church in Gloct^r iiij^d. I do bequethe & geve vnto the Churche of hawkesby aforeseid xx^s. Itm, I do Geve vnto Johan my dowght^r ij platters & vi^s & viii^d in money. Itm, I do Geve vnto all the chyl dren of Thom^r Wymbold vi^s viii^d apece to au'y of them. And all the Reste of my Goods & cattalls moveable & vnmmoveable not here before Gevyn nor bequethed I do Geve & bequethe vnto thom^r Wymbold & Agnes his wyff, whome I do ordeyne & make to be my true & whole Executors to See my Detts payd & dispose itt for the Welthe of my Sowle & all Christen sowles at their wyll & plesur. In wittnes herof I haue called John Baron clerke, Wyll'm Came & Arthur Vyser to be witnes berers to thys my last wyll & Testament.

With the knowledge at present available, it is impossible to state the kinship between Robert and William Stiff, or the relation in which they stood to Edmund Stiff, of Kilcot, whose will was proved in 1593. One may possibly have been the father, and the other perhaps the uncle. The parish register at Hawkesbury will not help us, since it does not begin until 1603; and as the early Bishops' transcripts at Gloucester are also missing, we must at present be content to record the existence of a gap in the history of the family for a period of about forty years. This gap serves to mark off the disconnected history of the medieval Stiffs from that of their modern descendants, who can be traced in an unbroken line from Edmund Stiff, of Kilcot, who died in 1593, right down to the present day.

Since the modern list of Court Rolls in the Public Record Office was compiled, as we have already mentioned in the footnote on page 278, very many more of the ancient rolls of the Manor of Hawkesbury have come to light during the work of sortation, which is constantly in progress there. They have consequently been re-arranged and re-numbered. It is, therefore, desirable to repeat the list of Hawkesbury rolls, giving those newly discovered, as well as the fresh reference numbers. It



should be added that they are all in the same portfolio, 175, instead of portfolios 14, 31, and 39 as heretofore.

10 Edward [I] 1281-82	No. 40	4 Henry VI. 1425-26	No. 51
18 Edward [I] 1289-90		5 Henry VI. 1426-27	
23 Edward [I] 1294-95		6 Henry VI. 1427-28	
[Gap; 1295-1309]		[Gap 1428-33]	
4 Edward [II] 1310-11	No. 41	12 Henry VI. 1433-34	No. 52
[Gap; 1311-12]		13 Henry VI. 1434-35	
6 Edward [II] 1312-13		14 Henry VI. 1435-36	
7 Edward [II] 1313-14		15 Henry VI. 1437-38	
8 Edward [II] 1314-15		16 Henry VI. 1438-39	
9 Edward [II] 1315-16		[Gap 1438-48]	
10 Edward II. 1316-17	No. 42	27 Henry VI. 1448-49	No. 53
11 Edward II. 1217-18		28 Henry VI. 1449-50	
12 Edward II. 1318-19		29 Henry VI. 1450-51	
13 Edward II. 1319-20		30 Henry VI. 1451-52	
14 Edward II. 1320-21		31 Henry VI. 1452-53	
15 Edward II. 1321-22		3[4?] Henry VI. 1455-56	
16 Edward II. 1322-23	No. 43	[Gap 1455-56]	No. 54
[Gap 1323-24]		36 Henry VI. 1456-57	
18 Edward [II] 1324-25		37 Henry VI. 1457-58	
[Gap 1325-26]		38 Henry VI. 1458-59	
20 Edward [II] 1326-27	No. 44	39 Henry VI. 1459-60	
16 Edward [II] 1322-23		[Gap 1460-61]	
[Gap 1329-50]	No. 45	2 Edward IV. 1462-63	No. 55
24 Edward III. 1350-51		[Gap 1463-65]	
[Gap 1351-93]		5 Edward IV. 1465-66	
17 Richard II. 1393-94	No. 46	6 Edward IV. 1466-67	
18 Richard II. 1394-95		7 Edward IV. 1467-68	
19 Richard II. 1395-96		8 Edward IV. 1468-69	
20 Richard II. 1396-97		9 Edward IV. 1469-70	
21 Richard II. 1397-98		10 Edward IV. 1470-71	
22 Richard II. 1398-99		49 Henry VI. 1470-71	
[Gap 1399-1406]	No. 47	8 Edward IV. 1468-69	No. 56
8 Henry IV. 1406-7		9 Edward IV. 1469-70	
9 Henry IV. 1407-8	No. 48	10 Edward IV. 1470-71	
10 Henry IV. 1408-9		[Gap 1471-72]	
[Gap 1409-16]		12 Edward IV. 1472-73	
4 Henry V. 1416-17	No. 49	13 Edward IV. 1473-74	
5 Henry V. 1417-18		14 Edward IV. 1474-75	
6 Henry V. 1418-19	No. 50	[Gap 1475-95]	No. 57
7 Henry V. 1419-20		12 Henry VII. 1496-97	
8 Henry V. 1420-21		[Gap 1497-1500]	No. 58
9 Henry V. 1421-22		16 Henry VII. 1500-01	
10 Henry V. 1422-23		[Gap 1501-1527]	No. 59
[Gap 1423-25]		20 Henry VIII. 1528	
		Henry VII. or VIII.	No. 66

The additional rolls now come to light afford us many more particulars respecting this family, but the entire absence of any mention of the name from all those that are extant for the reigns of the three first Edwards and Richard II afford strong, though negative, corroboration of the theory that the Stiffs first settled in Kilcot* in the early years of the fifteenth century. The first entry traceable appears to be that already referred to on page 24 under the heading of Kyllecot, at the Martinmas court 6 Henry V. 1419, when John Styffe was presented for breaking the assize of ale.

In 1426, 5 Henry VI., commence a series of presentments against John Styffe for failure to keep in repair a tenement at Kilcot, which he held from the lord of the manor. He was by no means alone in this omission, and many presentments of a similar character appear on the rolls, and to judge from the frequency with which these complaints are repeated against the same individuals, it is evident that the monitions in this respect of the abbot of Pershore and his steward could have had but small effect. Probably the tenants often found it better to pay the fine imposed, than to incur a heavy expenditure in repairs or rebuilding. The neglect to comply with the presentment is the more remarkable in the case of John Styffe, seeing that he was one of the officers of the manor, being, as already mentioned, the woodward, a post which he must have held some years, for he is mentioned as such in 5 Henry VI., 1426, 16 Henry VI., 1437, 28 Henry VI., 1449, and 30 Henry VI., 1451.

On this first occasion, 5 Henry VI., 1426, he and others were required to repair their tenements before the next court under the several penalties of twelve pence each.

HAWKESBURY. View of Frankpledge, Martinmas 5 Henry VI., 1426-7.

Kilcote: Precipitur *Johanni Styff* [et aliis] reparare tenementa sua citra proximam [curiam] subpena cujus libet eorum xijd.

Whether he complied with this order we are unable to say. But six years later, 12 Henry VI., 1433, he was presented for

* Kilcote, which has been so often mentioned, is a place of great antiquity for it may be traced back upwards of a thousand years, being mentioned in a charter of the year 972 granted by King Edgar to the Abbey of Pershore in Worcestershire. Amongst other places named are Suthstoce, probably Stoke Hawkesbury, the modern Hawkesbury; Hileagh, doubtless Hillesley; Treshaa, Tresham; Cyllincocotan, that is, Kilcot; Ealdanburie, perhaps Oldbury on the Hill; Dydimertune, our modern Didmarton; Badimyncgtun, now Badmington and Upton, which is, of course, the present Hawkesbury Upton.

allowing his bakehouse to be ruinous, and this is repeated at the Martinmas court of the following year, 13 Henry VI., 1435, when he was ordered to amend and repair it by the next court day under the penalty of 6s. 8d. The six months passed by, and when Hockday arrived he was again presented for allowing his tenement, no doubt the bakehouse just mentioned, to be ruinous, and he was directed to "fully repair" it before the ensuing Michaelmas. At the succeeding Martinmas court, 14 Henry VI., he and another were presented for that they had not yet fully repaired or amended their tenements, and the order was repeated at the Hockday court in the same year. How the matter progressed the hiatus in the court rolls prevents us learning, but when they recommence at Martinmas, 27 Henry VI., 1437, we find that an order was made for John Styffe to fully repair and build his tenement anew, under a penalty of twenty pence. The order to fully build anew was repeated at the Hockday court, 27 Henry VI., 1437. Twelve months later a similar order was made against him, when the penalty was increased to half a mark or 6s. 8d. On this occasion the tenement is described as "a cottage formerly John Webbe's," and we may presumably identify the house granted to John Styffe in 1421 with one of the two messuages, "Styffes" and "Webbes," which in 1512 were in the tenure of Nicholas Styff. Two years passed by, and in 1430 we learn that the "aule et camere" of John Styffe were "totally decayed"; he was therefore "in mercy," but he obtained sufficient time to "construct anew" his house, and as no further presentment was made against him during the next twelve months, we may fairly assume that at last he complied with the order to rebuild. The repair of his house was not his only difficulty. At Martinmas, 1433, a complaint was made that he allowed his ditches to remain unscoured, and his land to incroach on the highway at Buttes lane. This he failed to remedy, for at the Hockday court, six months later, the tithing alleged that the watercourse at Buttes lane is taken out of its course, for that the highway is blocked up through the default of John Styffe, and the complaint was repeated at the Martinmas court in the same year, after which the mischief seems to have been remedied.

At about the same time there are some curious entries about John Styffe and his wife, Margaret, which serve to illustrate village life in the unsettled reign of Henry VI. Margaret Stiffe, who lived at Kilcote, appears to have had some enmity against

Richard Lacy and Thomas Tasker. In what way they offended her we are not told; she took, however, the summary method of raising the "hue and cry," [hutesia], a serious proceeding, no doubt, for we can well imagine that in the first half of the fifteenth century it was by no means a pleasant business to find the whole neighbourhood set in pursuit of one. We are told that she did this "unjustly," and that, therefore, she was "in mercy." Singularly enough, the same roll contains the records of another similar complaint against her. John Styffe fell to blows with Robert Hugges, and against the peace drew blood, "extraxit sanguinem de dicto Roberto," as the record puts it, and John was therefore "in mercy." Although he thus got the best of the fray, his good wife Margaret was not satisfied, but took upon herself to raise the hue and cry against Robert, with the same result as in the former case, that the tithing declared she did it "unjustly," and the steward entered upon the roll that for this also she was "in mercy." Legal proceedings at this time, possibly arising out of these disputes, were taken against John Stiff, for one Richard, whose surname does not clearly appear, brought an action of trespass against him. The matter was adjourned to the next court and we hear no more of it.

In 1453, Hockday, 31 Henry VI., several inhabitants of Kilcote, including John Styffe, with the whole vill of Tresham, one of the members of the manor of Hawkesbury, were directed to place mere stones at Pykyn Clife and Cleryn Stubbe, between the land of Nicholas Alderly and the land in the tenure of John Penne.

A defaced roll ascribed to the 32nd year of Henry VI., 1454, records the admission of Nicholas Styff in succession to premises formerly held by him, but the date should doubtless be fixed somewhat later, for as we have already seen, John Styff's death was presented at a court held in 1458.

But John Styffe was not the only one who failed to keep his holding in repair, for at Martinmas, 1471, a similar presentment was made against a Thomas Styffe at Upton Hawkesbury, when he and his co-tenant, John Westcote, were ordered to repair their tenement before the next Whitsuntide, under the pain of 6s. 8d. At the same court, under Stoke, a presentment was made that Thomas Styffe had charge of an estray which had come into the lordship since the preceeding St. Bartholomew's day. Probably this Thomas Styffe was the one who appears in a very faded membrane as a juror at the Martinmas court in 1468.

About twenty six years later, in 12 Henry VII., 1497, we find that at Stoke a Thomas Styffe, with several others, was fined sixpence for breaking the assize of ale, and with many others he was presented for allowing his house to be ruinous. They were all directed to repair their several premises before the next view of frankpledge under the penalty of 13s. 4d. At the Hockday court in the following year a similar presentment was made respecting the ruinous tenement of Thomas Styff, and as far as we can decipher the much obliterated entry, it would appear that he was directed to rebuild his house "de novo." At the same court William Styff came and took the reversion of a cottage in Kilcote, then in the holding of Edith Dorney, whenever it fell into hand, and for this he gave a fine of five shillings. It appears from this entry that the tenancy was for William Styff, and his wife, but unfortunately her name is left blank.

In 1509, at the Martinmas court, Nicholas Styff, at Kylcote, incurred a penalty in reference to twenty-six sheep, though for what reason the faded parchment does not permit us to say. He was also directed to well and sufficiently repair his wagon, under penalty of forfeiting it to the lord, so that it would appear that the lord of the manor must sometimes have supplied his tenants with some at least of the implements of husbandry. At the same court, Thomas Styff, of Stoke, was fined sixpence for breaking the assize of ale.

So much attention is now given to our earlier records that it is not too much to hope that further documents may in time be available to fill up some of the gaps in the preceeding narrative, and possibly also to indicate the habitats of the Styffs during the fourteenth century. The series of extracts from these ancient Court Rolls which now follow are given in proof of the facts related in the preceding narrative.

Record Extracts.

The entry previously referred to on p. 25, in which it is stated that a John Styff is mentioned in 6 Henry VI., under Badmynton, proves on a closer examination of the record to relate to a direction to John Styff, wodeward, to enforce an order of the court that William Ryce,* of Badmynton, should give security for the repair of his house, which, according to the presentment,

* At the Michaelmas Court 16 Henry VI., 1437, we get a glimpse of the subsequent history of this William Ryce, for it is recorded of him, *abinde noctante recessit*,—he went away by night—a method of avoiding responsibilities which is no by means unknown at the present day.

was wholly ruinous. The same roll contains an entry of the estreats of *John Styff*, "Wodeward superioris."

HAWKESBURY. View of Frankpledge, St. Martin, 12 Henry VI., 1433.

Kyllecote. Item presentant quod Willelmus Tankere et *Johannes Styff* permittant fossata sua jacere non escuriata et terram superpendere viam regiam vocatam Butteslane ob quoque defectu Regia via ibidem infunderatur ad nocumentum. Ideo ipsi in misericordia. Et precipitur eis quod emendant per proximam [curiam] sub pena cujuslibet eorum vj^d.

HAWKESBURY. View of Frankpledge, Hockday 12 Henry VI., 1434.

Kyllecote. Decennia presentat Et quod *Margareta Styffe* injuste levavit hutesiam super Ricardum Lacy et Thomam Tasker. Ideo ipsa in misericordia. Et quod *Johannes Styffe* contra pacem traxit sanguinem cum glayss precii ij^d super Robertum Hugges. Ideo ipse in misericordia. Et de precio predictæ Glayss balliuo mandatum est super computum. Et quod *Johannes Styff* contra pacem extraxit sanguinem de dicto Roberto. Ideo ipse in misericordia. Et quod *Margareta Styff* injuste levavit hutesiam super dictum Robertum. Ideo ipsa in misericordia. Et quod cursus aque apud Butteslane ducitur extra cursum suum per quod regia via ibidem obstupatur in defectu *Johannis Styffe*. Ideo ipse in misericordia. Et preceptum est quod emendet citra proximam [curiam] sub pena xij^d. Et quod *Johannes Styffe* permittit pistrinam suam esse ruinosa. Ideo ipse in misericordia.

HAWKESBURY. View of Frankpledge, St. Martin, 13 Henry VI., 1434.

Kyllecote. Decennia presentat Et quod cursus aque apud Butteslane ducitur extra rectum cursum suum per quod regia via ibidem infunderatur in defectu *Johannis Styffe*. Ideo in misericordia. Et quod idem *Johannis Styffe* permittit pistrinam suam . . esse ruinosa. Ideo ipse in misericordia. Et preceptum est eis illam emendere et reparare citra proximam [curiam] sub pena vi^d viij^d. Idem Ricardus [Scot] queretur versus *Johannem Styffe* de placito transgressionis . . nondum . Ideo attachiatus citra proximam [curiam].

HAWKESBURY. View of Frankpledge, Hockday, 13 Henry VI., 1435.

Kyllecote. Et quod *Johannes Styff* adhuc permittit tementum suum esse ruinosa. Ideo precepitur eis dictos domos plene reparare citra festum sancti Michaelis

proximum futurum sub pena cujuslibet eorum xi^d.

HAWKESBURY. View of Frankpledge, St. Martin, 14 Henry VI., 1435.

Kylcot. Et quod Johannes Rooke et *Johannes Styffe* nondum plene reparaverunt nec emendaverunt domos tenementa suorum sicut eis preceptum fuit. Ideo ipsi in misericordia. Et precipitur quod emendent citra proximam [curiam] sub pena cujuslibet eorum ij^d.

HAWKESBURY. View of Frankpledge, Hockday, 14 Henry VI., 1436.

Kyllecote. Item, Precipitur *Johanni Styffe* reparare tenementum suum sub pena ij^d.

HAWKESBURY. View of Frankpledge, St. Martin, 16 Henry VI., 1437.

De attachiamentis *Johannis Styff*, wodeward, superioris ut paret per extractam sibi liberatam.

HAWKESBURY. View of Frankpledge, Hockday, 16 Henry VI., 1438.

De attachiamentis *Johannis Styff*, wodeward superioris, ut paret per extractam sibi liberatam.

HAWKESBURY. View of Frankpledge, St. Martin, 27 Henry VI., 1448.

Kyllecote. Item, precipitur *Johanni Styffe* plene reparare de novo edificando tenementum suum citra proximam [curiam] sub pena....xx^d ex.....sua propria.

HAWKESBURY. View of Frankpledge, Hockday, 27 Henry VI., 1449.

Kyllecote. Precipitur *Johanni Styff* plene edificare de novo.....tenementum suum citra proximam [curiam] sub pena xx^d ex cons. sua propria.

HAWKESBURY. View of Frankpledge, Hockday, 28 Henry VI., 1450.

Et precipitur *Johanni Styff* plene reparare et emendare j cotagium quondam *Johannis Webbe* citra festum Sancti Michaelis proximum futurum sub pena dimidii marci.

Wodeward. De attachiamentis *Johannis Styff*, wodeward, superioris, ut paret per extractum unde factum et sibi liberatum. iiij^d.

HAWKESBURY. View of Frankpledge, Hockday, 30 Henry VI., 1452.

Item presentant aule et camere *Johannis Styff* totaliter decase. Ideo ipse in misericordia. Et nichilominus cepit diem sufficienter et de novo construendo dictum domum citra festum de Hokday sub pena de vj^d viij^d.

Wodcrofte. Ad hanc [curiam] precipitur *Johanni Styff* superiori wodeward quod distingas tenentem terrarum et tenementorum nuper Thome Browne in Badmynton de respondendo domino de homagio [etc.]

HAWKESBURY. View of Frankpledge, Hockday, 31 Henry VI., 1453.

Kylcote. Et preceptum est per senescallum Willelmo Tonkere, Rogers Longedene, Henrico Cooke, Thome Woodroue et *Johanni Styffe* cum tota villata de Tresham quod ponant lapides merales apud Pykyn Clyfe et Cleryn Stubbe in festo Sancti Martini proximo futuro post datum hujus curie inter terram Nicholai Alderley et terram diu jam in tenura Johannis penne super visum homagii preante habitum et factum. Et hoc sub pena cujuslibet eorum in defectu forisfacture domino iiij^d.

HAWKESBURY. View of Frankpledge, [32 ?] Henry VI. 1454.

Kylcote. Ad istam [curiam] venit *Nicholaus Styffe* et dat domino de fine vj^s viij^d pro ingressu habendo de cum pertinentiis ipsius in tenura [*Johannis Styff* inde et faciendo in omnibus sicut *Johannes Styff* reddere et facere consuevit solvendo vere finem predicto domino premanibus

HAWKESBURY. View of Frankpledge, St. Martin, 11 Edward IV., 1471.

Upton. Item presentat quod adhuc tenementum nuper in tenura Stephani Foulter et modo in tenura Johannis Westcote et *Thome Styffe* jacet ruinosum; Ideo in misericordia; Et continuatur pena, viz.: vj^s viij^d Et preceptum est eis quod bene et sufficienter emendant citra festum Pentecoste et hoc sub pena predicta.

Stoke. Decennarius ibidem cum sua decena venit etc. Item presentat j pullum mas precii xvi^d proveniente in extrahuria citra festum Sancti Bartholomei Apostoli et remanet in custodia *Thome Styffe* Et preceptum est quod proclamatur per Curiam.

HAWKESBURY. St. Martin, 12 Henry VII., 1496.

Stoke. Decennarius et homagium presentat quod Et presentat quod Antonius Down, vi^d, et *Thomas Styff*, vi^d, brasiavit et fregit assisam.

Pene per dominum. Item presentat quod Willelmum Bullesdon permittit domum vocatum Towkers stare ruinosam et precipitur ei emendi citra proximum visum sub pena xij^s iiij^d; Thomas Wykeham pro orio suo x^s; Johannes Byrchald pro orio suo; Johannes Birchald pro domo suo; Willelmus Bagepath similiter; Willelmus Forde similiter: *Thomas Styff* similiter habent in penam predictam.

HAWKESBURY. View of Frankpledge, Hockday, 12 Henry VII., 1497.

Essoigns. John Styff.

..... Item — a presentment “super ten’ *Thome Styff* ruinos’”—apparently an order made for him to rebuild it “de novo,” but the entry is much obliterated.

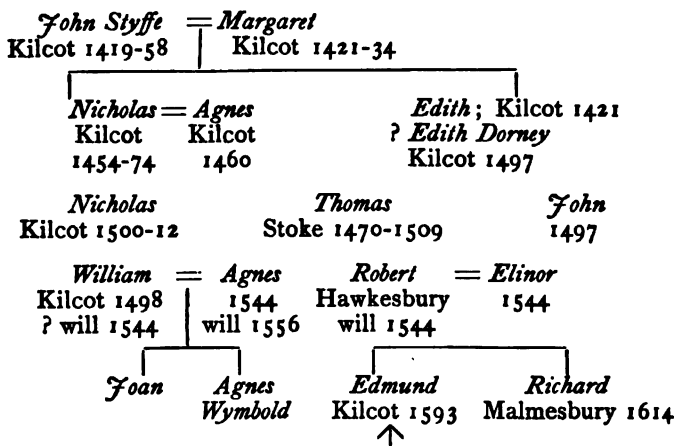
Ad istam [curiam] venit *Willelmus Styff* et cepit in curia reversionem j cotagii cum pertinentiis in Kylcote modo in tenura Edithe Dorney Tenendum sibi uxori sue secundum consuetudinem cum accidit post decessum, vel recessum sive sursum redditum dicte Edithe serviciis et con.... inde domino prius debitis. Et dat domino de fine v^a.

HAWKESBURY. View of Frankpledge, St. Martin, 1 [Henry VIII ?] 1509.

Kylcote. Homagium ibidem exactum ex officio Juratores presentant quod..... *Nicholas Styffe* ij^a xxvj oves Et quod *Nicholas Styffe* habet penam..... proximam curiam bene et sufficienter emendare defectum plaustrisui sub pena forisf:cture domino.

Stoke. Decennarius cum decena ibidem venit et presentat Et quod *Walterus Proud* vj^a, *Ricardus Ady*, vi^a, *Thomas Styffe* vi^a, *Thomas Byke* vi^a, et *Johannes*, *Davyes* vi^a, brasiavit et fregit assisam servisiis.

The foregoing records are summarized in the following table, which gives the following names of the various individuals with the earliest and latest dates at which they respectively occur.



Maisemore Bells.

The following account of the new bells at Maisemore is taken from the *Gloucester Chronicle* of 6th September, 1884:—

The new bells at Maisemore Church were dedicated on Sunday. The author of "The Book of Days" states that the existence of large bells in England is mentioned by Bede as early as A.D. 670; but a complete peal does not occur till 200 years later, when the Abbot of Croyland presented his abbey with seven bells. At this early date, and for some centuries after, bell-founding, like other scientific crafts, was carried on by the monks; and when bell-founding became a regular trade some of the founders travelled from place to place, stopping where they found business, but the majority had settled works in large towns. London, Gloucester, Salisbury, Bury St. Edmunds, Norwich, and Colchester have been the seats of eminent founders. In mediæval times bells were consecrated before they were raised to their places, each bell being dedicated to some divine personage, saint or martyr; and this practice is still followed in the Roman Catholic Church. The bells were treated in great measure as voices, and were inscribed with ejaculations and prayers in Latin. Pious queens and gentlewomen threw into the mass of metal that was to be cast into a bell their gold and silver ornaments; and a feeling of reverence for the interceding voices was common to both gentle and simple. In the Chapel at Sudely Castle there is a bell dated 1573 that tells of the concern which the gentle dames of the olden time would take in this manufacture. It says: "St. George, pray for us! The Ladie Dorathie Chandos, Widdowe made this." Ancient bells are almost invariably of excellent tone, and as a rule are far superior to those cast in the present day. There is a popular idea that this is attributable to the older founders and their patrons adding silver to the bell-metal; but recent experiments have shown that the presence of silver spoils instead of improving the tone, in direct proportion to the quantity used. After the Reformation the inscriptions on bells were addressed to man, not to Heaven, and were almost universally rendered in English. There is, however, an exception in part to this rule at Sherborne, where there is a fire bell, dated 1652, addressed conjointly to Heaven and man thus: "Lord, quench this furious flame! Arise, run, help put out the same." Many of the legends on seventeenth-century bells reflect the

quaint lines of George Herbert. As a specimen of these is the following:—

“I sweetly tolling, men doe call
To taste on meate that feeds the soule.”

As a contrast may be quoted this doggerel:—

“This bell was broake and cast againe, as plainly doth appeare,
John Draper made me in 1618, wich tyme chvrchwardens were
Edward Dixson for the one, who stode close to his tacklin,
And he that was his partner there was Alexander Jacklin.”

The great bell at Glasgow Cathedral tells its own history in the following inscription:—“In the year of grace, 1583, Marcus Knox, a merchant in Glasgow, zealous for the interest of the Reformed Religion, caused me to be fabricated in Holland for the use of his fellow-citizens of Glasgow, and placed me with solemnity in the tower of their Cathedral. I was taught to proclaim the hours of unheeded time. One hundred and ninety-five years had I sounded these awful warnings, when I was broken by the hands of inconsiderate and unskilful men. In the year 1790 I was cast into the furnace, refounded at London, and returned to my sacred vocation. Reader! Thou also shalt know a resurrection: may it be to eternal life.”

The Rev. F. E. Broome Witts, in his paper on “The Bells and Bell-founders of Gloucester Cathedral,” published in the Records of the Cathedral Society, says there was a bellfoundry in Gloucester certainly as early as the reign of Edward the Third, and that the Gloucester craftsman of that period had a reputation far and wide. The foundry was no doubt established under the auspices of the monks, and the early founders were tenants or serfs of the Abbey. Master John of Gloucester was so renowned that the monks of Ely sent for him in 1345 to cast bells for their new belfry; and the Sacrist’s Roll in the possession of the Chapter of Ely records that John of Gloucester cast four bells at Ely, and that he bought the necessary materials at various places and sent them to Ely by water. Among other Gloucester bell-founders were Robert Hendlel or Hendlei, whose name appears on a mediæval bell in the tower of St. Nicholas; William Henshaw, Mayor of Gloucester in 1503, 1508, and 1509, whose foundry was in Bell-lane, and who, with his two wives, was buried in St. Michael’s Church, where the memorial brass to the wives still exists; and the famous Rudhall family, who were founders here for a century and a half. The oldest bell known to have come from the Rudhall foundry is at Oddington, and

bears date 1684; and their foundry was finally closed in 1828, a few years prior to the death of John Rudhall, the last of his famous race. Maisemore is assumed to have had a direct connection with the ancient bell-founders of Gloucester, though the assumption has only a slight foundation. Some years ago a founder's seal was found in the river Thames, the date of which has been assigned to about 1330. It bears the emblems of the founder's craft—a laver-pot or ewer, and above it a bell; and around these is the legend, "*S' Sandre de Gloucestre*." On the second bell of the Cathedral, which bears the legend, "*Sancte Petre, ora pro nobis*," are the initials "J.S.," and the Rev. C. W. Lukis, an authority on the subject, has suggested that John of Gloucester's surname was "Sandre," and that these initials are his. The Abbey of Gloucester had a family of serfs belonging to its manor of Maisemore bearing the patronymic of Saunders, and there are in Abbot Parker's Register (1513-39) counterparts of the deeds of manumission of John Saunders, and of Thomas Saunders, clerk, both naifs of Maisemoor. It has been assumed, therefore, that these were descendants or family connections of John of Gloucester, the great bell-founder.

Of the bells in Maisemore Church, as they recently existed, four bore the date of 1629, one 1805, and the other 1826. As we stated last week, two of the oldest having become cracked, they have been re-cast, the whole peal has been re-hung, and on Sunday the new bells were dedicated. The service of dedication, though it has been used in several other churches, was a novelty in this part of the country. At morning service, after the third Collect, the Psalm, "O praise God in His holiness," was sung; and then followed the prayers of dedication:—(1), That God, who by the mouth of Moses had commanded two silver trumpets to be made for the convocation of solemn assemblies, would be pleased to accept the offering; (2), that whosoever shall be called by the sound of the bells to the house of prayer may enter His gates with thanksgiving, and finally have a portion of the new song in the house not made with hands; (3), that whosoever shall, by reason of sickness or other necessity, be kept from the House of the Lord, may in heart ascend thither and share in the communion of saints; (4), that they who with outward ears shall hear the bells may be aroused inwardly and draw nigh to the God of salvation; (5), that all for whose passing away the bells shall sound may be received into Paradise; (6), and that all who minister to the service by ringing the bells may be filled

Frocester Marriage Registers *(concluded).*

[Vol. V. p. 1]

1755. May 18, Joseph Young, of Leonard Stanley, and Anne Clifford.
„ June 18, William Gough and Joanna Marlin.
„ Nov. 5, William Adams and Mary Bailey.

[p. 2]

1756. Jan. 14, William Wilkins and Sarah Heath.
„ Feb. 9, George Nurse and Elizabeth Isacks.
1757. April 10, Richard Fryer and Mary Pegler.
„ April 19, James Fletcher and Elizabeth Phillips.

[p. 3]

- „ May 5, Richard Cockle, of Stonehouse, clothier, and Anne Daw.
„ June 9, Thomas Chandler, of Boxwell, and Elizabeth Daw.
„ June 12, Samuel Marlin and Edith French.
„ June 14, John Powell and Sarah Matthews.

[p. 4]

1758. April 6, Job Aldridge and Sarah Bailey, of Coaley.
„ April 17, Samuel Watkins, of Randwick, and Elizabeth Willis.
„ May 16, Richard Clark and Mary Evenis.

[p. 5]

- „ June 25, Walter Edmunds and Elizabeth Wetmore [in the chapel].
„ Oct. 12, John Wetmore and Martha Fletcher, widow.
1759. Feb. 22, Richard Ronals, yeoman, and Alice Heaven.
„ Feb. 27, John Woodman and Sarah Stephens.

[p. 6]

- „ April 20, John Soul, of Easington, and Mary Beard.
„ July 21, Robert Parsloe and Mary Bennet, of Leonard Stanley.
„ Nov. 19, Jacob Pick and Martha Hill.
1760. April 10, John Newman, of Slimbridge, and Mary Wetmore.

[p. 7]

- „ June 1, George Hullbrow, of Slimbridge, and Sarah Orchard.
„ June 5, Theophilus Fords, of Coaley, and Sarah French.
1761. Feb. 3, Richard Daniels, of Nymphsfield, and Elizabeth Hoskins.

- „ April 2, John Organ and Elizabeth Marlin.

[p. 8]

- „ April 28, John Morgan, of Easington, and Mary Heaven.

- „ May 10, John Hatherell, of Leighterton, and Hannah Gough.
 „ May 14, William Trotman, farmer, and Elizabeth Edwards.
 [p. 9]
 „ Oct. 17, William Bird, of Eastington, pargetter, and Christian Partridge.
 1762. May 1, Samuel Gainey, of Nymphsfield, and Sarah Willis.
 „ May 27, William Andrews, of Frampton-on-Severn, and Anne Ronals.
 [p. 10]
 „ July 5, Samuel Heaven and Sarah Adams.
 „ Aug. 16, Jonathan Parsloe and Alice Slatter.
 1763. Jan. 17, Thomas Buckingham, of Frampton-on-Severn, farmer, and Sarah Pegler.
 „ Feb. 16, William Bridges, of Woodchester, and Sarah Bennett.
 [p. 11].
 „ April 6, William Heaven and Sarah Wilkins.
 „ May 2, Daniel Fletcher and Sarah King.
 „ Nov. 8, William Gregory and Mary Mallett.
 „ Nov. 21, Samuel Wilkins, carpenter, and Mary Clark.
 [p. 12]
 1764. May 3, George Daw, yeoman, and Anne Baron.
 „ June 5, Joseph French, sailor, and Elizabeth Hurcombe.
 „ July 24, Joseph Gardner, of Newent, and Sarah Baron.
 [p. 13]
 1765. Jan. 27, John Heming, of Leonard Stanley, and Jane Woodman.
 „ July 1, William Harris and Jane Collins.
 „ July 25, William Amoss and Anne Wetmore.
 „ Oct. 17, John Moss, of Minchin Hampton, baker, and Mary Partridge.
 [p. 14]
 1766. April 17, Driver Wathen, of King's Stanley, baker, and Mildred Hayward.
 1767. July 12, John Mynd, gent., and Catherine Bate.
 1768. Jan. 5, Anthony Ely, of King's Stanley, yeoman, and Mary Ginel.
 „ Jan. 16, Robert Drew, of Minchinhampton, banker, and Mary Heaven.
 [p. 15]
 „ Dec. 18, John Parsloe, schoolmaster, and Anne Fryer.
 1769. Mar. 8, James Weston, yeoman, and Theresa Deem.
 „ May 15, George Adams and Mary Fletcher.

[p. 16]

1770. April 9, Richard Fryer, of Arlingham, and Mary Drew.
" May 12, Richard Stephens and Mary Brown.
" May 29, Thomas Partridge and Margaret Wood.
1771. June 2, Benjamin Burford, of Nymphsfield, and Mary Wetmore.

[p. 17]

1772. Jan. 17, Stephen Cross and Sarah Orcott.
" Aug. 17, William Woodman and Deborah Browning.
" Sept. 1, Daniel Bennet, of Leonard Stanley, and Sarah Knight.

[p. 18]

- " Sept. 20, William Hopkins and Anne Fletcher.
" " Edmund Cox, of Nymphsfield, and Margery Baron.
" Oct. 27, John Painter, of N. Cerney, and Elizabeth Heaven.
1773. Feb. 8, William Poulton and Rachel Clutterbuck.

[p. 19]

- " Feb. 11, Stephen Lightfoot, of Weston, Herefords., and Elizabeth Baron.
" April 18, John Bond and Sarah Nurse.
" May 11, John Andrews, of Berkeley, and Mary Pegler.
" May 17, William Wetmore and Sarah Heaven.

[p. 20]

- " Aug. 28, Richard Burford, of Nymphsfield, and Hannah Wetmore.
1774. May 17, Thomas Jakeway, of Leonard Stanley, and Elizabeth Kent.
1775. Jan. 15, Samuel Silvee and Hannah Bushel.
" April 24, Samuel Bendall and Anne Nurse.

[p. 21]

- " Aug. 3, Job Aldridge and Jane Harris.
1776. Aug. 10, John Dobbins and Susanna Bridges.
" Sept. 25, Noah Bendall, of Cam, and Elizabeth Partridge.
1777. April 2, Thomas Wetmore and Temperance Bushell.

[p. 22]

- " July 5, Charles Fennel, of Eastington, and Anna Maria Hayward.
" Oct. 9, Daniel Chandler, of Randwick, and Elizabeth Wildy.
" Oct. 16, William Clutterbuck and Hannah Clark.
" " Morris Watts, of King's Stanley, and Mary Somers.

[p. 23]

- " Dec. 11, Thomas Evans and Christian Fletcher.
1778. April 8, William Fletcher and Elizabeth Bivan.

- 1778 April 14, Daniel Neale, of Leonard Stanley, and Hannah Withers.
 „ May 6, Thomas Knight and Mary Cowley.
 [p. 24]
 „ July 9, Daniel Smith and Ann Heaven.
 „ July 13, Samuel Fords, of Cam, and Ann Beard.
 „ Oct. 1, Thomas Beard and Susanna Clark.
 „ Oct. 26, Edward Marlin and Ann Beard.
 [p. 25]
 1779. June 24, James Clutterbuck, of Leonard Stanley, gent., and Ann Garlick.
 „ Sept. 12, Joseph Coulick and Susanna Heaven.
 1780. April 25, John Joyner and Sarah Hill.
 „ June 6, Samuel Barnes and Diana Long.
 [p. 26]
 „ June 20, William Edmunds, of King's Stanley, and Mary Wetmore.
 „ Sept. 14, Samuel French, of Leonard Stanley, and Hester Parsloe.
 1781. May 16, Daniel Long, of Coaley, and Ann Leonard.
 „ Dec. 22, Thomas Pegler and Sarah Bond.
 [p. 27]
 „ Dec. 28, Rich^d Wilkins and Elizabeth Adams.
 1782. Jan. 22, James Cook and Unity Edinton.
 „ Oct. 28, William Burton, of Slimbridge, and Mary Woodman.
 1783. May 25, William Webb and Ann Clark,
 [p. 28]
 „ July 7, Charles Summers, of Hardwicke, and Mary Stephens.
 1784. Aug. 15, Thomas Edmunds and Hester Adams.
 „ Nov. 15, Nathaniel Wilkins und Mary Pardo.
 1785. Feb. 8, Samuel Heaven, yeoman, and Sarah Trotman.
 [p. 29]
 „ April 17, Richard Fryer and Sarah Nurse.
 „ July 3, James Barrinton and Hannah Rudge.
 „ „ Thomas Bessell and Anne Rudge.
 „ July 5, Thomas Clutterbuck and Mary Biggs.
 [p. 30]
 „ July 16, William Gwinnel and Margaret Parsloe.
 1786. Jan. 13 [by license] William Stibbs, of Minchinhampton, and Jane Wilkins.
 „ April 23, Richard Webb, of Newington Bagpath, and Mary Aldridge.

- 1786 Sept. 12, Charles Hoskins and Sarah Tocknell, of King's Stanley.
[p. 31]
,, Nov. 7, Edward Woodman and Hannah Clutterbuck.
1787. Jan. 25, James Brinkworth, of King's Stanley, and Sarah Collins.
,, Jan. 30, John Fletcher and Sarah Gregory.
,, Feb. 18, William Wetmore and Betty Smith.
[p. 32]
,, June 16, Zachariah Townsend and Elizabeth Edmunds.
,, Oct. 19, James Wetmore and Sarah Townsend.
,, Nov. 20, John Cleevly and Martha Guy.
1788. May 20, William Edmunds and Mary Wilkins.
[p. 33]
,, Nov. 25, William Ricketts and Elizabeth Bird.
1789. June 11, Edward Evans and Charlotte Parslow.
,, July 6, William Perry, of Hardwick, and Elizabeth Wilkins.
,, Sept. 19, James Hathaway, of Slimbridge, and Elizabeth Woodman.
[p. 34]
,, Sept. 30, John Heaven and Ann Woodman.
,, Nov. 28, John Gregory and Mary Tyler.
1790. April 27, Joseph Woodman and Sarah Morris.
,, Aug. 26, Samuel Holbrow and Keziah Browning.
[p. 35]
,, Oct. 28, John Wilkins and Ann Smith.
1791. Jan. 20, Henry Olive, of N. Cerney, and Sylla Barton.
,, June 10, Joshua Lees, of Stonehouse, and Hester Moreland.
,, Dec. 19, Joseph Wood and Hannah Heaven.
[p. 36]
1792. Aug. 16, Francis Organ and Hannah Wilkins.
1793. Jan. 14, Samuel Goscomb, of Haresfield, and Sarah Morgan
,, Mar. 31, Daniel Ball and Sarah Willis.
,, May 4, John Mortimore, of Castle Precincts, Bristol, and Anne Cornock.
[p. 37]
,, June 16, John Smith and Mary Knight.
,, Sept. 2, Thomas Parsons and Rebecca Mabbett.
1794. Feb. 15, Ambrose Gilbert King, of St. Stephen's, Bristol, and Anna Maria Bigland.
,, Oct. 28, William Woodman and Sarah Heaven.
[p. 38]
1795. May 12, Daniel Ellis Saunders, of St. Nicholas, Gloucester, and Clarence Bigland.

1795. Nov. 22, Thomas Osborne, of Stonehouse, and Sarah Horwood.
1796. June 19, Thomas Wilkins and Hester Meek.
 „ Nov. 27, Samuel Heaven, the younger, and Hannah Clark.
 [p. 39]
1797. April 25, Nathaniel Beard and Edith Bendall.
 „ Sept. 25, William Lewis and Sarah Adams.
1798. May 29, George Adams and Elizabeth Hobbs.
 „ Sept. 4, Samuel Warner, of Eastington, and Ursula Poulton.
 [p. 40]
- „ Nov. 4, James Williams and Mary Fennel.
 „ Nov. 6, George Derrick and Mary Gregory.
1799. Oct. 10, Richard Moreland and Kezia Hunt.



Oldbury-on-Severn Church Font.—(*See No. CCLVIII. and DCCXCV.*) The following extract from the leading newspaper of the distant Colony of Fiji, dated the 23 December, 1891, refers thus to this subject.

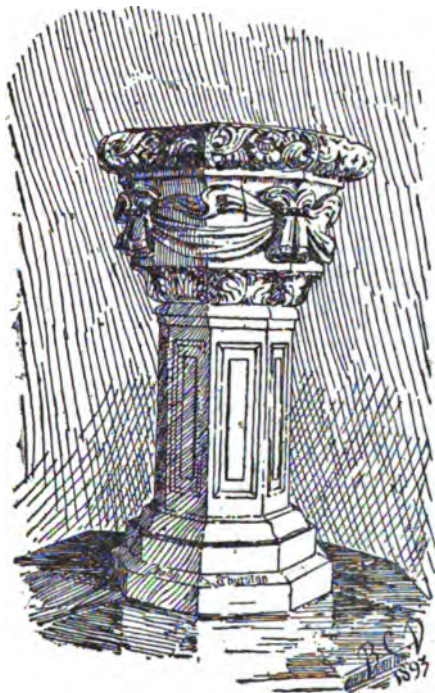
The Font presented by His Excellency the Governor to Holy Trinity Church was dedicated on Sunday morning by the Incumbent, the Rev. J. F. Jones, in the presence of a large congregation. At the conclusion of the Morning Service, the two Trustees, Dr. Corney and Mr. Langford, followed by the choir and Incumbent, walked down the aisle. On reaching the font, Dr. Corney, addressing the Incumbent, said:—"It has pleased God in his mercy to move the heart of Sir John Bates Thurston to give to this Church of Holy Trinity this font. I beg to ask you to set it apart to the honour and glory of God and to the building up of his Church on earth." The Incumbent replied:—"We return our humble thanks to Almighty God that He has put it in the heart of His servant to make this offering to the honour and glory of God and to the use of this Church, and, God helping us, we will now proceed to offer this font to Almighty God." The choir then sang hymn 242 and a Lesson and followed by special Prayers.

The font is of a Grecian type and is about four feet in height and approached by two steps. It used to be in Oldbury Church, Gloucestershire, and it came to the possession of Sir John Thurston through an older font being replaced in that church.

The first children baptised in the old font, which has been capitally restored, were Basset, the son of Governor Sir John Thurston, who belongs to a family long settled at Thornbury, and Maurice Anthony, the son of Chief Justice Berkeley.

X.

Our readers will be glad to have an engraving of this interesting font, taken from a photo of it, as it now stands in Holy Trinity Church at Suva.



OLDBURY FONT; NOW AT SUVA, FIJI.

* * * * *

The Barony of Berkeley.—As the result of the decision of the committee of privileges of the House of Lords, Mrs. Milman, as heir general of her uncle, the Hon. Thomas Berkeley, has made good her claim to the Barony of Berkeley, which with the Earldom has been in suspense since the death of the fifth Earl in 1810. The existence of two peers bearing the same title,

though not the same rank, seems likely to produce some confusion in the future, and it will be interesting to observe how they will distinguish themselves. This case illustrates the inconvenience of honours descending to heirs general, and it certainly appears a little remarkable that while the earldom should remain in the male line of Berkeley, though in a junior branch, yet the barony which is more ancient passes through the female line to another name and family. A word may be added as to the method adopted to decide the question of this devolution of the barony. As the claimant was a lady it is obvious she could not petition for a summons to sit in the House of Lords, and thereupon it would appear to have been considered desirable, if not necessary, to settle the question by the issue of a royal declaration on the subject.

The terms of this appeared in the "London Gazette" as below—

"Whitehall, June 12.—The Queen has been pleased, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to declare that the ancient barony of Berkeley now belongs to and is vested in Louisa Mary Milman, (the wife of Gustavus Hamilton Lockwood Milman, of Martin's Heron, Bracknell, in the county of Berks, Esq., Colonel with honorary rank of Major-General on the Retired List of her Majesty's Army), as the heir general of Sir James de Berkeley, Knt., in whose favour the said Barony was created in the year 1421; and that she and the heirs general of the said Sir James de Berkeley, lawfully begotten and to be begotten for ever, shall be named and called Barons and Baronesses, and shall have and enjoy the said ancient Barony of Berkeley, together with all and singular the rights, privileges, pre-eminences, immunities, and advantages, and the place and precedence due and belonging thereto."



Church Restorations, (*Continued*).

Ruardean.—St. John's Church was re-opened on Tuesday, 23rd September, 1890, after restoration by Messrs. Waller and Son, of Gloucester, architects. It consists of a nave and south aisle, a south porch, chancel, and tower. The oldest part is a doorway in the south wall of the south aisle, which formed part, undoubtedly, of an early Norman building, and some other portions of the Norman walls probably yet exist, on which the

later structures may have been erected. In the 13th century another, and almost a new church was erected, of which the arcade between the nave and south aisle, and the walls, and parts of the roofs yet remain, and windows were inserted from time to time at later periods in the 14th and 15th centuries. The tower and spire were built probably in the 15th century, but the spire, with its clustered pinnacles, was taken down some years ago, and restored, the stonework being in a dangerous condition. The east wall of the chancel also was rebuilt, and a new window was inserted. Some of the other windows in the church, notably those in the east and west walls of the south aisle, and those in the north wall of the nave, had been to a great extent destroyed, and modern windows of a most inferior kind introduced in their stead, other minor alterations being made in the fabric. There is a fine recessed monument in the north wall of the nave, in which, originally, there was a recumbent figure. The Norman doorway is a very fine specimen of work of this period, and it has in the tympanum a representation of St. George rudely carved. The doorway to the staircase of the rood loft remains, and there is a very quaint early piscina in the chancel. Prior to the restorations which have just been effected, the condition of this building was most deplorable, the walls and roofs being in such a completely dilapidated and dangerous state as to necessitate the closing of the church. The arcade between the nave and south aisle inclined towards the south in some parts more than a foot in the whole height. The floors under the seats were in bad condition; the pews were of the commonest kind, of deal framing, and very unsightly and inappropriate; there was a large western gallery entirely blocking up the tower arch, which shut off the tower groining and west window (both very beautiful features) from the church, and the glazing and ironwork of the windows of the whole building was much dilapidated. The foregoing is a fair general description of the edifice as it existed about six months back, since which time a large proportion of that which was absolutely needed to put the church into proper state of repair has been carried into effect, the most conservative treatment of the old work having in all cases been observed. The walls of the church have been repaired, made good, and underpinned and rebuilt where necessary, and the dressed stonework of the doorways, windows, copings, plinths, and weather mouldings has been carefully repaired. A properly-constructed area has been made all round the church at a lower level than

that of the floor inside, so as to take the rain-water away from the building. The white and yellow washes have been carefully cleaned from the walls of the interior. The arcade between the south aisle and the nave has been taken down and re-erected, stone for stone, the roofs of the nave and south aisle have been removed, the chancel roof has been stripped, boarded, and panelled, and the timbers carefully examined and repaired, and the whole church has been re-covered with Broseley tiles. The floors, both stone and wood, have been taken up, and a layer of concrete has been placed over the whole surface of the church, carefully sealing up all vaults and graves. The whole of the pews and west gallery have been removed and the tower arch and west window and groining of the tower exposed to view, a wood screen being placed in the archway. A chancel screen has also been erected, the windows have been re-glazed, and other similar and very necessary works effected.

The works have been executed by Mr. Henry Smith, of Kidderminster, whose contract for the same was accepted at £2,260. The screens were the work of Mr. H. C. Frith, of Gloucester.

At the re-opening the Bishop preached from Hebrews xi., part of the 27th v., "As seeing Him who is invisible," and afterwards administered the Holy Communion, which was partaken of by a large number of communicants.

There was a crowded congregation at the evening service in the church, and the Dean of Gloucester was the preacher, selecting as his text, "To what purpose is this waste," Matthew xxvi., part of the 8th verse. The service concluded with the singing of the hymn, "We love the place, O God."

We are indebted to a correspondent for sending us the following description of the church from the manuscripts of that well-known antiquary, the late Sir Stephen Glynne, Bart., made by him on June 12th, 1868:—

This church has a nave with south aisle, chancel, south porch and western tower with lofty spire. The south doorway within the porch is a fine Norman one; in the tympanum is a sculpture representing St. George and the Dragon; the doorcase is square; there is one order of Norman shafts and one with impost; the upper arch is cinquefoiled, and has a band, with the appearance of having been altered in the Edwardian period; within it is a figure (doubtful whether in *situ*). The porch is of unusually

large size, and its outer doorway has a hood on bold corbels and a head at its apex. The nave is divided from the aisle by four Early English pointed arches on light circular columns with moulded capitals. The nave and chancel are all in one space, wide and equal in width, without dividing arch; the roof is coved, plastered in the nave, but ribbed in the chancel. The south aisle has a new slated roof, and has been much renovated; it has single lancet windows. On the west of the nave is a single trefoiled window, and under it a sepulchral-arched recess in the wall: the walls lean very much. The chancel has on the south a three-light window without tracery of the Herefordshire plain Edwardian kind; on the north a Perpendicular one of three lights, and one of similar character of five lights at the east end. On the south of the chancel is a pointed arch recess, perhaps a sedile, and a very good Edwardian piscina with trefoil-formed arch, having excellent mouldings. Within the sacarium is a curious sepulchral slab, presenting a cross in relief beneath a trefoiled canopy, surmounted by three crosses and flanked by buttresses. The font bears the date 1657. An ugly west gallery masks the beautiful tower arch, which is lofty and with continuous mouldings of good Perpendicular character. The steeple is a fine Perpendicular composition, resembling, but superior, to the neighbouring lofty spires of Ross, Monmouth, and Mitcheldean. It has a fine stone-groined roof within, and a beautiful west window of three lights, below which is a closed doorway. The tower has corner buttresses, and at the south-east an octagonal stair turret, embattled and rising above the parapet. There are two string courses; the second stage has a single trefoiled window—the windows of the belfry, of two lights, with transoms. The spire is octagonal, of lofty and fine proportions, having one band of panelling, crocketed at the angles and connected with the corner pinnacles by flying buttresses. There are six bells.—*Gloucester Chronicle*, 27 September, 1890.



Queries and Replies.

Portraits of the Stephens Family.—The “European Magazine” for 1809 states that there existed in Southam House, then the residence of the family De la Bere, which was maternally derived from that of Stephens, the portraits of John Stephens, of Lypiat, who died in 1679, by Sir Peter Lely; and of Edward,



son of Thomas Stephens, of Sodbury. Can any reader inform me where these portraits now are?

A portrait of Thomas Stephens, of Lypiatt Park, Attorney-General to Prince Charles, was in possession of Lady Bath in 1648. The portrait was engraved by Marshall. Who was this Lady Bath, where is the picture, and where can a print be obtained?

Windlesham, Bagshot.

W. W. BARKER.



Theyer Family.—The Theyers, of Brockworth, Gloucestershire, are considered an ancient family. One of the family was a learned man, and I think has been described in one of the numbers of Gloucestershire Notes and Queries (III., 195). I find in our Probate Court, "Tes' vi. day June second year reign of Edw^d VI., Agnes Theyar, of Brockworth, widow, to be buried in Brockworth Churchyard—left to Margery Sandy her best smocke—to Margaret Lytill a kercher, one apronne—to Margett Wylse one smocke—to Elizabeth Ryve, dwelling with a fermor of Brockworth one platter of Pewter."

Gloucester.

H. Y. J. TAYLOR.



Stephens of Frocester and Eastington.—Can any reader give information of the following branches of the old Stephens family of Frocester, Eastington, etc., or inform me of any pedigree including them?

Stephens, of Woodhall, Norton, Worcestershire. Thomas Stephens died about 1711.

Stephens, of Frampton and Pitchcomb, living about 1700.

Rev. Dr. Stephens and his brother Philip, succeeding owners of the Manor of Hinton and the Jason estate, near Evesham, in 1750.

Were the following of the Eastington family?

William Stephens, of Littleton (died about 1725); Will established in Chancery 1726.

The Eastington registers give the following marriages and baptisms:—

Edward Stephens, Gent., and Katherine, six children, 1681-1701.

John Stephens and Elizabeth Blanch, 1702, six children, 1702-1720.

Nathaniel Stephens and Sarah King, 1702, seven children, 1704-1722.

Edward Stephens and Ann, three children, 1708-1714.

William Stephens and Mary, two children, 1709-1712.

Can any reader inform me whom Sir Philip Stephens married?
Sir Philip's daughter, Caroline Elizabeth, married Lord
Ranelagh, and is buried in the parish church at Fulham?

Windlesham, Surrey.

W. W. BARKER.



The Trotmans of Winchcombe.—The following additional information about a Trotman family is copied from my list of names taken from the old churchyard in Winchcombe which is arranged alphabetically, so that at any time it may be of use as a reference. The notes are added by Mr. E. S. Wood.

Sudeley Castle,
28th Jan., 1893.

EMMA DENT.

Here lieth the body of Scanderbeg Trotman, Feb. ye 16th, 1752, aged 52.

In Winchcomb Parish Registry the date of his burial is given as "1753, January 16." By his wife Edith he left three children, viz.:

John Trotman, who died 1802, see below.

Rebecca, buried at Winchcomb 12 Sept., 1798, unmarried.

William, mentioned next.

Also in memory of William, the son of Scanderbeg and Edith Trotman, who [according to Bigland] died in the Plains of Scurburgh, near Duchland, Germany, Nov. 28th, 1760, aged 38 years.

In memory of James Trotman, who died MDCCCLIV.

Inside Winchcombe Church:

John Trotman, died Sept. 30th, 1802, aged 79.

This was a son of Scanderbeg Trotman, and in Winchcomb Register the dates are—Bapt. 4 March, 1725; married 14 February, 1765, to Ann Mason. By her he had issue six children, marked below 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Three daughters of John and Ann Trotman, viz.:

2. Mary, died Nov. 29th, 1820, aged 55.

3. Ann, died Dec. 4th, 1820, aged 52.

6. Susanna, died in her infancy.

1. William Trotman, died March 31st, 1850, aged 87. He was an illegitimate son, and is entered in register as "Bapt. 1763—Dec. 26, William son of Ann Mason."

4. George Scanderbeg Trotman, died Sept. 25th, 1793, aged 22.

5. James Trotman, died Jan. 31st, 1859, aged 84. He was the last surviving member of the family in Winchcomb, and the name is now extinct there.

Mary Trotman, of Bishop's Cleeve, died April 7th, 1806, aged 81.

Book Notices.

A Bower of Delights; being interwoven verse and prose from the works of Nicholas Breton: the weaver, Alexander Grosart. London, Elliot Stock, 62, Paternoster Row. 1893, 12mo. cloth pp. xxii. 176.

This little volume is the third issued in the Elizabethan library. We have already noticed those of Sydney and Raleigh but the present one, albeit composed of writings little known, quite equals, even if it does not exceed them, in interest. Nicholas Breton was a landowner, his father lived in Red Cross Street, and he himself was born about 1542. The date of his death is unknown, but the Editor tells us that all but certainly he died in 1626. He was a man of education, trained in Oriel College, Oxford, and evidently travelled much over Europe. He was a voluminous writer both of prose and poetry; his powers of description and word-painting are very considerable, and his proverbial philosophy shows the possession of much dry wit which will be readily appreciated even by the nineteenth century reader. This volume will especially interest antiquaries for the numerous pictorial descriptions he gives of the manners and customs of his time. Dr. Grosart speaks of difficulty he has had in making these selections, but to give any adequate idea of the beauties of Breton by extracts from these selections is a well-nigh impossible task. We must refer the reader to the book itself. The antiquary will be interested in the descriptive accounts of various characters, such as the country physician, a worthy merchant, etc., taken from "Good and Bad." His satirical account of Elizabethan clergy is very quaint. He meets a country vicar, "a little old man in a gown, a wide cassock, and a corner cap, by his habit seeming to be a divine," whom, beginning to salute with a few Latin words, "My friend," quoth he, "do not deceive yourself, I understand not your Greek." The vicar then proceeds to allege that his parishioners are "a kind of people that love a pot of ale better than a pulpit, and a corn rick better than a church door." Incidentally he shows that the church was used for secular notices for the people "stay till the banns of matrimony be asked, or the clerk hath cried a pied stray bullock, a black sheep, or a stray mare." A "day in Merry England" shows by his description of each hour, how changed we are in the matter of early rising; thus, at two o'clock, "the earnest scholar is now at his book, and the thrifty husbandman will rouse towards his rising." At three, "the porridge pot is on for the servants' breakfast, the ploughman falls to harness his horses." At four, "the servants are at breakfast, the quick witted man will be quoting of places, and the cunning workman will be trying of his skill." At five, "the bells ring to prayer, the streets are filled with people and the highways are thronged with travellers, even the lawyer now begins to look on his case."

At seven, "Time begins to set the world hard to work, the shopmen to 'What lack you,' and every trade to his business." At ten, "preparation is to be made for dinner," and at twelve folks would seem to have been in the midst of dinner. We could wish that the description had been continued for the rest of the day. "Quaint sayings" will attract many readers, and also his poems and letters. His lines on poets and poor writers are especially applicable to the present day, when such a torrent of worthless poetry and worse fiction pours out from the press:—

Go! Tell the poets that their fiddling rhymes
Begin apace to grow out of request;
And tell poor writers, stories are so stale
That penny ballads make a better sale.

There is indeed hardly a dull page in this booklet. The selections have been made with judgement by Dr. Grosart. The only fault we have to find is with regard to the explanatory words inserted in italics in the text, thus, "repet" does not = *repeat* but *repeated*; and it was not worth while to tell us that baulk mean a "bank," or that spring is a "fount;" why add to to the word "bleak" = *blay, small water-fish, roaches*? It is at least questionable whether "town," does not mean *village* rather than, *farmstead* and certainly "dresser" is hardly an obsolete word, while the explanation—*drawered table*—is of doubtful accuracy. It is perhaps a small point, but we cannot help thinking that most of these additions would be best away, otherwise we have nothing but praise for this charming little volume. We may add that a facsimile of Breton's handwriting is given.

Milestone Guides. Books I to XII., 16°, wrappers. London Milestone Guides Offices, 81 Carter lane, E.C.

These unpretending little hand books will doubtless be found useful, both by cyclists and pedestrians. They contain various routes throughout the country, with the places arranged in column form, opposite to each being the intermediate distances, and the distance from London, given in miles and furlongs, while the opposite pages are left blank for the riders' notes. The series consist of twelve little handbooks suitable for the waistcoat pocket, and it may be added they have the merit of cheapness, costing only a penny apiece. Those concerning our readers are Book V., with direct routes to London, and XI. and XII., with cross country routes from Gloucester and Bristol.

Harrow Octocentenary Tracts. I. Early charters translated into English, with Explanatory Notes by the Rev. W. Done Bushell. Cambridge, Macmillan and Bowes, 1893, 8° pp. 22.

In this pamphlet Mr. Bushell has printed three ancient echarters relating to Harrow, and has added an English translation with notes thereon. We have the record of the Council of Clovesho in 825; the testamentary disposition of Werhard, the priest in 832, and the exchange between Werhard and Werenberht the Thegn in 845. Of the first we are given an excellent

autotype reduced facsimile, which adds much to the interest of the tract. Cenulf, the King of Mercia, who died 822, and is referred to in this charter, was the founder of Winchcombe Abbey, and Mr. Bushell, points out that it was from some probable connection between the Gloucestershire town, that Great and Little Winchcombe in Kent got their names. The notes add much to the value of the tract, but we may point out that the identification of the council at Celhyth in 816 with Chelsea, is open to very grave suspicion. We have only one fault to find with Mr. Bushell's work, and that is the omission of many of the witnesses' names. These are always of interest, and especially so in such early charters as these.

This pamphlet appears to be the first of a series of tracts on the early history of Harrow, projected in commemoration of the eight hundredth anniversary of Harrow church, which will be celebrated next year, and we look forward to other contributions in the series.

County Folk-Lore: Printed Extracts, No. 1, Gloucestershire. Edited by Edwin Sidney Hartland, F.S.A.: published for the Folk-Lore Society by D. Nutt, 270-271, Strand, W.C., and Davies & Son, Gloucester. [1892]. 8vo., pp. 58.

Mr. Hartland prefaces this pamphlet with suggestions for the collection of the traditions of the county, and proposes that anyone interested, whether lady or gentleman, should communicate with him for the object of forming a county committee to superintend the work, and to collate the results. Mr. Hartland's address is Barnwood Court, Gloucester. From Atkins, Rudder, and other printed authorities, including Gloucestershire Notes and Queries, he has carefully collected many instances of Gloucestershire traditions, customs, and folk-lore, which will interest many, and will form a convenient basis for those to add to who are fortunate enough to have local opportunity. There is plenty of material still unprinted. If the Folk-lore Society proceed with this series of handbooks of County Folk-lore, they will confer a very great benefit upon those who are interested in the study of local tradition and custom. The present pamphlet makes a very good start.

The Gentleman's Magazine Library: being a classified collection of the chief contents of the Gentleman's Magazine, from 1731 to 1868. Edited by G. L. Gomme, F.S.A. *English Topography, Part III.* London; Elliot Stock. 1893. 8vo. pp. viii, 362.

We have already noticed the first two parts of this series. The present volume deals with the three counties of Derby, Devon, and Dorset. It follows the plan of its predecessors and seems to be equally well done, and is accompanied by the usual full indexes. The bulk of the work is taken up with Devonshire, which requires 176 pages. This series when complete will form an invaluable reference library for the topographer, and complete sets must doubtless be much sought after. The next volume is likely to contain Gloucestershire and therefore will be of special interest to our own readers.

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Vol. V., Part XI.

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July-Sept., 1893.



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Recollections of Cooper's Hill Wake,
Church Restorations (continued),
Coaley Register Extracts (concluded),
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The Strange Disappearance of Benjamin
Bathurst,
The Barony of Hawkesbury,
An Early Dursley Deed,
Avening.
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QUERIES AND REPLIES.

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 Correspondents are requested not to make use of any contractions in their transcripts except when such occur in the originals, and to write only on one side of the paper. Names of persons and places should be very distinctly written.

REVIEWS.—Books, pamphlets, etc., bearing on the district, or subjects connected therewith, sent for review, will receive due attention.

BINDING.—The binder is requested, in arranging the illustrations of Vol. I., to attend to the directions given for his guidance, p. xvi. "Bishop John Talbot's Monument" will be found in Part VI., and the "Map of the County of Gloucester" and "Over Bridge" in Part XI.

Special covers for the volumes have not been provided, the matter of binding being left to the taste of each subscriber.

BACK PARTS.—Vol. I. being out of print, copies can be supplied only as they may turn up for sale from time to time, and then only to purchasers of sets. A liberal price will be paid for copies of Vol. I. Vol II., comprising Parts XIII.-XXIV., can be procured from the Editor until further notice, price 18s. or by post, 18s. 6d. Vol. III., comprising Parts XXV.-XXXVI., price 15s., or by post, 15s. 6d. Vol. IV., comprising Parts XXXVII.-XLVIII., price 15s., or by post, 15s. 6d. If taken together, a set of all the volumes in print will be supplied, carriage paid, for *Two Guineas*.

INDEX TO VOLUME IV.—In reply to enquiries, the Editor has prepared the index to Vol. IV. was prepared and printed under the directions of Mr. Black representatives. Copies were sent to all known subscribers, but those who may not have received the index should address—G. A. W. Blacker, Esq., 21, King Street, London.





HAWKESBURY CHURCH : INTERIOR, LOOKING EAST.



HAWKESBURY CHURCH : INTERIOR, LOOKING WEST.



Gloucestershire Notes and Queries.



Hawkesbury Church.

FEW village churches can shew a greater antiquity than that of Hawkesbury, for it is certain that one existed here long before the close of the seventh century. Of that early building nothing now remains, unless, indeed, the foundations of a wall discovered in the late restoration in the west part of the nave may have formed part of it. Dedicated to the blessed Virgin, it was the mother church of a large parish, which included the four chapelries of Hilsley, Tresham, Waste, and Little Badminton, beside the hamlets of Upton, Kilcot, and Seddlewood, as well as Ingleston and Chalkeley. The church lies in the valley near Ingleston common, within the tithing of Stoke, or Stoke Hawkesbury, a name which has long dropped out of use and at the foot of the hill on which lies Hawkesbury Upton, now the most populous part of the parish, though we shall probably be right if we infer that Stoke Hawkesbury in early days was the larger of the two. Indeed, the whole parish must once have been a far more important place than it now is. A fair and market was established at this place by charter in 1253, though it has long since been forgotten.

The dimensions of the church from east to west are nearly one hundred and thirty feet, with a width of nearly seventy feet, inclusive of the two porches. Almost every style of building is exhibited in it. There are some fragments of pre-Norman work in the



north porch, surmounted by a Norman doorway. The greater part of the chancel, the south aisle, and some portions of the tower and north porch, are of Early English date. The arcade in the nave, and part of the tower, are of the Decorated Style; whilst the clerestory, the south porch, and most of the north porch, as well as the upper part of the tower, the pulpit and some minor work, belong to the Perpendicular period. Of the work of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries there still remain traces, and the date 1736 in the church marks repairs then undertaken. The pews are of Jacobean character. In plan, the church consists of a chancel, the nave, with a smaller aisle, at the end of which is the Stinchcombe chantry, two large porches, and a tower. A plan to scale appeared in the thirteenth volume of the *Transactions* of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society, which also contains some interesting details of the church, and of the various discoveries made during the restoration, which took place in 1882. A view of the church from the north was given in Bigland's *Gloucestershire*, and its general appearance at the present time, both inside and out, is shewn by the accompanying engravings. The restoration of this ancient building was undertaken in 1882, when many necessary repairs were executed, though unfortunately the architect ill-advisedly removed the whole of the plaster from the walls when re-pointed, thereby giving to the interior a very bare and crude appearance. For this he gives some reasons in his account of the restoration. One of them, that it "enables archæologists to study the history of the church," sounds very strange. The supposed needs of antiquaries is hardly a sufficient reason for denuding rough rubble walls of plaster, and it is hard to find in mere unsightliness the "dignity" which the architect claims for this method of treatment.

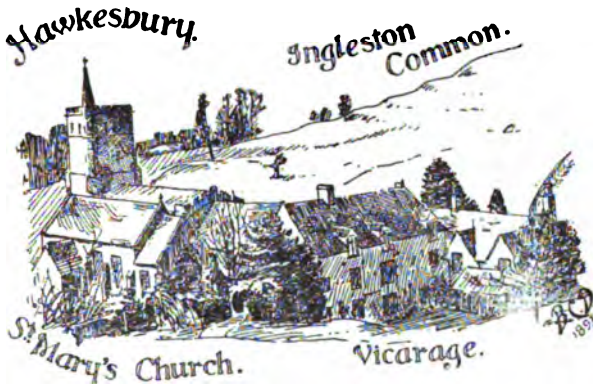
The seventeenth century pews were retained, but were altered and re-arranged, though this in a village church could hardly have been requisite, however needful such a change may be in a populous town parish, and we may be permitted to regret that so good an instance of pew work of that date was not allowed to remain untouched.

In the chancel are the banners and monuments of the Earls of Liverpool, which have been fully described in *Gloucestershire Notes and Queries*, V., pp. 177, 252.

At the east end of the aisle was the chantry, founded about the

middle of the fifteenth century by one of the Stinchcombe family. Some of their gravestones are yet to be seen in the floor, and the name is still common in this parish amongst the humbler inhabitants.

As will be seen from the illustrations, the church is most picturesquely situated, and is a building of great interest to the antiquary. There are, indeed, few other village churches whose known history like this dates back upwards of twelve centuries to 684, when Gloucestershire formed part of the dominions of Ethelred, the king of Mercia, and only four years after the foundation of the see of Worcester.



County Record Offices.

THE Public Record Office Act of 1837 sufficiently dealt with the national records of this country which are now properly cared for in the Public Record Office in Chancery Lane by the skilled staff of officials who have charge of them, while much has been done for record students of late years in the way of printing calendars and abstracts, and facilitating search, and now any questions respecting the innumerable documents in the charge of the Master of the Rolls and the Deputy Keeper is but a matter of administrative detail. But the act of 1837 wholly ignored records in the country, and they are still

practically in the same position as they were fifty or sixty years ago. Their unsatisfactory condition, whether we look at parish registers, probate records, and many others, is a matter of notoriety. They are very inaccessible, and often exposed to grave risks of fire, etc.

What is more urgently needed is an act of parliament which shall deal exhaustively and thoroughly with the question. To remove any of our provincial records to London would be undesirable and rightly unpopular, so that practically the only course open is the foundation of local record offices throughout the country. Fortunately in the existing County Councils and Custos Rotulorum, the machinery is practically ready to hand. The powers of the custos rotulorum only require to be somewhat enlarged to allow him to take charge of other records besides those he now has care of. Admittedly it is time that steps were taken to deal adequately with the matter, and as a suggestion, a bill dealing therewith has been drafted. Its object and purport will be best gathered from a brief synopsis of its clauses.

By this draft bill the following provisions are made—

- Sec. 1. The Local Government Board is directed to inspect local record offices, and to report upon their condition, whether fireproof, etc.
- Sec. 2. The Local Government Board, in case of doubt, to define what documents may be included in the term "records."
- Sec. 4. Enables record offices to receive historical manuscripts for safe custody.
- Sec. 5. Directs every County Council to provide suitable fire-proof record repository, to be styled the "County Record Office."
- Sec. 6, 7. Permits counties or boroughs to form joint record offices, with joint committees of management.
- Sec. 8-10. Contains local provisions relating to Middlesex, Kent, Surrey, etc.
- Sec. 12, 13. Defines the powers of the custos rotulorum and record committee, and provides for a deputy custos, etc.; in boroughs, the town clerk to be "keeper of the records."

- Sec. 14, 15. Provisions as to reports, and preparation of calendars and indexes.
- Sec. 16-25. Provides for transfer (with consent of Bishop) of parish registers, diocesan records, bishop's transcripts, etc., also of nonconformist registers, borough records (with consent of boroughs), also manor rolls, etc.
- Sec. 26. Local records offices under the act to be "legal" custody.
- Sec. 27. Deals with borough record offices, placing them on the same footing as county record offices.
- Sec. 28. Provisions as to fees and saving of vested interests.
- Sec. 29. Provisions as to current records since 1837.
- Sec. 30, 31. Provision for official seal of record offices.
- Sec. 33. Penalties.
- Sec. 34. Interpretation clause.

This draft bill is an enabling one, allowing the county councils to take under their charge, in addition to those they now hold, all classes of records, except such as are preserved in the Public Record Office. On no county council would it be compulsory to adopt such an act, but for those which chose to do so, there would be the necessary machinery ready. And it may be noted that in the case of counties already possessing adequate fireproof accommodation, the additional outlay would be very small.

Further, due regard in this draft is had to any vested interests of present custodians.

The proposal for the Local Government Board to inspect record offices seems requisite, not only to insure their being fire-proof and otherwise suitable, but also, by means of an annual report, to bring the various local offices in touch with each other.

We need only point out one class of records, viz., parish registers, to shew the desirability of such a bill as this passing through parliament. The condition and custody of these records is well known to be most unsatisfactory; though, owing it may be to the increasing interest taken in them, matters are perhaps not so bad as once they were. Proposals for removing them to London have often been made, and some years ago a bill with that object was introduced into the House of Commons. Such a scheme may reasonably be objected to, and county record offices appear to afford the only suitable alternative.

The bill herein sketched out may have exceptions taken to the various provisions therein contained, but it forms at least a tangible proposal for dealing with our local records, and if therefrom such an enquiry results as shall place all our provincial records throughout England on the same satisfactory basis as is the case with the national records at Rolls House, then its object will be attained.

NOTE.—Records, such as this draft bill deals with, in Scotland and Ireland are already deposited in the Record Offices at Edinburgh and Dublin. Such an arrangement may be suitable enough in those countries, but any similar centralization in London of the records of England and Wales would be wholly impracticable. Their number is too vast. But Scotch and Irish experience is useful, as indicating that no difficulty need arise in removing local records, wills, parish registers, and the like, to a suitable central repository. Such an office is evidently appreciated, for the chapter of Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin, some years ago sought for and obtained leave to deposit their muniments in the Dublin Record Office.

Further it must be remembered that some ten or twelve thousand more administrative bodies in the shape of parish and district councils will ere long be created, and the question of properly and systematically dealing with our provincial records daily becomes more urgent and needful. With so many places of deposit and so many custodians, it can only be said that at present our records are neither safely housed, nor accessible to those who have to consult them.

W. P. W. PHILLIMORE.



The Divided Parishes.

THE following is taken from the *Stroud Journal* of 29th Dec., 1883. "In November, 1882, the Hon. Thos. Henry William Pelham, barrister-at-law, an inspector of the Local Government Board, held inquiries at Stroud and Eastington in reference to the divided parishes in that locality. The Local Government Board issued orders as the result, to take effect on the 24th of March, 1884, unless the same should in the meantime become

provisional in pursuance of section 2 of the "Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment Act, 1876."

We purpose to notice some of the changes proposed, and commence with the parish of *Randwick*—a locality which boasted of a "mayor," with privileges which we will not now proceed to particularize, simply premising that during the last generation the officer in question is reported to have been for a short time ruthlessly deprived by some of the "Stroud boys" of his cap or insignia of office. This parish was found to be very divided, having no less than 42 detached portions, extending almost to the River Severn, and to some of the distant hills. The divisions of this parish were so great that at one time it was a question whether the parish of *Randwick* should not be entirely eliminated. The orders in question will, however, settle one important point, namely, the boundaries between the *Stroud* and *Wheatenhurst* Unions. The detached part of *Randwick* described as "All that nearly detached part called *Oxlinch*, lying to the north-west of the centre of the road known as *Moreton Lane* and *Castles Road*, and which road leads from the *Hill Farm*, in a north-easterly direction, past *Randwick Ash*, in the direction of the late *Bird-in-the-Hand* public-house to the parish of *Standish*," is to be amalgamated with the parish of *Standish* in the *Wheatenhurst* Union. The parish of *Standish* is also to have the two isolated and detached parts, 3a. 2r. 15p., which are near the *Castle Inn*, *Standish*, by the side of the *Gloucester and Berkeley Canal*. An isolated and detached part situate at *Haresfield Hill*, containing 2a. 1r. 23p., is to go to the parish of *Haresfield*.

Portions of *Brockthorp*, *Harescomb*, *Haresfield*, *Quedgley*, and *Whaddon*, are dealt with under an order and map, and formed into two new parishes of *Brookthorpe* and *Harescombe*.

The small parish of *Pitchcombe* is to be enlarged by the addition of about 31 acres from the old parish of *Brockthorp*, and 244 acres or thereabouts from the parish of *Standish*.

The parishes of *Moreton Valence* and *Standish* are to be divided, and to form two new parishes of the same names, the new division being an imaginary line along the middle of the road leading from *Bristol* to *Gloucester*. The parish of *Standish* will have the parts of *Moreton Valence* which lie to the east of the said imaginary line, and also "all that isolated and detached part thereof, containing 600 acres or thereabouts, and which said part



is situate to the south of, and adjoins the said parish of Standish and the parish of Randwick." The parish of Moreton Valence will have those parts of Standish which lie to the west of the said imaginary line. Moreton Valence will also take three detached parts of Saul parish which adjoin isolated and detached parts of Standish. A detached part of Standish, about three acres, will be amalgamated with Longney parish.

To make the new parish of Harescombe, a portion of Haresfield parish, situate at Haresfield Hill, will be taken therefrom, but Haresfield will receive from Standish the separated part known as Colthorpe Tything, containing 504 acres or thereabouts.

The parish of *Saul* was found to be divided into twelve parts, such parts being isolated and detached from each other. This parish is to be eliminated entirely, and, with the exception of the small portions before mentioned which go to Moreton Valence, the various parts of Saul are to be amalgamated with the parish of Fretherne. There are four detached parts of Eastington situate at Framilode, and containing about 34 acres, which are to be united to one of the before-mentioned parts of Saul, and then amalgamated with the parish of Fretherne.

Two parts of Hardwicke parish, known as Farleigh's End, and containing respectively 218 acres, and 1a. 2r. or thereabouts, are to be amalgamated with the parish of *Elmore*, which is in the Gloucester Union.

There is also a new arrangement of parishes in the Gloucester Union, which will have the effect of reducing the number of parishes, townships, and hamlets in that Union, and constituting two new parishes, to be designated "*Longford*" and "*Wotton Saint Mary without*."



Recollections of Cooper's Hill Wake.

THIS short note appeared in the *Gloucestershire Chronicle*, 25 January and 8 February, 1890:—

In looking over an old scrap-book to-day, I came upon the following copy of a paper sent to the Crier of the city of Gloucester "to make proclamation of the annual sports of Whitsuntide, 1836:—" "Cooper's Hill Weke to commence on Wits Monday *per sisly* at 3 o'clock. 2 cheeses to be ron for. 1 Plain

Cake to be *green* for. I do. do. to be jump't in the bag for. *Horings* to be Dipt in the toob for. Set of ribons to be danned for. *Shimey* to be ron for. Belt to be rosled for. A bladder of snuff to be *chatred* for by *hold wimming*."—J. G.

The second communication was as follows :—

I was amused when I read in your columns a fortnight ago the copy of the bill announcing Cooper's Hill wake. The master of the ceremonies usually employed the Gloucester town crier to "bawl" the proclamation through the streets. The orthography of these original announcements is invaluable, because it affords a kind of phonograph of the old Gloucestershire or Cotswold dialect.

Some of my earliest recollections are associated with Cooper's Hill wake, which, in old days, was a festivity of some magnitude. Old John Jones, of Cooper's Hill, and the late Sir William Hicks, of Witcomb Park, were great patrons of the annual saturnalia. I can recollect Organ, the master of the ceremonies, who was a fine, tall, handsome fellow. He used to appear upon the summit of the hill, dressed in a white linen chemise, adorned with ribbons of all the colours of the rainbow. His hat was also decked with ribbons, and around his waist he wore the belt for which the wrestlers were to struggle, the winner claiming honour as champion wrestler for the year. Organ's advent was hailed with shouts by the hilarious multitude; and no Cæsar attired in Imperial robe of Tyrian dye could have been more proud than he was of his milk-white "smock," for the old English name, and not the Frenchified "chemise," was that by which the garment was known to all. "Old Gipsey Jack" was always there, with his Asiatic face and his old black fiddle; his wife, with eyes like the eagle's, a face as brown as a "bannut" bud, and hair as black as a thundercloud, was there also, with her dingy tambourine; and to the tum-tum of the fiddle and the jingle of the tambourine the country lads and lasses danced to their hearts' content. Organ was the judge of merit in these exercises, and I think the most graceful dancer generally won most of the ribbons. It was a pretty spectacle, and I never witnessed any impropriety. The peasantry were not so learned or so "refined" as they are now supposed to be; but they were contented and happy when—

"At the wake of Cooper's Hill

Each Jack appeared with charming Jill."

In days of yore, not only the daughters of the peasants, but those also of the farmers, mingled in the throng of merry



dancers, and how proud were "Jane" and "Mary" of the ribbons they had won by their agility and endurance! The wrestling was not a pleasant spectacle, despite its ardent admirers and votaries. A man of pugilistic build and character formed a human circle by beating the turf, and alternately the toes of the crowd, with a long ground-ash stick, and shouted "A ring! A ring!" When the arena was formed, the struggle commenced. I have seen a couple of stalwart fellows, with sinew and tendon of iron, struggle fiercely, not to say ferociously, for the mastery. What a shout of exultation went up when the victor landed his opponent fairly on his back on the sward! It was surprising how human limbs could be so strained and kicked without the thews cracking and the bones breaking. These brutal trials of strength may have made the race hardy, tough, and valiant. To me, however, the spectacle was brutal and inhuman. I once met an aged athlete, who had been the champion at Cooper's Hill, but had become a cripple. "John," I asked, "what is the matter?" "Why, Mayster Harry, I ha' got a nashun bod leg." "How is that, John?" "Mayster Harry, the follies o' my youth. If I had my days to go over agen, I'd never stond up to ha' my legs kicked to pieces at Cooper's Hill wake. I ha' larned this, thot our blessed Meeker nivver made our precious limbs to be kicked at vor other volks' amusement." The grinning through "hosses collards" was a grand amusement. Some of the faces distorted to produce the "best grin" would have puzzled Lavater and delighted Hogarth. Dipping in a tub of water for oranges and apples, and bobbing for penny loaves smeared with hot treacle, need no description.

The grand climax to the annual revel was running down the frightful declivity of the hill after a cheese. It was a perilous feat; but young fellows were ever willing to risk the danger. An old man described the cheese as being "Hard as Fayrur's heart, or the nether millstone." I have seen the cheese bound down the hill and over a stone wall into the ground beyond. I have seen it in the hands of the winner without the symptom of a crack in it or the sign of an abrasion. To have run down the terrible descent was perilous; to have eaten the trophy must have been a more dangerous feat than its capture.

Racing for the prize chemise was to me the most degrading part of the revel; but there were plenty of girls eager for the contest, until a sad catastrophe occurred. On one occasion a young woman outpaced her competitors, and reached the goal first—and there dropped dead!

After the wake was over, ruffianism commenced. The village feuds, grudges, and personal quarrels were then settled. Hats were thrown into the air, rings were formed, and sanguinary and prolonged fights followed. It should be mentioned to the credit of the "fair sex" that they usually left the hill before these displays began; but sometimes a poor girl lingered to implore her sweetheart not to fight.

The Maypole around which the villagers and the visitors danced was usually supplied by the late Sir William Hicks. In fact, a pole from Witcomb Wood was regarded as a legitimate perquisite of the wake. Happily, the schoolmaster has been abroad among our rural as well as our town populations; the village flower-show has superseded the bouts at wrestling and grinning; and Cooper's Hill wake is numbered among the things that have been, and is now only a memory to those who have crossed the summit of life's journey.—H. Y. J. T.



Tewkesbury Politics in 1753.

A CURIOUS letter, written by Viscount Gage, M.P. for Tewkesbury, to his constituents, appeared in *Felix Farley's Bristol Journal* for January 20, 1753. After observing that he had represented the town for thirty years, and had neither bought his constituents nor sold them for selfish purposes, he proceeds:—"But I must own myself greatly mortified to find many of my friends engaged in a scheme, which, if persisted in, must deprive me of the honour of representing them; although I flatter myself their resolution to choose no member but such as will give £1,500 each towards mending their roads, does not proceed from any personal dislike to me, but from the benefit they conceive the trade of Tewkesbury will receive by it." His lordship, it seems, had been informed of this movement by its promoters, who sought to cover the intended illegality by asking for a "subscription," but Lord Gage had responded that no mere change of name would alter the corrupt character of the transaction. He would contribute in a legal way to the repair of

the roads, by paying £200 a year to the treasurer of the turnpikes as soon as the work was begun, and to shew that this proposal involved no personal ends, he would undertake to carry it out even if not returned at the next election. But this offer having been rejected, his lordship now appealed to the electors generally to disapprove of the course taken by some of their body. They would not, he hoped, prostitute the town by selling it "to the first man who offers the price of its infamy;" nor would it be easy, while he was in the House of Commons, to get "a Turnpike Bill grafted on corruption and designed as a cloak to bribery" through Parliament. In any case he was resolved to contest the borough at the next election, and trusted that before that time those who had set up the illegal confederacy would see the error of their ways. The only effect of this remonstrance seems to have been to defer the introduction of the Turnpike Bill. The condition of the roads was deplorable. Some of them were so narrow that two horses could scarcely pass each other; others were so deep in mud that the travelling public made tracks in the adjoining fields. At length the general election took place in April, 1754, when Lord Gage and his son were defeated, and Messrs. John Martin and Nicholson Calvert returned. The ejected noblemen forthwith petitioned the Commons to investigate the case. The petition stated that the sale of the seats had been devised by a few persons of property in the borough in ease of themselves and their estates, and that they had publicly canvassed the electors, pointing out the advantage of making such a compact. Party politics do not appear to have entered into the arrangement. The promoters were ready to accept the £3,000 from anyone. After two gentlemen had been found prepared to pay this price for the seats, the Corporation was solicited to exercise its influence in their behalf; but the majority of the members, abhorring the project, refused to attend a meeting called by the promoters, and no resolution could be passed. Undeterred by this repulse, the projectors convened a meeting of the inhabitants, who were formed into a club meeting monthly, and soon induced to look with approval on the promised golden stream, though the names of the candidates were still kept in the dark. "After the projectors had thus settled and prepared matters, the sitting members made their public entry into the town, with pickaxes and shovels carried before them, and flags, with inscriptions thereon, of "Calvert and Martin" on one side, and "good roads" on the other, in order to give the town

and voters notice that those were the persons who were to give the £3,000 for repairing the roads, if they were elected." A joint candidature was forthwith set up, and the promoters of the scheme acted as agents and managers during the rest of the proceedings. Some of the voters having objected that the new candidates had made no formal declaration of their intended bounty, the chief promoter observed that this could not legally be done, but that he would himself be answerable for the money, and that "they should hang him if they had it not." The result was the rejection of the old members, but the petition contended that they had a majority of free and uncorrupted votes, and prayed the House of Commons to enquire thoroughly into the matter. Unfortunately, Lord Gage died a week or two after the petition was presented, and as his relative, a younger son, declined to incur the expense of further proceedings, the investigation never took place. The Turnpike Bill was thereupon introduced by the persons concerned in the transaction, and speedily became law.—J. L.

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The Family of Clutterbuck (*Continued*).

We now revert to

33 X. **Charles Clutterbuck**, citizen and draper of London, [third son of Edmund Clutterbuck, 30, who d. 1845. and Susannah, his wife], born 3 Sept., 1806; bap. at Christ Church, Newgate street, 28 Sept., 1806, p.r.; died 5 Dec., 1861; buried at Emmanuel Church, Forest Gate; he mar. at St. John's, Waterloo Road, 16 Oct., 1828, p.r., *Hannah*, dau. of John *Kinlock*, who died 29 June, 1882; buried at Emmanuel Church, Forest Gate, and had issue,

- i. *Charles Clutterbuck*, born 26 June, 1830; died 26 May, 1831.
- ii. *Robert Hawley Clutterbuck*, of whom next.
- iii. *Charles Edmund Clutterbuck*, born 15 May, 1839; died 3 June, 1883; buried at Knights Enham, Hants, s.p.
- iv. *Hugh Jones Clutterbuck*, born 30 Oct., 1845; died abroad, s.p.
- v. *Helen Susannah*, m. to *Arthur Slee*, of Staines, esq.
- vi. *Hannah Charlotte*, died 1868.



34 XI. **Robert Hawley Clutterbuck**, clerk in holy orders, citizen and draper, and tyler and bricklayer, of London, F.S.A., born 1 Jan., 1837; bap. at St. John, Stratford, Essex; vicar of St. Philips, Clerkwel, 1867; lecturer, St. Antholins, city of London, 1880; rector of Knights Enham, Hants, 1882; rector of Penton Mewsey, 1890; marr. (1) at St. Paul's, Bow Common, Middlesex, 14 Feb., 1863, *Harriett Gill*, daughter of *George Washington*, of London, esq.; she was born 27 July, 1840, and died 21 May, 1875; buried at Highgate cemetery; mar. (2) *Marianna*, daughter of *Thomas Hyett Mansfield*, of London, esq.; citizen and tyler and bricklayer, of London; by his first wife he had issue,

- i. *Arthur Washington Clutterbuck*, born 15 Jan., 1864; bap. at St. Paul's, Bow Common; mar. 30 April, 1892, *Lelia*, daughter of John Warden *Fones*, late of Leamington, esq.
 - ii. *Ethel Lucy Mary*.
 - iii. *Mary Elsie*.
 - iv. *Muriel Alice Mary*.
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We now revert to

35 IV. **Richard Clutterbuck**, of London, merchant [son of *Jasper Clutterbuck*, who died 1627, and *Margaret Halliday*, his second wife, see 22], bap. at King Stanley, 28 May, 1599; will dated 12 April, 1670; proved P.C.C., 1 May, 1670; by his wife (name unknown) he had issue,

- i. *Robert Clutterbuck*, of Smyrna, his will dated 17 Sept., 1678, proved P.C.C., 8 April, 1679.
- ii. *Jasper Clutterbuck*, of London, merchant; he married *Thomasine*, daughter of..... her will dated 4 July, 1712, proved P.C.C., 13 March, 1715; she was buried at St. Martin, Outwich, 1 March, 171⁵/₈, p.r.; they had issue,
 1. *Stephen Clutterbuck*, bap. at S. Martin, Outwich, 12 Dec., 1672, p.r.; buried there, 23 Dec., same year.
 2. *Jasper Clutterbuck*, bap. at St. Martin, Outwich, 29 Dec., 1673; buried there, 6 June, 1703.
 3. *Richard Clutterbuck*, clerk in holy orders, bap. at S. Martin, Outwich, 9 Sept., 1678, p.r.; buried there, "from Hackney," 15 Feb., 1709/10, p.r.

4. *Thomas Clutterbuck*, bap. at S. Martin, Outwich, 8 Jan., 1680, p.r.; buried there, 19 Jan., 1680.
 5. *Lawrence Clutterbuck*, of West Ham, Essex, merchant, bap. S. Martin, Outwich, 3 June, 1687, p.r.; buried there, 16 June, 1729, p.r.; will dated 27 March, 1723, proved P.C.C., 5 Feb., 1729, s.p.
 6. *Mary*, bap., S. Martin, Outwich, 25 July, 1677; buried there, 7 Jan., 1754, p.r.
 7. *Thomasine*, bap., S. Martin, Outwich, 17 Jan., 1674, p.r.
 8. *Ann*, bap. at S. Martin, Outwich, 22 March, 1682, p.r.; buried there, 7 Jan., 1754, p.r.
 9. *Elisabeth*, bap. at S. Martin, Outwich, 10 June, 1684; buried there 23 Nov., 1756.
 10. *Jane*, bap. at S. Martin, Outwich, 29 July, 1685; buried there, 20 May, 1737, p.r.; lived at West Ham.
 11. *Margaret*, bap. at S. Martin, Outwich, 24 Sept., 1689; bur. there, 9 July, 1692, p.r.
- iii. *Lawrence Clutterbuck*.
- iv. *Joseph Clutterbuck*, of Smyrna, will dated 11 Oct., 1689, proved P.C.C., 5 Dec., 1689.
- v. *Margaret*, mar. to John *Sandys*.

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Church Restorations, (*Continued*).

Bourton-on-the-Water.—This parish church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, has undergone an important work of restoration, and was on Thursday, Sept. 18, 1890, re-opened for divine service by the bishop of the diocese. The village of Bourton is supposed to be built upon the site of an ancient British city, and tradition has it that the original church was erected on the ground where a heathen temple once stood. During some excavations carried out not many years ago, a small culvert with circular arch of Roman type, far older than any part of the church was found, and this discovery would seem to confirm the local tradition. It is generally believed that until towards the close of the last century, Bourton furnished one of the oldest examples of Christian masonry in the diocese, but the church has undergone alterations and enlargements from time to time, and these were carried out without regard to the original design. The more recent restorations, however, have aimed at retracing the old design of the building, and the efforts in this direction have been

as successful as possible under the circumstances. The church was partially re-built in the last century, and the restoration work which has now been completed was begun as far back as 1875. The sacred edifice is of stone, with nave, chancel, north aisle, and a western tower surmounted by a dome and pinnacles containing a clock and six bells, but the tower does not harmonise well with the rest of the building. It was built about the year 1780, and is in the heavy Italian style of the Georgian era. The west window of the north aisle is a fine specimen of Decorated work, and the chancel retains a piscina and sedilia. The restoration work carried out in 1878 was the re-roofing of the chancel, the removal of the south aisle, and the building of the present organ chamber and north aisle, in the Decorated style, by means of which latter work the sitting accommodation of the church was increased. The desirability of reconstructing the nave then became more apparent than ever, but its accomplishment had to be postponed until the present year, when the work became an absolute necessity. Not only was the lath and plaster roof out of character with the wooden roof of the newly-added north aisle, but both roof and wall had latterly got into a dilapidated state, and it was wisely determined not to waste money on patching, but to undertake the more costly but very essential work of re-building the nave. This has now been done, and at the same time a new porch on the south side has, by private generosity, been added, and will, of course form the principal entrance to the sacred edifice, the western entrance being in future reserved for the bell-ringers. The general appearance of the building has been greatly enhanced by the work just completed, though it has resulted in no additional sitting accommodation, the latter being sufficient for the requirements of the parish. A substantial south wall of Farmington stone has been put up, and the lath and plaster roof has given place to a massive one of Memel fir, containing five pairs of principals and six intermediates, covered on the outside with Naunton slates. New flooring has been laid, and new paving in the aisle, the old seats, however, being utilised. The porch is built of similar stone as the wall, with panel front in the late Decorated style; and the record of its erection is inscribed on a wall plate on the left hand of the entrance, as follows:—"To the glory of God, and in memory of John Croome, M.A., rector of this parish, who died June, 1834, and of Anne Matilda, his wife, daughter of the Rev. James Daubeney, who died in 1824, this

porch is dedicated by their children, A.D. 1890." On the right hand side is this inscription, "I was glad when they said unto me, Let us go into the house of the Lord." Mr. T. G. Jackson, M.A., was the architect, and the building contract was carried out by Mr. Alfred Groves, of Milton, Oxon. The total cost is estimated at about £1,100, of which amount about £900 has been raised, inclusive of the amount, about £200, subscribed by the donors of the porch.—*Cheltenham Examiner*, 24 September, 1890.

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Coaley Register Extracts, (concluded).

Hendry, son of Nicholas Trotman and Sarah his wife, bapt 30 July, 1682.

Mary, dau. of Joseph and Elizabeth Browning, bapt. 29 Dec., 1682.

George, son of Joseph and Elizabeth Browning, bapt. 14 Feb., 1684.

Joanna, dau. of Joseph and Elizabeth Browning, bapt. 3 Jan. 1689.

Sarah, dau. of John Browning jun., and Elizabeth his wife, born 24 May. bapt. 21 June, 1694.

John, son of John Browning, gent., and Elizabeth his wife, bapt. 21 Sept., 1695.

Hannah, dau. of Thomas Elliots *als.* Whorstone, and Anne his wife, bapt. 13 June, 1696.

Elizabeth, dau. of John Browning, gent., and Elizabeth his wife, bapt. 19 Nov., 1697.

Richard Soul, "common pay"* bur. 2 June, 1698.

John Browning, gent., bur. 30 Sept., 1688.

Elizabeth, dau. of John Browning, Esq., and Elizabeth his wife, Capt in His Majesty's military forces, bur. 7 Dec., 1698.

John, son of John Browning, gent., bur. 5 March, 1697-8

Edward Selwin, gent., and Joanna Browning, gent., mar. 10 Nov., 1668.

[Thomas?] Browning, of Woodchester, and Phillippa Courtis, of Avening, mar. by licence, 16 Dec., 1672.

Joseph Knight, gent., and Joannah Sellwinn, mar. 6 May, 1675.

Daniel Trotman and Sarah Woodward, mar. 8 June, 1681.

John Watts and Elizabeth Kingscote. mar. 26 Jan., 1687.

* What is the signification of this note, which appears attached to many entries about this date?



- Daniel Thaire, of Stinchcombe, and Joan James, of this parish, mar. 1 April, 1689.
- John Beachgood, of Thornbury, and Mary Trotman of Coaley, bapt. 6 June, 1698.
- Thomas Whitherd, of Yuly, and Mary Savidge, of Couley, common pay, married 18 Aug., 1698.
- John, son of John ——— and ——— his wife, bapt. 15 Jan., 1691.
- Ann, dau. of John Browning and Elizabeth his wife, bapt. 6 April, 1700.
- Mary, wife of John Kingscoat, bur. 10 June, 1700-1
- John, son of Richard Longstreth, bapt. 1 June, 1701.
- Mary, dau. of John Harding, bapt. 17 June, 1701.
- John Minord, of Wotton-under-edge, and Esther Middelmoore, of this parish, married 1701.
- John, son of John Browning, gent., born 2 bapt. 23 October, 1701.
- Richard, son of John Browning, gent., born 20 Oct., bapt. 5 Nov., 1702.
- Anne, dau. of Richard Longstreth, bapt. 15 April, 1703.
- Elizabeth and Jane, daughters of John Browning, gent., bapt. 24 Oct., 1703.
- Elizabeth, wife of John Browning, gent., bur. 27 Oct., 1703.
- Anne, wife of Maurice Harding, gent., bur. 18 July, 1703.
- Elizabeth, dau. of Richard Longstreth, bapt. 29 June, 1704.
- Elizazeth, dau. of John Browning, gent., bur. 24 June, 1706.
- Mary Harding, bur. 20 June, 1707.
- John, son of John Browning, gent., 5 Feb., 1707.
- Richard, son of Jonadab Longstreth, bapt. 27 Feb., 1708.
- Anne, dau. of John Browning, gent., bur. 3 Sep., 1708.
- Elizabeth Longstreth, bur. 24 June, 1710.
- Sarah, dau. of Giles Harding, and Martha his wife, bur. 12 March, 1666.
- Sarah Harding, widow, bur. 23 June, 1668
- Abigayle, dau. of Richard Longstreth, bur. 14 Aug., 1668.
- John, son of Walter Longden, and Anne his wife, bur. 31 July, 1672.
- Joannah, wife of John Browinge, [*sic.*] Esq., bur. 19 Feb., 1672-3.
- Thomas, son of Walter and Anne Longden, bur. 4 March, 1673.
- Richard Longstrith, minister of this place, bur. 8 April, 1674.
- John Browning, Esq., died 1, bur. 4 Dec., 1674.
- Joanna, dau. of John Browning and Mary his wife, bur. 2 Oct., 1680.
- Sarah, wife of Fardinando Dorney, bur. 21 Sept., 1685.

Sarah, wife of John Kingscot, bur. 11 Aug., 1686.
Stephen Browning, gent., bur. 30 Nov., 1687.
William Tyndall, of Cam, and Elizabeth Minan, of this parish,
mar. 25 June, 1689.
John Webb and Sarah Kingscote, mar. 30 March, 1691.
Samuel Went and Ann Wheeler, both of Uley, mar. 30 April,
1694.
John Kingscote, bur. 3 Feb., 1711.
Maurice Harding, bur. [31 ?] Dec., 1714.
William Frankum, of Turley, and Sarah Browning, [*sic*] of this
parish, mar. 14 Feb., 1715.
John, son of Jonadab Longstreet, bapt. 20 March, 1715-6.
John Browning, gent., bur. 14 Sept., 1718.
Jane Browning, bur. 1 Jan., 1720-1.
John Harding, bur. 3 June, 1721.
Elizabeth Harding, bur. 27 May, 1722.
Robert Browning, bur. 14 June, 1726.
John Harding, bur. 21 May, 1726.
Edmund Smith, of Harsfield, and Susanna Clutterbook, of this
parish, mar. 7 Oct., 1728.
Richard Browning, Esq., bur. 16 July, 1730.

This volume contains a note that the register was new bound
in 1708, when John Harding and John Mabbott were church-
wardens.

Book B begins in 1738, and continues to 1801.

William, son of George and Sophia Trotman, bapt. 2 Aug., 1795.
Samuel, son of Samuel and Mary Browning, bapt. 13 March,
1796.
John, son of Samuel and Mary Browning, bapt. 25 March, 1798.
Samuel, son of Samuel and Martha Holbrow, bapt. 3 May, 1801.
Cornelius Cross and Deborah Vizard, mar. 31 Aug., 1752.
Mary, wife of John Browning, bur. 18 Dec., 1751.
John Browning, Esq., bur. 2 Oct., 1759.
Betty Trotman, bur. 3 July, 1763.
Ludby Sheerwood, bur. 28 June, 1766.
Joan Shearwood, bur. 10 May, 1767.
Thomas Sherwood, "poor," bur. 27 May, 1792.
Ludby Sherwood, bur. 9 Jan., 1797.
Thomas Gabb, Clerk of this parish, bur. 16 Mar., 1801.
Ludby Sherwood, of Coaley, laborer, and Mary Haswell,
spinster, mar. 18 May, 1761.
James Lord, of Uley, bachelor, and Betty Crowse, of Coaley,
mar. 17 July, 1770.



William Clutterbuck, of Wheatenhurst, bachelor, and Sarah Dean, of this parish, spinster, mar. 8 July, 1793.

George Trotman, of this parish, bachelor, and Sophia Dee, mar. 6 October, 1794.

Thomas Browning, of Dursley, widower, and Sarah Archer, of this parish, spinster, mar. 2 Feb., 1795.

Brett Fords, of this parish, bachelor, and Sophia Trotman, of this parish, widow, mar. 23 April, 1798.

Samuel Harding, of Dursley, bachelor, and Hannah Underwood, of this parish, spinster, mar. by licence, 29 May, 1809.

The third volume dates 1801-1810.

Harriot, dau. of Samuel and Mary Browning, bapt. 19 May, 1805.

Patience, dau. of Samuel and Mary Browning, bapt. 9 Nov., 1806.



Discovery of a Roman Camp.—According to the *Bristol Times*, 27th May, 1893, a discovery, of considerable importance to archæologists, has been made on the Gloucestershire side of the Wye, at Tutshill, near Chepstow. Mr. W. H. Greene noticed some broken down walls in the meadow which contains the ruined tower, locally known as "The Folly" and as "The Old Windmill." He at once saw that there were double walls, four yards wide, and by carefully following them, has been enabled to trace the exact configuration of a very large camp. It commences at the site of the "Eddis" bridge, ascends the precipitous rocks overhanging the Wye, and immediately above Mr. Guerit's garden forms a large square. Above that, still following the edge of the rocks, it forms a second and much larger square. Thence it continues, in a triple "lunette" of complicated arrangement, to the wall of the Rev. Fielding Palmer's garden. Thence it sweeps away on the opposite side of the field, past and enclosing the ancient watch tower (erroneously supposed by some to have once been a windmill), in a line to the south-west, to near the upper end of Deadman's-lane. The upper enclosure alone contains about eight acres, and the squares below and the continuations to the Roman bridge, at the Eddis, probably cover six acres more. Eastward, the outworks are very fine, and extend a great distance. The orchard at Wirewood Greenhouse, the residence of Mr. Godfrey Seys, J.P., is full of foundations of ancient buildings, perhaps the site of Roman villas. Mr. Greene believes that the discovery identifies the location of the "Sabrina" Roman station, mentioned by Richard of Cirencester, "Iter XI."

The Strange Disappearance of Benjamin Bathurst.

A WRITER in the *Cornhill Magazine*, March, 1887, vol. viii. N.S., pp. 278-91, relates a remarkable story which has a special interest to Gloucestershire readers. The mystery of the disappearance of Benjamin Bathurst on November 25, 1809, is one which can never with certainty be cleared up. Not in England only, but in Germany, was the impression so strong that Napoleon had ordered the murder, if murder had been committed, that the Emperor saw fit solemnly to assure the wife of the vanished man, on his word of honour, that he knew nothing about the disappearance of her husband.

Benjamin Bathurst was the third son of Dr. Henry Bathurst, Bishop of Norwich. He was born March 14, 1784, and had been secretary of the Legation, at Leghorn. Benjamin is a Christian name that occurs repeatedly in the Bathurst family after the founder of it, Sir Benjamin, Governor of the East India Company and of the Royal African Company. The grandfather of the subject of our memoir was a Benjamin, brother of Allen, who was created Baron in 1711, and Earl in 1772. In 1809, early in the year, Benjamin was sent to Vienna by his kinsman, Earl Bathurst, who was in the Ministry of Lord Castlereagh, to assure the Cabinet there of the intention of England to send a powerful contingent into Spain, and to do all in his power to urge Austria to declare war against France. Encouraged by England, the Cabinet of Vienna took the initiative, and on April 8 the Austrian troops crossed the frontier on the Inn, in Bohemia, in Tyrol, and in Italy. The exasperation of Napoleon was great; and Bathurst, who remained with the court, laboured under the impression that the Emperor of the French bore him especial enmity, on account of his exertions to provoke the Austrian Ministry to declaration of war. On July 6 came the battle of Wagram, then the humiliating armistice of Znaim, which was agreed to by the Emperor Francis in spite of the urgency of Metternich and Lord Walpole. This armistice was the preliminary to a peace which was concluded at Schönbrunn in October.

With this peace Bathurst's office at Vienna came to an end, and he set out on his way home. Now it was that he repeatedly spoke of the danger that menaced him, and of his fear lest Napoleon should arrest him on his journey to England. He resolved to make his way by Berlin and the North of Germany.

He took with him his private secretary and a valet; and to evade observation, assumed the name of Koch, and pretended that he was a travelling merchant. His secretary was instructed to act as courier, and passed under the name of Fisher. Bathurst carried pistols about his person, and there were firearms in the back of the carriage. On November 25th, 1809, about midday, he arrived at Perleberg,, on the route from Berlin to Hamburg, halted at the post-house for refreshments, and ordered fresh horses to be harnessed to the carriage for the journey to Lenzen, the next station. Bathurst had now before him a road that led along the Elbe close to the frontier of Saxony. The Elbe was about four miles distant. At Madgeburg were French troops. If he were in danger anywhere it would be during the next few hours—that is till he reached Dömitz. About a hundred paces from the post-house was an inn, the White Swan, the host of which was named Leger. Benjamin Bathurst went to the Swan and ordered an early dinner; the horses were not to be put in till he had dined. He wore a pair of grey trousers, a grey frogged short coat, and over it a handsome sable greatcoat lined with violet velvet. On his head was a fur cap to match. In his scarf was a diamond pin of some value. Bathurst inquired who was in command of the soldiers quartered in the town, and was told that a squadron of the Brandenburg cuirassiers was there under Captain Klitzing. Mr. Bathurst called on the officer, and said he was a traveller on his way to Hamburg, that he had strong and well-grounded suspicions that his person was endangered and he requested that he might be given a guard in the inn, where he was staying. A lady who was present noticed that he seemed profoundly agitated, and was unable to raise a cup of tea that was offered him to his lips without spilling it. The captain laughed at his fears, but consented to let him have a couple of soldiers. Then Mr. Bathurst resumed his sable overcoat. Not long after the arrival of Mr. Bathurst at the Swan, two Jewish merchants arrived from Lenzen with post-horses, and left before nightfall. On Mr. Bathurst's return to the inn he said he would not start till night. He considered that it would be safer for him to spin along the dangerous portion of the route by night when Napoleon's spies would be less likely to be on the alert. He remained in the inn writing and burning papers. At seven o'clock he dismissed the soldiers on guard, and ordered the horses to be ready by nine. He stood outside the inn watching his portmanteau, which had been taken within, being replaced on

the carriage, stepped round to the heads of the horses—and was never seen again! Suddenly, inexplicably, without a word, a cry, an alarm of any sort, he was gone—spirited away, and what really became of him will never be known with certainty. Whilst the whole house was in amazement and perplexity the Jewish merchants ordered their carriage to be got ready and departed.

The moment Captain Klitzing heard that the traveller had disappeared he remembered the alarm expressed by the gentleman, and sent soldiers to seize the carriage and all the effects of the missing man. A guard was placed over Mr. Bathurst's companions, and also over the Swan, and next morning the river was dragged, outhouses, woods, marshes, ditches were examined, but not a trace of him could be found. Klitzing had gone over the effects of Mr. Bathurst, and had learned that the fur coat belonging to him was missing; he communicated this fact to the civil magistrate, and search was instituted for it. It was discovered that the coat and also Fisher's had been found in the post-house by a woman, Schmidt, wife of the owner of the post, and she had resolved to appropriate them. The best, that of Mr. Bathurst, she gave to her son Augustus, who put it in a sack and concealed it under a heap of firewood in the cellar. The family were at once placed under arrest. On December 10 the secretary was furnished with a pass and departed for Berlin, where he went before the head of the police to urge further investigation; at the same time he wrote to the family in England and laid the matter before the English Ambassador. On December 16 two poor women went out of Perleberg to a little fir wood to pick up broken sticks for fuel. There they found, a few paces from a path, spread on the grass, a pair of trousers turned inside out, and stained on the outside, as if the man who had worn them had lain on the earth. In the pocket was a paper with writing on it; this, as well as the trousers, was sodden with water. Two bullet holes were in the trousers, but no traces of blood about them, which could hardly have been the case had the bullets struck a man wearing the trousers. The trousers were certainly those of the missing man. The paper in the pocket was a half-finished letter from Mr. Bathurst to his wife, scratched in pencil, stating that he was afraid he would never reach England, and that his ruin would be the work of Count d'Entraignes, and he requested her not to marry again in the event of his not returning. The English Government offered £1,000 reward, and his family another £1,000; Prince Frederick of Prussia offered

in addition 100 Friedrichs d'or for the discovery of the body, or for information which might lead to the solution of the mystery, but no information to be depended upon ever transpired.

On January 23, 1810, in the *Hamburgh* paper appeared a paragraph which for the first time informed the people of Perleberg who the merchant Koch really was who had so mysteriously vanished. The paragraph was in the form of a letter, dated from London, January 6, 1810—that is six weeks after the disappearance. It ran thus: "Sir Bathurst, Ambassador Extraordinary of England to the Court of Austria, concerning whom a German newspaper, under date of December 10, stated that he had committed suicide in a fit of insanity, is well in mind and body. His friends have received a letter from him dated December 13, which, therefore, must have been written after the date of his supposed death." Who inserted this, and for what purpose? It was absolutely untrue. Was it designed to cause the authorities to relax their efforts to probe the mystery, and perhaps to abandon them altogether? The Jewish merchants were examined, but were at once discharged; they were persons well-to-do, and generally respected. Was it possible that Mr. Bathurst had committed suicide? This was the view taken of his disappearance in France, where, in the *Moniteur* of Dec. 12, 1809, a letter from the correspondent in Berlin stated: "Sir Bathurst on his way from Berlin showed signs of insanity, and destroyed himself in the neighbourhood of Perleberg." On January 23, 1810, the *Times* took the matter up, and not obscurely charged the Emperor Napoleon with having made away with Mr. Bathurst, who was peculiarly obnoxious to him. The *Moniteur* of January 29 said: "Among the civilised races, England is the only one that sets an example of having bandits in pay, and inciting to crime. From information we have received from Berlin, we believe that Mr. Bathurst had gone off his head. It is the manner of the British Cabinet to commit diplomatic commissions to persons whom the whole nation knows are half fools. It is only the English diplomatic service which contains crazy people." This violent language was at the time attributed to Napoleon's dictation, stung with the charge made by the *Times*, a charge ranking him with "vulgar murderers," and which attributed to him two other and somewhat similar cases, that of Wagstaff and that of Sir George Rumbold. It is very certain that the *Moniteur* would not have ventured on such insulting language without his permission.

In April Mrs. Bathurst, along with some friends, arrived in Perleberg. The poor lady was in great distress and anxiety to have the intolerable suspense alleviated by a discovery of some sort, and the most liberal offers were made and published to induce a disclosure of the secret. Mrs. Bathurst did not return immediately to England; she appealed to Napoleon to grant her information, and he assured her, through Cambacière, and on his word of honour, that he knew nothing of the matter beyond what he had seen in the papers. So the matter rested, an unsolved mystery.

In 1852 a discovery was made at Perleberg which may or may not give the requisite solution. We may state before mentioning it that Captain Klitzing never believed that Bathurst had been spirited away by French agents. He maintained that he had been murdered for his money. On April 15, 1852, a house on the Hamburg road that belonged to the mason Kiesewetter was being pulled down, when a human skeleton was discovered under the stone threshold of the stable. The skeleton lay stretched out, face upwards, on the black peat earth, covered with mortar and stone chips, the head embedded in walling-stones and mortar. In the back of the skull was a fracture, as if a heavy instrument had fallen on it. All the upper teeth were perfect, but one of the molars in the lower jaw was absent, and there were indications of its having been removed by a dentist. The house where these human remains were found had been purchased in 1834 by the mason Keisewetter from Christian Mertens, who had inherited it from his father, which latter had bought it in 1803, of a shoemaker. Mertens, the father, had been a serving man in the White Swan at the time of the disappearance of Mr. Bathurst. Inquiry was made into what was known of old Mertens. Everyone spoke highly of him as a saving, steady man, God-fearing; who had scraped together during his service in the Swan sufficient money to dower his two daughters respectively £150 and £120. After his long illness he had died, generally respected. Information of the discovery was forwarded to the Bathurst family, and on August 23 Mrs. Thistlethwaite, sister of Benjamin, came to Perleberg, bringing with her a portrait of her brother, but she was quite unable to say that the skull that was shown her belonged to the missing man, whom she had not seen for forty-three years. And—no wonder! Mrs. Thistlethwaite left, believing that the discovery had no connection with the mystery of her brother's disappear-

ance, so ineradicably fixed in the convictions of the family was the belief that he had been carried away by French agents.

The writer, however, argues that the discovery appears to show that the remains were those of Mr. Bathurst; that the murder was committed by Mertens for the sake of robbery; that Augustus Schmidt might have been concerned in the crime, and the sable coat taken off Mr. Bathurst when dead. He also argues, from the known facts, that it was improbable Napoleon had any hand in the matter. Moreover, "Napoleon's solemn assurance that he knew nothing about the matter is deserving of respect, though the family never seems to have given it credence." The writer says in conclusion:—"In 1815 Earl Bathurst was Secretary of State for War and the Colonial Department. May we not suspect that there was some mingling of personal exultation along with political satisfaction in being able to send to St. Helena the man who had not only been the scourge of Europe, and the terror of Kings, but who, as he supposed—quite erroneously we believe—had inflicted on his own family an agony of suspense and doubt that was never to be wholly removed."



The Barony of Hawkesbury.

WITH the elevation of Mr. Cecil G. S. Foljambe to the peerage as Baron Hawkesbury, this well-known Gloucestershire title has been recently revived. It will be remembered that this was the title under which the Earls of Liverpool were first ennobled. It was, of course, derived from the ancient village of Hawkesbury, where the Jenkinsons for many years had their principal seat, though the house was pulled down many years ago.

The *London Gazette* of 23 June, 1893, contained notifications that the Queen had been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland granting the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom, amongst others, unto Cecil George Savile Foljambe, Esq., by the title of Baron Hawkesbury, of Haselbech, in the county of Northampton, and of Ollerton, Sherwood Forest, in county of Nottingham. As will be seen from the subjoined tabular pedigree, Lord Hawkesbury is the grandson and repre-

sentative of the last Earl of Liverpool, and therefore it was peculiarly appropriate that, though of a very ancient Nottinghamshire family, he should nevertheless select for his title the name of the Gloucestershire village with which his ancestors were so long connected.

Amelia Watts d. 1770	= Charles Jenkinson = cr. Baron Hawkesbury and Earl of Liverpool b. 1727, d. 1808.	Catherine Bishopp, d. of Sir Cecil Bishopp, Bart., of Parham, Sussex d. 1827.
Sir R. B. Jenkinson 2nd Earl of Liverpool, K.G. Prime Minister 1812-27, b. 1770, d. 1828 s.p.	Charles C. C. Jenkinson = 3rd Earl of Liverpool b. 1784, d. 1851	Julia E. M. Shuckburgh- Evelyn d. and sole heir of Sir Geo. A. W. Shuck- burgh Evelyn, Bart.
	Selina Charlotte = George S. Viscountess Milton | Foljambe 2nd d. & coh. eldest | d. 1869. leaving issue, d. 1883	
	Cecil G. S. Foljambe, eld. son, cr. Baron Hawkesbury 1893.	

Lord Hawkesbury is well known in the archæological world as an enthusiastic genealogist. He has, as our readers are aware, sent many contributions to various antiquarian magazines, this one amongst others, mainly of an heraldic and genealogical nature, so that it would seem like an omission not to make a special note in our pages of the honour recently conferred upon him.

To mark his elevation to the peerage, Lord Hawkesbury has had a grant during the present month (Sept., 1893) of an additional crest by patent dated 10 Oct. It alludes to the fact that he is representative and heir of the Earls of Liverpool, and also refers to his sea-service in the navy. It is as follows:—

On a wreath or and sable, a rock ppr., thereon a sea lion sejant azure, resting his dexter paw on an escutcheon per fesse wavy argent and azure, charged in chief with a cormorant sable, beaked and legged gules, holding in his beak a branch of seaweed called laver, inverted vert, for "*Liverpool*," and in base with a sea-hawk wings elevated and addorsed argent, for "*Hawkesbury*." Above on a scroll is the ancient form of the Foljambe motto, DEMOVRES FERME, whilst over the old crest, (the jamb unarmed except the spur, couped at the thigh quarterly or and sable,) is the motto BEE FAST; the more modern Foljambe motto, SOYES FERME, being in the usual place under the arms.

The sea lion is in allusion to the sea service, and is on a *rock*

in reference to the *motto*, whilst the shield he holds is in allusion to the representation of the Earldom of Liverpool and Barony of Hawkesbury.

The supporters of the arms are "on either side a griffin or, beaked, membered, ducally gorged, and on the wing three fleurs de lis one and two, all azure, that on the dexter side charged on the breast with a torteau thereon a cross crosslet fitchée argent, (the badge of Howard,) and that on the sinister with a pellet, thereon a stag's head caboshed also argent, (the badge of Cavendish.)

N.B.—The griffins were chosen as supporters owing to the fact of Lord Hawkesbury's mother, Lady Milton, having inherited the Evelyn estates in the partition of her father's property, and the fleurs de lis on their wings refer to the French origin of the Evelyn family, whilst the Howard and Cavendish badges allude to Lord Hawkesbury's first and second marriages.



Avening.—At the recent meeting of the British Association at Nottingham, in the anthropological section, Mr. Brabrook proposed an ethnographical survey of the United Kingdom to be carried out by local investigators. Mr. Brabrook stated "that the village of Avening is in a retired Gloucestershire valley through which a road was made for first time about 40 years ago. Until then, so closely did the inhabitants keep themselves, that they allowed no one to marry out of the village. They hated strangers, and had a reputation for wildness and everything that was bad. They are more civilized now, but still very conservative."



An Early Dursley Deed.

THE deed, of which a transcript follows, comes from Mr. Denison Jones' muniments, and is now printed by his permission. Although dated so long ago as 1465, it is in fair preservation, save that the words in italics have in recent years decayed away. Of the four seals, two, presumably those of Pacye and Davies, remain, the latter being quite perfect. It is a merchant's mark, an X, the upper and lower ends being connected

by horizontal lines, and surmounted by a cross, of which the stem springs from the centre of the X. Pacye's is simply the profile of a head of classic type looking towards the sinister. Some interest attaches to the form of the deed itself, which is in the nature of a post nuptial settlement of property belonging to John Vale and his wife. It appears that they had enfeoffed Fylymore, Pacye, Phelps and Davies, whom we may called the trustees, of a house at Woodmancote. The trustees then leased the premises to Vale and his wife for life, and after their death entailed them upon the two daughters, in succession, viz., Alice, the wife of John Wolleworth, and Margaret, the second daughter, who was, it would seem, unmarried, with an ultimate remainder in favour of the heir of one Robert Copenore. It was a somewhat round-about method of attaining the end aimed at, though, perhaps, not more so than modes in use at later periods.

As regards the parties themselves, William Fylymore is probably the same individual as William Finimore of Dursley, whose will was proved in the P.C.C. in 1492, and this is the earliest instance that the name has been noted in Gloucestershire. Walter Phelps another of the trustees, we may hazard a conjecture, was an ancestor of that family of Phelps now lords of the manor of Woodmancote, where was situated the property dealt with by this deed. It is worth notice that both families of Phelps and Phillimore were associated with the clothing trade for fully three hundred years after the date of this deed, and both names still occur amongst the freeholders of Dursley. Of Thomas Davies, John Davies, and William Davies, who witnessed the deed, we know nothing, though, as the first-named used a special seal, it is not unlikely that he was a man of means and some local importance. A John Davys, gent., left a will proved in 1534, in the P.C.C., while Jane Davys' will was proved in 1542. Both were of Dursley. The will of a John Davy of Doursley was recorded in 1487. These may have been of the same family, though obviously the commonness of the name is an obstacle to any serious identification. Special interest, however, attaches to the remaining trustee, Thomas Pacye, and to John Vale. They must have been of foreign descent, for in the Lay subsidy roll of 16 Henry VI. we find both "Johes Vale de Dursly" and "Thomas Pryce de eadem" paying sixteen pence as "aliens." As this was only 27 years before the date of the deed, it is very likely that they are the same individuals as those mentioned in it. Other "aliens" resident in Dursley are mentioned in the same roll,

viz., William Savage, Andrew Tailor, Philip Mason and Thomas Laborer. None of them, it will be seen, had foreign surnames. Probably they had been completely Anglicized, and their only trace of foreign origin was shown by their being placed for taxation in the alien rolls. Of other persons mentioned in this deed Robert Tanner reminds us that the Trinity Chantry in Dursley is traditionally said to have been founded by Thomas Tanner, who flourished "about the middle of the fourteenth century," and, therefore, was contemporary with this Robert Tanner. Katherine Mody's also was a surname well known in Dursley. As to John A Badam Workeman, he may very well have been akin to Alice Abadam of Durseley, and William Badam, also of Durseley, whose wills were respectively proved in the P.C.C. in 1506 and 1493. It is hardly likely that they were related to the powerful Ap Adams of Beverstone, who sat in the House of Lords in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries; the addition of his quality "workeman" may possibly exemplify to us the origin of that familiar Gloucestershire surname Workman, which is probably a synonym for Smith or Wright. John Vale's daughter married John Wollworth, showing that though an "alien" he must have been a man of note in Dursley, for his son-in-law belonged to one of the chief families in Dursley. Webb, *alias* Woolworth, is a name constantly recurring in Dursley annals. According to Fuller, the Webbs also were of foreign origin, for he tells us that the founder of the family was a Flemish clothier invited to England by Edward III.

Of the Copenor family who were placed in remainder to these premises we know nothing. As to the witnesses, William Bodenham would be either the Rector of Dursley, or else one of the chantry priests, and Nicholas Daunt, no doubt was one of the well-known Owlpen family of that name. John de Awre or his ancestors must have come from that village.

To the copy of the deed which follows we add a translation:—

SCIANT presentes & futuri, quod nos Willielmus Fylymore Thomas Paser, alias dictus Pacye, Walterus Phelpis de Durseley in comitatu Gloucestrie, Clothiers, et Thomas Davies de eadem in dicto Comitatu Bouchar, tradidimus dimisimus et hac presenti carta nostra indentata confirmavimus Johanni Vale de Durseley predicta & Johanne, uxori ejus, totum illud teneamentum nostrum cum edificiis gardino & omnibus aliis pertinentiis suis situatum in Durseley predicta infra dominium

de Wodemancote inter tenementum Roberti Tanner ex una parte et tenementum Katarine Mody, in quo Johannes A Badam Werkemon modo inhabitat, ex altera parte, quod quidem tenementum cum edificijs gardino & omnibus aliis pertinentibus, suis nuper habuimus ex dono & feoffamento predicti Johannis Vale and Johanne, uxoris ejus, Habendum & tenendum predictum tenementum cum edificijs gardino & omnibus aliis suis pertinentibus prefato Johanni Vale & Johanne, uxori ejus, ad terminum vite eorum De Capitali Domino feodi illius per servicia inde debita & de jure consueta. Quod post decessum predicti Johannis Vale & Johanne uxoris ejus, volumus, quod predictum tenementum cum edificijs gardino & omnibus aliis pertinentibus suis Johanni Wolleworth & Alicie uxori ejus filie predicti Johannis Vale & Johanne, & heredibus de corporibus eorum legitime procreatis integre remaneant. Quod pro defectu talis exitus volumus, quod predictum tenementum cum edificijs gardino & omnibus aliis pertinentibus suis Margarete, secunde filie dicti Johannis Vale & Johanne, & heredibus de corpore suo legitime procreatis integre remaneant. Quod pro defectu talis exitus volumus, quod predictum tenementum cum edificijs gardino & omnibus aliis suis pertinentibus propinquiore heredi de sanguine Roberti Copenore quondam de Durseley predicta integre remaneant in perpetuum De Capitali domino feodi illius per servicia inde debita & de jure consueta. In cujus rei testimonium his scriptis indentatis sigilla nostra apposuimus.

His testibus, Willelmo Bodenam, clerico, Johanne Davies, Nicholao Daunt, Willelmo Davies, Ricardo de Aure, Johanne Glover, Hugone Nicholas, & aliis Datum vicesimo die Junii Anno regni Regis Edwardi quarti post conquestum, quinto.



SEAL OF THOMAS DAVIES, SLIGHTLY ENLARGED.

TRANSLATION.

KNOW all men present & future, that we William Fylymore, Thomas Paser, otherwise called Pacye, Walter Phelpis, of Durseley, in the County of Gloucester, Clothiers, and Thomas Davies of the same, in the said County, Boucher, have leased demised and by this our present charter indented, have confirmed

to John Vale, of Durseley aforesaid, & Joan his wife, all that our tenement with the buildings garden & all other its appurtenances, situate in Durseley aforesaid within the lordship of Wodemancote between the tenements of Robert Tanner on the one side, and the tenement of Katharine Mody, in which John A Badam Werkeman now dwells, on the other side, which same tenement with the buildings garden & all other its appurtenances we have lately had by the grant & feoffment of the aforesaid John Vale & Joane, his wife, to have and to hold the aforesaid tenement with the buildings garden & all other its appurtenances to the said John Vale & Joane, his wife, for the term of their lives, of the Chief Lord of that fee for the services therefor due & of right accustomed. That after the decease of the aforesaid John Vale & Joane, his wife, we will that the said tenement with the buildings garden & all other its appurtenances shall wholly remain to John Wolleworth & Alice, his wife, daughter of the said John Vale & Joane, & to the heirs of their bodies lawfully begotten. That in default of such issue we will that the said tenement with the buildings garden and all other its appurtenances shall wholly remain to Margaret, the second daughter of the said John Vale & Joane, & to the heirs of her body lawfully begotten. That in default of such issue we will, that the aforesaid tenement with the buildings garden & all other its appurtenances shall wholly remain for ever to the first-born heir in blood of Robert Copenore, formerly of Durseley aforesaid of the Chief Lord of that fee by the services therefor due & of right accustomed. In testimony of which deed we have set our seals to these writings. These being witnesses, William Bodenam, clerk, John Davies, Nicholas Daunt, William Davies, Richard de Aure, John Glover, Hugh Nicholas, & others. Given on the twentieth day of June in the fifth year of the reign of King Edward, the fourth after the Conquest. [i.e. 1465].



Archæological Discovery in Gloucester.

THE *Gloucester Journal* for the 6 September, 1884, contains the following note which we here reprint.

During the week an interesting archæological discovery has been made in Gloucester. Some men were engaged in sewerage

work outside the shop of Mr. T. White, butcher, of Westgate street, and in the course of their excavations they discovered a human skull and bones, and also some large stones which appeared like a portion of the foundation of some ancient building. There can be no doubt that this building was formerly Holy Trinity Church, which Fosbrooke, in his History of Gloucester, says "stood in the middle of Westgate street, nearly opposite to the Upper College Court, and consisted of one aisle, with a beautiful tower at the West end. From the ruinous state of the church in 1698 it was taken down, and only a part of the west end preserved for an engine house, and the beautiful tower. Under this a conduit was erected in 1702; but by the Act of 23 George II. from obstruction of the street it was taken down, together with a middle row of buildings up to the Cross. The materials, instead of being employed in some other publick religious building on the spot, were shamefully *sold* to rebuild the parish church at Upton-on-Severn." According to Sir R. Atkins the church possessed a "convenient clock," which was placed in the tower, and afterwards the site of the church was turned into a market, "but," adds the writer, "so well regulated as to give no disturbance to the many worthy magistrates of the city interred beneath." In these days of sanitary improvements it would seem, however, from the discovery of human remains that some "worthy magistrate" has been unearthed from "his narrow cell." During the Civil War the church and also that of St. Mary de Lode were utilised as prisons for the Welsh prisoners taken from Lord Herbert. Fosbrooke, in another part of his history, writes of the Holy Trinity Church as follows: "This benefice was anciently a Rectory, but in 1391 became a Vicarage appropriated to St. Peter's Abbey (the cathedral), and was granted at the dissolution to the Dean and Chapter. By an Ordinance of Parliament in 1648, this parish was united to St. Nicholas, and the church granted to the Corporation, and to be employed as an English School, to which use it was applied accordingly. The seats, bells, &c., were removed to the Chapel of St. Bartholomew's, Teynton, St. Nicholas, and other places. At the Restoration the Parish again became distinct, but the church was in so ruinous a state that it was pulled down. There were Chantries, and fraternity dedicated to Thomas à Becket. A House in Gore Lane, now part of the endowment of the School and Hospital at Cheltenham, was anciently called Trinity College, and therein all the Priests of this Church used to reside."



'The beautiful Tower,' says Archdeacon Furney, 'at the west end does now remain an ornament to the City, and is employed for placing the Public Bell, and beneath, a fair conduit was erected in 1701-1702.'" As stated above this conduit and tower were subsequently taken down. To possess an alarm or town bell, Fosbrooke states, was a civic privilege, and all persons within the district were bound to come at summons. It was rung upon receiving news of an intended seige, and was also used for giving alarm of robberies, and of fire, and to call up artizans to work. It is somewhat difficult to name the time of the erection of the church, but there is little doubt that it was of a very early date. The first incumbent mentioned by Forbrooke was a rector whose Christian name was William, no surname being given, and he lived in the reign of Henry III. The patron was the reigning sovereign until about 1500, when the living passed over to the Abbey of Gloucester, and in 1562 became the gift of the Dean and Chapter. The last incumbent was Richard Marwood, minor canon, who was appointed in 1627, and he, Fosbrooke writes, "has left behind him a curious manuscript, now in the library of the Dean and Chapter. It consists of items of the money he received from every parishioner, written in the following form:—'Received of William Sandie, lodging at William Joaneses, a journeyman shoemaker, for his handes this yeare, 1625 iiii.' Under the article 'Servantes which received the Holy Communion at Trinitie, 1637,' the offering of each is specified by name; and it appears that his emoluments from the benefice chiefly consisted in small sums of this kind." The historian is evidently struck with the remarkable cheapness of pigs in the mediæval ages, for he mentions that "Under the year 1629 a tithe-pig is valued at xiiid.," and concludes his comments on the MS. by observing that "it may be of use in determining the ancient claims of the Vicar."



Queries and Replies.

The Lloyds of Gloucester.—In answer to the query under this heading, I write to say that I have in my possession a sermon "Preached at the Interrment (*sic*) Of that Excellently accomlisht Gentlemen, Tho. Lloyd. Esq., late of Wheaten-Hurst, in the County of Gloucester, upon Tuesday, the 22th (*sic*)

of December, 1668, by Tho. Woolnough, Rector of the Parish of St. Michael, in the City of Gloucester." Printed by James Collins, 1669.

I presume Mr. Harris is aware of the pedigree of the Lloyd family in the Visitations of Gloucestershire. They are to be found in the Visitation taken 1623 (Edited by Sir John Machan and W. C. Heane 1885) at pp. 104, 105, and in the Visitation taken in 1682-3 (Edited by T. F. Fenwick and W. C. Metcalfe, 1884) at pp. 116, 117.

F. A. HYETT.



It might possibly be of use to those interested in Gloucestershire, if readers of "Gloucestershire Notes and Queries" would kindly send memoranda of any references to Gloucestershire persons, with which they may meet on inscriptions, in deeds, registers, &c. For my own part, I should be glad to receive any references to *Painswick*, either through Glos. N. and Q. or direct.

Public Library, Wandsworth.

CECIL T. DAVIS.



Book Notices.

The Prymer or Prayer-book of the lay people in the Middle Ages in English, dating about 1400 A.D. Edited, with Introduction and Notes, from the MSS. (G 24) in St. John's College, Cambridge, by Henry Littlehales. Part II. Collection of MSS. with a temporary introduction, etc. London: Longmans, Green & Co., 1892, royal 8°, ch. pp. 20-76.

This book is beautifully printed and is illustrated with two excellent facsimiles of MSS. primers, one being that in the British Museum, 1711, and the other the Glasgow primer, this latter being of peculiar interest from the fact that the text is given in both English and Latin. In a former volume Mr. Littlehales has given the full text of an English primer, and in the third promises to deal with the history of the primer, its relation to service books proper, and its use both in church and at home. The present volume is devoted to the collation of thirteen manuscripts, each of which is very carefully described, and the manner in which the author has performed his task leaves little to be desired. The English primer was probably more popular than the Latin, and Mr. Littlehales, in his introduction, gives some facts proving this, and tending at the same time to explain why more Latin copies are now to be found. This

introduction consists of some brief notes, and though we may not agree with the views advanced and inferences drawn, yet it will be read with interest, and must prove a valuable contribution to the literature of ritual, and its promised enlargement in Volume III. cannot fail to be of great value.

Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archeological Society for 1891-92. Vol. XVI., Parts I. and II.

The yearly issue of this society is before us, and continues to maintain its usual high standard. In 1892 the society held meetings at Malmesbury, Moreton-in-the-Marsh, and Gloucester. The first led to two interesting papers; one on the architecture of Malmesbury Abbey, by Mr. Bazley, and the other on the sculptures in the south porch there, by Mrs. Bagnall. The charming illustrations of these sculptures by Mrs. Bagnall-Oakeley almost tempt us to forgive the insertion of these two papers. But we cannot, for if there is one rule that should be adhered to it is that local societies should rigidly confine their attention, as far as their transactions are concerned, to their own districts. These valuable papers are practically lost to Wiltshire antiquaries, and the printing and illustration cost money, which should be devoted to Gloucestershire history. Of the 22 illustrations in this volume, no less than 12 have nothing whatever to do with Gloucestershire. Such a fact calls for a very strong protest, and the council will do well to consider whether it would not be advantageous to restrict the society's work more closely to the county than of late has sometimes been the case.

Several of the papers in this part are of distinct value. We are given a good paper on Bourton-on-the-Hill by Mr. Royce, and another on ladies' costume by Mrs. Bagnall-Oakley, whose facile pencil has illustrated her paper, with sketches of several monuments to ladies of the Berkeley family, and others. Sir Henry Barkly's critical paper upon Arnold de Berkeley, Baron of the Exchequer in 1264, who seems to have been a member of the Coberley family, will be read with interest by many. The excerpts from the Feet of Fines which Sir John Maclean gives are useful and interesting so far as they go, but it is a mistake to print merely a selection; soon or later they will all have to be reprinted in some complete series. Two short papers follow by Mr. Bazley and Mr. Latimer on the Early English Lady chapel at Gloucester and the manor of Clifton respectively, and the volume concludes with an exceedingly interesting and valuable paper by the Rev. C. S. Taylor on Gloucestershire in the eighth century.

The Illustrated Archaeologist, Edited by J. Romilly Allen, No. 1, June, 1893. Published quarterly. London: C. J. Clark.

This is a new candidate for favour, projected on a very ambitious plan. In the 64 pages which are supplied for half-a-

crown somewhere about fifty illustrations are given, many of them being very well executed and of great interest. If only future numbers keep up to the high standard adopted for the start there can be no doubt that the magazine must be a success. There is nothing like it at present, and it would be difficult to improve upon its general style. It is extremely well printed, and the publisher has done well to select a highly glazed paper which sets off the engravings to good advantage, thus breaking through what of late years has become almost an article of faith with some, that antiquarian works must be printed on rough paper, presumably because our ancestors used the like. Rough paper has the disadvantage that it harbours dirt, is bad for the illustrations, and if it be very rough is positively unpleasant to read from. Three articles call for special notice. They are "A very Ancient Industry," being an account of the manufacture of flints, which for many ages has been carried on at the out-of-the-way village of Brandon in Suffolk. The three photo engravings, showing an old flint worker busily employed at his cottage door, are especially good. Others besides architects will be interested by the Editor's account of the sculptured Roman capitals at Southwell Minster, with seven large views of them. The article on the Grosvenor Museum at Chester is interesting for the excellent photographs of Roman tombstones. We certainly can heartily congratulate both editor and publisher upon the new venture.

The Lippincotts in England and America, Edited from the Genealogical Papers of the late James S. Lippincott. 4°, pp 44.

The printing of this pamphlet is due to Mr. James J. Goodwin, whose history of the Goodwin family was recently noticed in our pages. Evidence is brought forward to show that the name is derived from a place now known as Lovecott in Devonshire. We have the connection of the early American Lippincotts, who appear to have been Quakers, traced back to England. Gloucestershire readers will be interested in the particulars of the Lippincotts of Over Court, whose probable line of descent is shown from Roger de Luvecote temp Richard I.

"Thoughts that breathe and words that burn"; from the writings of Francis Bacon, Baron of Verulam, Viscount St. Albans, and Lord High Chancellor of England: Selected by Alexander B. Grosart. London: Elliot Stock, cl. 16°. pp. xviii., 206.

This is another of the Elizabethan Litrary, not inferior to any of the volumes which have preceded it. It is needless to remind the reader that the writings of Lord Bacon stand in the first rank, and many who have not the leisure to study his works at large, will welcome the opportunity of learning something about them. The selections are mostly from his literary works. It is well high impossible to mention any special extract, for they are all picked examples, and as the Editor bewails the difficulty he has

found in making his choice, we may be excused making a sample of the selections. Still we may refer to what he says about Queen Elizabeth as being of first interest, and especially as to the prosperity of England in her reign, which can only be paralleled by that of the present. We must say that many of Dr. Grosart's translation of latin sentences seem unnecessary. Those likely to use and appreciate this book are safe to know enough latin for that purpose.

We continue our notices of antiquarian magazines :—

Lincolnshire Notes and Queries is now in its third volume, and maintains the high standard with which it commenced. Dr. Mansel Symphon has taken the place of Mr. Grange, as co-editor. Each part contains an excellent illustration, and most readers will be interested in the portrait of that eminent antiquary the late Sir Charles Anderson, which is accompanied by a biographical notice of him, and an almost complete list of his works. We are given a very good facsimile of a very perfect twelfth-century charter of Haversholme Priory. Mr. Jean's excellent catalogue, which is separately paged now comes to an end. It appears that it is to form the basis of an illustrated work, dealing with the subject, Lincolnshire brasses, in detail.

The Quarterly Journal of the Berks Archæological and Architectural Society has been issued. It commenced in April, 1889, under the editorship of the Rev. P. H. Ditchfield, the Hon. Secretary. The society is but a small one, and therefore the more credit is due to Mr. Ditchfield and the committee for the production of a very excellent and well printed serial, and we are inclined to think that in many instances the production by a society of a serial is better than the issue of "Transactions" at irregular intervals. The paper on the Vachell family is interesting, and the photograph of the interior of a mediæval dovecot with its curious revolving ladder is specially attractive.

Notes and Queries for Somerset and Dorset under Messrs. Weaver and Mayo shows no sign of falling away. A valuable feature is Mr. G. S. Fry's calendar of Dorset Administrations, but we wish the editors would allow a larger number to be printed in each part. Many of the numbers have very excellent illustrations, and we would specially call attention to the pretty chromo of the disused church of St. Matthew's, at Wareham. The photo of a prehistoric boat found near Glastonbury, and another of the Dorset "ooser," a mask used in local revels, should be noticed.

Fenland Notes and Queries continues to do good work in that district under Mr. Sweeting's editorship.

The second number of *Wiltshire Notes and Queries* still maintains the promise shown at the commencement. It contains a good autotype of an almhouse at Devizes which it seems is likely to be demolished.

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G. S. FRY and L. L. DUNCAN:

II. Calendar to Wills at Gloucester from 1541.

III. Inquisitions post Mortem, 12-20 Charles I.

N.B.—Subscriptions for 1894 are now due.

Vol. V., Part XII. New Series. Oct.-Dec., 1893.



Gloucestershire Notes and Queries.

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Family of Clutterbuck (continued),
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The Divided Parishes.

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SPECIAL NOTICE—Volume Six will commence with the next number for January-March, being number XIII. of the new series. With the new volume we propose to give each quarter a short **Summary of Events** in the County during the preceeding three months, directing attention to such subjects as are likely to interest our readers. Arrangements have been made with Mr. Cecil Davis for a series of illustrated Articles on **Gloucestershire Brasses**, which it is intended shall be of an exhaustive character. An **improved paper** will be adopted specially suited for illustrations, which we hope may be more numerous in the forthcoming volume.

INDEX TO VOL. V.

It was intended that the **Index** to vol. V. should have been issued with this number, but time has not permitted of its completion early enough for this purpose, and its issue is necessarily postponed.

To Subscribers.

SUBSCRIPTIONS for 1894 are **NOW DUE**, and **ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS** for 1893 **STILL UNPAID**, and should be at once remitted to the Editor, 124, Chancery Lane, London, by means of a *Postal Order* for the amount due, 5s. 6d., payable at Chancery Lane. Stamps should *not* be sent.

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CONTRIBUTIONS relating to the district, whether literary or artistic, are invited from all who are interested in Gloucestershire. The Editor will welcome any notes, queries, or replies, and any photographs and sketches relating to the district.

Contributions should, as far as possible, consist of original matter only.

All communications should be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. The signatures of contributors are appended, unless a wish to the contrary may have been expressed.

Correspondents are requested not to make use of any contractions in their transcripts except when such occur in the originals, and to write only on one side of the paper. Names of persons and places should be very distinctly written.

REVIEWS.—Books, pamphlets, etc., bearing on the district, or subjects connected therewith, sent for review, will receive due attention.

BINDING.—The binder is requested, in arranging the illustrations of Vol. I., to attend to the directions given for his guidance, p. xvi. "Bishop John Talbot's Monument" will be found in Part VI., and the "Map of the County of Gloucester" and "Over Bridge" in Part XI.

Special covers for the volumes have not been provided, the matter of binding being left to the taste of each subscriber.

BACK PARTS.—Vol. I. being out of print, copies can be supplied only as they may turn up for sale from time to time, and then only to purchasers of sets. A liberal price will be paid for copies of Vol. I. Vol II., comprising Parts XIII.-XXIV., can be procured from the Editor until further notice, price 18s., or by post, 18s. 6d. Vol. II. comprising Parts XXV.-XXXVI., price 15s., or by post, 15s. 6d. Vol. IV., comprising Parts XXXVII.-XLVIII., price 15s., or by post, 15s. 6d. If taken together, set of all the volumes in print will be supplied, carriage paid, for *Two Guineas*.

INDEX TO VOLUME IV.—In reply to enquiries, the Editor begs to say that the index to Vol. IV. was prepared and printed under the directions of Mr. Black's representatives. Copies were sent to all known subscribers, but those who may not have received the index should address—G. A. W. Blacker, Esq., 21, King Square, Bristol.



FRAGMENT OF BRASS.
ST. JOHN BAPTIST, GLOUCESTER.

—
SIZE— $\frac{1}{4}$ OF ORIGINAL.



Gloucestershire Notes and Queries.



Brass at St. John Baptist, Gloucester.

A PAPER on a Monumental Brass found in St. John Baptist church, Gloucester, was read before the British Archaeological Association, 3 Dec., 1890, by Mr. Cecil T. Davis, as follows:—

The Lists of Monumental Brasses compiled by the Rev. Herbert Haines, and forming Part II. of his excellent Manual issued in 1861, have proved and are proving of great service to all interested in this class of Memorials. But appended to each county-list is a memorandum of melancholy interest commencing "The brasses are lost" followed by a list of places. It is a pleasing task to chronicle when any of these missing brasses have been recovered, and I have much pleasure in directing your attention to the remains, alas! only the remains, of a Monumental Brass recently discovered at the church of St. John Baptist, Gloucester.

At Gloucester it may be remembered the Rev. Herbert Haines was second master of the College School, and there he died, and quite fittingly in the Cathedral is a brass to his memory bearing this loving inscription:—

"Hoc monumentum pauci ex discipulis et amicis, beneficiorum ab illo acceptorum memores, ponendum curaverunt."

"A few of his pupils and friends mindful of benefits received from him, have caused this memorial to be laid."

How he must have lamented that in the city of Gloucester, far



famed for its churches—as sure as God was in Gloucestershire, being an old proverb—only two brasses remained in his time, one at St. Mary de Crypt, the other at St. Michael's. Gone were the brasses that adorned the pavement in that grand old Cathedral he so well loved to describe, only the matrices left to show where once were figured mitred abbot, valiant knight with lady fair by his side, and peaceful citizen.

Rudder, in his history dated 1779, describing the memorials in the Church of St. John Baptist, thus writes :—

“ Upon an antient stone, engraved on brass, the effigies of a man in armour, a woman attired in a proper habit. The man has a sword by his side, his spurs on, and at his feet a greyhound couchant. There are also the following arms and inscription :—Quarterly, 1 cheveron, 2 a pile, 3 checky, on a bend three lions passant, 4 a cross charged with a leopard's head caboshed.

John a Brigges, Gentilman, lyeth buried here,
Sometime of this contrey, Worshipful Squyer,
The xix day of April flesh and bone dyede he
In the yr of grace M^cCCCC four score and three.
And Agnes his Wife, good gentilwoman was she,
They ben retourned into erth and so shall ye.
Of earth we were made and fourmed
And into erth we be retourned.
Have this in mynd and parfite memorie,
Ye that liven here leiveth to dye,
And beholdeth here youre own destene,
For as ye ben now somtyme were we.
Jhu wth thie moder Mary, maiden fre
Have mercy on us for your grete pite
God yeve them ioy and everlasting life
That prayen for John Brigges and Agnes his wife
That our paynes lessed may be :
For cherite seith Pater noster and Ave

Not many years ago there was a griffin's head which was their crest, above the effigies.”

This brass seems to have wholly disappeared when Fosbrooke's history was written in 1819, and during the recent restoration no trace of it was discovered.

Rudder also gives the following account of another brass :—

“ Upon a large grave-stone in grey marble, which was in the chancel before the old church was demolished, but now altered, or taken away, was a plate of brass, on which the effigy of a

man at full length between two wives and several children, was engraven, and the following inscription in old black character. Here under buried John Semys lyeth, Which had two wives, the first Elizabeth And by her vj. soonnes, and daughters five; Then after by Agnes, his secund wive, Eight soonnes, seven daughters, goddes plente, The full numbre in all of six and twentie. He passed to God in the moneth of August, The thousand five hundred and fortie yere just.

(24 Aug)

Round the verge of the stone on the south side :—

Plaude poli patria, plaude et paradise colonum
Astri chorus plaudat, plaudat, hic astra peteno;
Plausus culmen opes; p'cul ite valet mag'ri
Laus et fama, vale decor: caro putreat opto.

On the west side

Scripta legas tumuli moritus nunc reperat hic qui
Laudis erat dignus, prudens, sapiensque benignus.

On the north side

Mitis, item lenis, discretus, largus egenis
Hic quasi fundator, miseris fuit et miserator.
Plangit conventus pastorem Religionis,
Regula tutorem: plangito, plange domus.

On the east side

Patra plange patrem, dominum vos plangite sui
Plange potens paup.....natis plange sua.

On each of the four corners, without the inscription, was a scroll with writing on it, but one of the brasses long since torn off. On the other it is thus written.

Siste gradus, Ora, Congita, Remiscere, Flora.

Sic redis in cineres, hujus es, et ejus es.

Gloria divicie fugiunt te, mors, manet et te.

Within the verge at the south-west corner are the old arms of the city, and no other arms are upon it.

In Fosbrooke's time the inscriptions in Latin appear to have been lost.

During the restoration of this church in 1882 two plates of brass of which we give an engraving were found amongst some rubbish in a vault in the church. On them are engraved the three-quarters effigy of a male and a female figure: I am of the

opinion that these are the fragments of the memorial to John Semys described by Rudder. Length of the man is $18\frac{1}{2}$ in. and of the wife, $17\frac{1}{2}$ in.

John Semys wears long straight hair not parted in front where it is cut to form a fringe and reaching to the shoulders concealing the ears, in accordance with the usual custom of the period he is clean shaven. He is represented as wearing the official mantle fastened on the right shoulder leaving his right arm free, and hanging gracefully over his left. The mantle is both lined and faced with fur, is gathered in at the neck and covers all the doublet, except the little collar and the sleeves, the latter being moderately wide at the wrist and revealing beneath the tight fitting sleeves of his under-dress.

His wife displays the pedimental headdress so characteristic of the period, the left lappet shows the ornamentation very plainly, it consists of a quatrefoil in a diamond, the back lappets are longer and reach nearly to the elbow. She wears a tight fitting dress cut square at the neck thus showing the upper portion of her under-dress and fastened down the front, it is encircled at the waist by a loose hip girdle also ornamented with a diamond pattern: the buckle through which the end of the girdle passes is large, and the tang does not pass through the girdle. The sleeves are narrow, tight fitting at the wrist with deep reflexed cuffs purled with fur.

The figures are both erect, the husband being full-face and the wife turned to her right to look towards him. The hands are are uplifted in prayer, the tips of the fingers just touching.

In the original memorial this wife's effigy stood to the left of the husband and was his first wife Elizabeth, beneath were their eleven children.

No other portions have been as yet discovered but I am glad to record that the plates which I have just described have been affixed to the north wall of the church and are thus preserved for posterity.

As far as I have been able to ascertain no illustration of this brass has hitherto been published.

A few words on the life of John Semys may not be possibly devoid of interest, for I take it that as we are engaged in investigating a relic of antiquity, even the barest details are worth preservation—though in the present case, unfortunately, they are but too meagre.

Glass, of Oxford, afterwards rector of Wanstead, Essex.

vi. *Catherine*, born 11th, bap. at Eastington 12 Dec., 1727, died 11 Aug., 1728, bu. there.

vij. *Sarah*.

41 VIII. **Richard Clutterbuck**, of Mill End, esq., bap. at Eastington 26 Feb., 1725, p.r., "died suddenly as he was returning from the public worship of God, which he constantly attended during the whole course of his life," 27 Sep., 1778, aged 72, m.i., mar. *Ann*, dau. of *Ellis James*, at Eastington, 19 Sep., 1769, p.r., but died s.p. She mar. 2nd div at Eastington 7 May, 1782, p.r. to *William Fryer*, of Weatenhurst, her only child and heiress *Ann Clutterbuck Fryer* was bap. at Eastington 12 March, 1783.

We now revert to

42 IV. **Samuel Clutterbuck**, of Dunton, Bucks, clerk [son of *William*, of Eastington, 1581, and *Ursula* his wife, see 36 III.] bap. at Eastington, 1592, p.r., died 9 April, 1658, "being Good Friday" (*Smith's Obituary*) will dated 20 Aug., 1657, proved P.C.C. 7 June, 1658, mar. *Francis Smith* "my loving and elder sister *Mrs. Francis Clutterbuck*, widdow, died at her daughter *Langton's* house in *Lincolnshire*." (*Smith's Obituary*). They had issue,

- i. *Thomas Clutterbuck*, of whom next, 44.
- ii. *Richard Clutterbuck*, of the parish of St. Matthew, Friday Street, "fell sick and died in *Leicestershire*, 20 Aug., 1666" (*Smith's Obituary*), bu. at Little Horseley, Essex. Admon P.C.C. 5 Oct., 1666, mar. *Elizabeth*, her will describing her as of London and Avening, her burial by her husband dated 14 Feb., 1739, proved P.C.C. 1740.
- iii. *John Clutterbuck*, citizen and grocer of London, living 1700.
- iv. *Frances*, living 1700, mar. to . . . *Langton*.

43 V. **The Venble. Thomas Clutterbuck**, D.D., Magdalen Hall, Oxon, M.A., 1646, D.D. per lit. reg. Camb. 1669, fellow of Magdalen Coll., Oxford, collated rector of S. Mary, Southampton, 2 Sep., 1662, and vicar of South Stoneham, chancellor of York, 1660, rector of Leckford, Hants, 11 Feb., 1661-62, archdeacon of Winchester, July, 1684, died 1700, will dated 12 Nov., 1700,

proved P.C.C. 8 Jan., 1700, bur. at St. Mary, Southampton, mar. 1 April 1662, *Susan*, "dau. of Mr. Roger Norton, printer in Blackfriars." "a good woman in letting of her blood, died 4 July, 1656, bur. 10th." (*Smith's Obituary*). They had issue,

- i. *Roger Clutterbuck*, of whom next, 45.
- ii. *Mary*, living 9 May, 1700. iii. *Hester*. iv. *Jane*.

44 VI. **Roger Clutterbuck**, of Southampton, esq.; Patent searcher of the Customs, was trustee of his father's will; mar., and had issue,

- i. *Samuel Clutterbuck*, eldest son, a major in the army; went to Ireland where his posterity remain; living 9 May, 1700.
- ii. *Thomas Clutterbuck*, of whom next, 45.
- iii. *Charles Clutterbuck*, of Southampton, in H.M. Customs; died Nov. 1783, aged 71; buried at St. Mary's, Southampton; mar., and had i. *Frances*; ii. *Dorothy*, who both died unmarried; iv. *Adam Clutterbuck*, died unmarried at Marazion in Cornwall; v. *Susan*.

45 VII. **Thomas Clutterbuck**, commander on St. Mary Island in Scilly; admon granted P.C.C. 19 Aug., 1757; mar. *Juliana Keigwin*, of Paul Parish, Cornwall, who died before 1757; had issue,

- i. *Thomas Clutterbuck*, of Truro, esq.; recorder of Truro; born 16 Sept., 17..; died....; mar. i. *Lydia*, dau. of Rev. H. Penneck; born 6 Dec., 1757, at Marazion 23 Dec., 1784; died at Truro, 8 July 1814, and had issue.
- ii. *Christopher Masterman Clutterbuck*, lieut., R.N.; born 19 Nov., 1756; died at Bristol 17 Nov., 1806; mar. at St. Nicholas, Cork, *Honora Ryan*, 25 July, 1806, but died s.p.
- iii. *Charles Casper Clutterbuck*, of North Cadbury, Somerset, esq.; died 1836; mar. *Harriet*, dau. of Robt. Lax, of Knapwell house, Wells, at St. Cuthbert's, Wells, 17 April, 1803; had issue,
 - i. *Thomas Clutterbuck*, mar. Maria Teresa L'Angeli.
 - ii. *James Bennett Clutterbuck*, of London, M.D.; mar. *Fanny Laurie*.
 - iii. *Charles Clutterbuck*.
- iv. *Samuel Clutterbuck*, died unmarried, 1782.
- v. *Henry Clutterbuck*, of whom next, 47.
- vi. *Catherine*, died unmarried at S. Hilary, Cornwall.

- vii. *Mary*, born 22 Dec., 1762; mar. at Truro, to *James Bennett*, of Cadbury House.
- viii. *Juliana*, born 2 Feb., 1768; mar. at N. Cadbury, to *James Woodforde*, of Almesford, Somerset, M.D.

46 VIII. **Henry Clutterbuck**, of Blackfriars, London, M.D., Lecturer at S. Bartholomew's Hospital; born 28 Jan., 1767; died at Bridge Street, Blackfriars, 24 April, 1856; mar. at St. Stephens, Walbrook, 1796, *Harriet Matilda*, dau. of of *William Browne*, of Kirby Street, Hatton Garden, she died 19 June, 1852; they had issue,

- i. *Thomas Clutterbuck*, born 16 May, 1797; died 12 July, 1799.
- ij. *Henry Clutterbuck*, born 15 July, 1798; died 1799.
- ijj. *Edward Clutterbuck*, Captain Hon. E.I.C. army; born 18 Sep., 1805; bap. St. Ann, Blackfriars, 3 Jan., 1809, p.r.; mar. *Amy*, dau. of *John James*, of Llantaman, co. Monmouth, esq., died at Secundarabad, 22 Dec., 1845.
- iv. *Octavius Masterman Clutterbuck*, born 28 Nov., 1806; bap. St. Ann, Blackfriars, p.r.; died 2 Oct., 1810.
- v. *Harriet*, born 13 Nov. 1799.
- vi. *Maria*, born 3 Jan., 1801; mar. *James Woodforde*, of Castle Cary.
- vij. *Julia*, born 9 Jan., 1804; bap. St. Ann, Blackfriars, p.r.; mar. Lt.-Col. *James Todd*.
- vijj. *Louisa*, born 8 Nov., 1812; mar. *Harvey Morris*, M.D., Surgeon, R.N.

We now revert to

47 W. **Josias Clutterbuck**, of the City of Bristol, grocer [son of William of Eastington, 1581, and Ursula, see 36 III.], bap. at Eastington 2 Aug., 1584, died 6 Jan., 1659, aged 59, m.i., buried at All Saints, Bristol, 12 Jan., 1659, p.r.; will dated 24 Dec., 1659, proved P.C.C. 17 Oct., 1660, mar. *Margaret*, dau. of *Richard Colston*, of Bristol, merchant; her will, dated 28 June, 1673, proved P.C.C. 3 July, 1674; she bur. at All Saints, Bristol, 30 Dec., 1673; they had issue,

- i. *Thomas Clutterbuck*, of whom next, 49.
- ii. *Sir William Clutterbuck* of Bristol and of Bradley, knight, grocer, Mayor of Bristol, 1663, when he entertained King Charles II.

and Nell Gwyn and was knighted on the occasion (see "Gloucestershire Notes and Queries," I., 236); buried at All Saints, Bristol, 4 March, 1707, p.r.; will, in which he bequeaths £10 to "that pious and Right Reverend Father in God, Doctor Thomas Ken, late Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells, my most honoured friend," dated 26 April. 1701, proved P.C.C. 30 April, 1708; mar. *Sarah*, dau. of John Vernon, of Hanbury co. Worcester, esq., and 2^{dly}, *Susannah*, dau. of and the Lady Margaret *Poole*, but died s.p.; Dame Susannah Clutterbuck mar, 2^{dly} John Romsey, of Bristol, esq.; her will dated 4 Sep., 1716, proved P.C.C. 5 Dec., 1717.

- iii. *Richard Clutterbuck*, bu. at All Saints, Bristol, 7 June, 1676, unmarried.
- iv. *Giles Clutterbuck*, died an infant, bur. at All Saints, Bristol, 24 Mar., 1636, p.r.
- v. *Josias Clutterbuck*, died a bachelor before 1699.
- vi. *Anne*, died unmarried.
- vii. *Margaret*, mar. to *Richard Netherway*.
- viii. *Martha*, died unmarried; will dated 24 Dec., 1696, proved at Bristol 25 Jan., 1699.
- ix. *Elizabeth*, mar. to *George Larkin*, of Bristol, living 1673.
- x. *Mary*, mar. to *George Twogood*, of Bristol.
- xi. *Christian*, mar. to *James Fisher*, of Bristol.
- xii. *Ursula* died unmarried.
- xiii. *Sarah* mar. (1) *James Marriott*, of Bristol, (2) *Giles*, of Bristol.
- xiv. *Cisley*, bur. at All Saints, Bristol, 22 Nov. 1638.

48 V. **Sir Thomas Clutterbuck**, knight, merchant and alderman of London, knighted at Whitehall 4 Aug., 1669; Consul at Leghorn (see State Papers, Domestic, passim); he was one of the gentlemen nominated as one of the intended Knights of the Royal Oak; died 11 Feb., 1682, bur. at Ware co. Herts; admon. granted P.C.C. Feb., 1682-3; mar. *Martha*, dau. of George *Swanley*, of Hackney, Midx, a "sea captain," died 20 Aug., 1724; buried at Ware. They had issue,

- i. *Charles Clutterbuck*, of Greenwich, Kent, died 16 July, 1679, aged 18, bur. at Greenwich 24 July, 1679, p.r.; Admon. granted to his mother Dec. 1684, s.p.

- ii. *Anne*, mar. to Sir *Thomas Burton*, of Stoke co. Leicester, bart. ; he died 1725, she 1705, both bur. at Newark upon Trent, Notts.
 - iii. *Catherine Marian*, born in Italy, died unmarried 1 Sep. 1685.
 - iv. *Theresa Victoria*, born in Italy, died 3 Jan. 1695, bur. at Ware.
 - v. *Margherita Felicia*, born in Italy, died 13 Feb., 1739, bur. at Ware ; will dated 6 Feb., 1739, proved P.C.C. 22 Feb., 1739.
-

SECTION C.

THE CLUTTERBUCKS OF MILLEND, NASTEND, NUPEND, IN THE PARISH OF EASTINGTON, AND OF FRAMPTON COURT, IN THE PARISH OF FRAMPTON ON SEVERN.

WE now revert to the younger sons of Thomas Clutterbuck, of Leonard Stanley, who died in 1551. Two of them left issue. From William came several important branches treated of in this section, but which are now extinct in the male line. From John came the Clutterbucks of Peck Street, King Stanley, who are dealt with in section D. ; we therefore commence this section with .

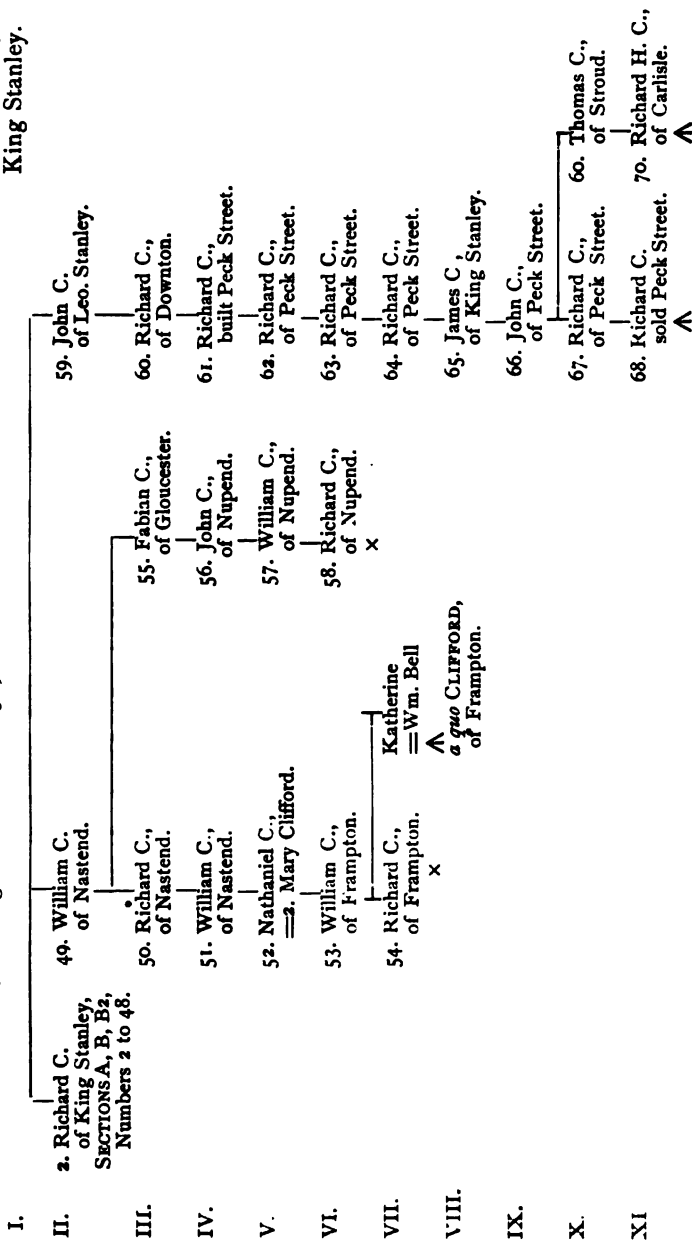
49 II. **William Clutterboock**, of Nastend, Eastington ; will dated 3 Sep., 1588 ; proved P.C.C., 9 June, 1589 : mar. *Margery*, who was living 1558 ; had issue,

- i. *Richard Cloterbooke*, of whom next, 51.
- ii. *Peter Cloterbooke*, of whom hereafter.
- iiij. *Fabyan Cloterbooke*, of whom hereafter.
- iv. *Ann*, mar. at Stonehouse, 6 Nov., 1578, to *Richard Harmar*, p.r.

OUTLINE PEDIGREE OF CLUTTERBUCK.

Section C.—*Descendants of WILLIAM CLUTTERBUCK, of Nastend, Eastington, who died 1589.*

Section D.—CLUTTERBUCK, of Peck Street, King Stanley.



v. *Elisabeth*, bap. at Eastington, 1559, p.r.

vi. *Agnes*.

50 III. **Richard Cloterbooke**, of Nastend, yeoman; bur. at Eastington, 12 April, 1623, p.r.; will dated 10 Feb., 1620; proved at Gloucester, 21 May, 1623; mar. 1 *Margery*; bur. at Eastington, 13 June, 1577, p.r., by whom he had issue,

i. *William Cloterbooke*, of whom next, 51.

he mar. 2^{dly} *Dorothy*; bur. at Eastington, 3 Aug. 1587, p.r., and had issue,

ij. *Josias Cloterbooke*, bap. at Eastington, 2 May, 1584, p.r.; died 1625; mar. *Alice Newman*, at Eastington, 1617, p.r., and had issue,

1. *Richard Clutterbuck*, bap. at Eastington, 1618, p.r.

2. *Daniel Clutterbuck*, bap. at Eastington, 6 Jan., 1621, p.r.

3. *John Clutterbuck*, bap. at Eastington, 1642, p.r.

iiij. *Thomas Cloterbooke*, bur. at Eastington, 19 Dec., 1643, p.r.

iv. *Elisabeth*, bap. at Eastington, 1582, p.r.; living 1620.

v. *Alice*, living 1620.

vj. *Anna*, living 1620.

vii. *Sara*, living 1620.

51 IV. **William Clotebooke**, of Nastend, yeoman; bap. at Eastington 25 June, 1577, p.r., bur. there 28 Oct. 1626, p.r.; will dated 21 Oct., 1626, proved at Gloucester 9 April, 1627; mar. 2^{dly} (1st wife's name unknown) *Mary*, dau. of John Symons; her will dated 14 June, 1630, proved at Gloucester 3 Jan., 1631, had issue an only child,

52 V. **Nathaniel Clutterbuck**, of Nastend and of Frampton, gent., bap. at Eastington 20 Jan., 1625, p.r. died 13 Oct., 1680; buried at Eastington 15 Oct., 1680, p.r. m.i.; mar. (1) first at Frampton on Severn 1 June, 1654, "by ye anciently established Liturgy of ye Church of England, and also ye same day by ye new forme of marriage appointed in an Act of Parliament bearing date August 24th, 1653," p.r.; and again at Eastington 8 June, 1654, p.r., his second cousin *Margaret*, dau. of John Clutterbuck (56) m.i.; she died 8 May, 1657, bur. at Eastington, m.i., and had issue,

i. *Nathaniel Clutterbuck*, bap. at Eastington 4 March, 1654, died 18 July, 1656; bur. at Eastington, m.i. s.p.

- ii. *Richard Clutterbuck*, bap. at Eastington 23 April, 1657; probably died an infant;
he mar. 2^{dly} *Mary*, eldest dau. and co-heiress of *John Clifford*, of Frampton, esq., at Frampton, 1659, p.r.; she died 7 Oct., 1680, m.i., bur. at Eastington 10 Oct., 1680, p.r., and by her had issue,
 - iii. *William Clutterbuck*, of whom next, 55.
 - iv. *Josiah Clutterbuck*, of Eastington, died 26 Feb., 1741, aged 81, m.i., bur. at Eastington, p.r., m.i.; he mar. *Anne Andrews*; died 14 Feb., 1730, aged 69; bur. at Eastington m.i., p.s.; had issue an only child,
Mary, bap. at Eastington 2 May, 1694, p.r., mar.
(1) *Daniel Partridge* (2) *John Pitt*, of Stonehouse.
 - v. *John Clutterbuck*, bap. at Eastington 18 Oct., 1664, p.r., died 15 July, 1670, bur. at St. Mary de Crypt, Gloucester, m.i., s.p.
 - vi. *Robert Clutterbuck*, died 12 Oct., 1685, aged about 20, buried at Frampton, m.i., s.p., admon. to his brother William 1686.
 - vii. *Clifford Clutterbuck*, of St. Paul's Churchyard, London, confectioner; will dated 9 Sep. 1737; proved P.C.C., 29 Oct., 1740, s.p.
 - viii. *Samuel Clutterbuck*, bap. at Eastington 1 Mar., 1677, p.r.; dead before 1737, s.p.
 - ix. *Thomas Clutterbuck*, died 17 Feb., 1693, aged about 24, bur. at Frampton, p.r. m.i., s.p.
 - x. *James Clutterbuck*, bap. at Eastington 29 April, bur. there 21 Oct., 1680, p.r.
 - xj. *Rosomond*, bap. at Eastington 6 Aug. 1667, bur. there 2 Dec., 1716, p.r.
 - xii. *Elizabeth*, bap. at Eastington 26 Nov. 1674, p.r.

53 VI. *William Clutterbuck*, of Frampton, gent., bap. at Eastington, 9 Dec., 1660, p.r.; died 15 Feb., 1727, m.i.; bur. at Frampton; will dated 1 March, 1726, proved P.C.C., 1 July, 1728; mar (1) *Sarah*, dau. of *John Wade*, esq.; she died 25 June, 1685, aged 28; bur. at Frampton, m.i., and had issue,

- i. *Clifford Clutterbuck*, bap. at Frampton, 24 Feb., 1684; bur. there 12 Nov., 1709, p.r., m.i., s.p.
- ii. and iii. *Mary* and *Ann*, bap. at Frampton, 12 June, 1686; *Mary* died 11 Jan., 1711, m.i.; *Ann* was living 1726.

He mar 2^{dly} his first cousin *Abigail*, dau. of *William Clutterbuck*

(38), of Mill End, gent.; bap. at Eastington, 14 Mar., 1660; died 15 Aug., 1707; bur. at Frampton, 17 Aug., 1707, p.r., m.i., and by her had issue,

iv. *Richard Clutterbuck*, of whom next, 54.

v. *Katherine*, bap. at Frampton, 20 April, 1690, p.r.; mar. at North Nibley, 1 Sept., 1715, to *William Bell*, of Wheatenhurst, gent. From this marriage descends the family of Winchcombe, now represented by H. J. Clifford, esq., of Frampton Court, who thus represents not only this branch of the Clutterbucks, but also the ancient family of the Cliffords of Frampton.

vi. *Sarah*, bap. at Frampton, 23 Feb., 1691, p.r.; died 27 Oct., 1709; bur. at Frampton, m.i.

vii. *Elizabeth*, bap. at Frampton, 1696, p.r.

54 VII. **Richard Clutterbuck**, of Frampton Court, esq.; bap. at Frampton, 2 June, 1703. He built upon the ancient site the present Frampton Court, of which in a diary of Edmund Clutterbuck of Islington, it is said "It was formerly the residence of fair Rosamond." It is still owned by H. J. Clifford, esq., as heir of this Richard Clutterbuck, who died without issue in 1795.

We now revert to

55 III. **Fabian Clutterbook** [son of William, 1589, and Margery, 49 II.,] of the City of Gloucester, yeoman, bap. at Eastington, 22 March, 1564, p.r.; will dated 14 Aug., 1637, proved at Gloucester, 1637, and P.C.C. 1658; inquisition taken in 1638 dates he died 11 Sept., 1637; his wife's name is unknown, he had issue,

i. *George Clotterbooke*, bap. at Eastington, 24 April, 1597, p.r.

ij. *John Clotterbooke*, of whom next, 58.

iii. *Stephen Clutterbooke*, of the City of Gloucester, woollen draper; will dated 15 May, 1649, proved P.C.C., 7 Feb. 1649; mar. *Ann Symonds*, had issue,

i. *John Clutterbuck*, not 16 in 1649.

ij. *Sarah*, not 18 in 1649.

iv. *Mary*, bap. at Eastington, 1600, p.r.

v. *Judith*, mar. to . . . *Simon*.

56 IV. **John Clutterbucke**, of Nupend, clothier; will dated 4 Oct., 1664, proved at Gloucester, 4 Nov., 1664; bur. at

Eastington, m.i.; mar. *Ann*, dau. of *Henry Fowler*, gent.; bur. at Eastington, 6 Oct., 1633, m.i., they had issue,

- i. *William Clutterbuck*, of whom next, 59.
- ij. *Margaret*, mar. to *Nathanial Clutterbuck*, 54, of Frampton.

57 V. **William Clutterbuck**, of Nupend, gent.; bap. at Eastington, 8 March, 1626, p.r.; died 11 June, 1700, aged 74; bur. at Eastington, m.i.; will dated 3 June, 1700, proved at Gloucester, 15 April, 1704; mar. at Eastington, 8 Jan., 1651, p.r., his second cousin *Martha*, dau. of *Richard Clutterbuck*, 37, of Mill End, clothier; she died 24 June, 1688, aged 90, bur. at Eastington, m.i., and had issue,

- i. *Richard Clutterbuck*, of whom next, 58.
- ij. *John Clutterbuck*, died 5 Nov., 1690, aged 35; bur. at Eastington, m.i., s.p.
- iii. *Henry Clutterbuck*, died 16 Jan., 1689, bur. at Eastington, m.i., s.p.
- iv. *William Clutterbuck*, died 1 March, 1707, aged 39, bur. at Eastington, m.i., s.p.
- v. *Stephen Clutterbuck*, of St Martins in the fields, sailorman; bap. at Eastington, 24 March, 1650, p.r.; will dated 12 Sept. 1718, proved P.C.C., 1 Oct 1718; mar. *Elizabeth*, dau. of, and had issue,
 - 1. *Charles Clutterbuck*, of the Strand, London, gent., residuary legatee and executor of his uncle *Richard Clutterbuck*, 60; died 28 May, 1744, aged 48; bur. at Eastington, m.i., s.p.
 - 2. *Amitay Clutterbuck*, probably of H.M.S. Princess, died 1729.
 - 3. *Hannah*.
 - 4. *Sarah*, mar. to *Edward Cox*; died 28 Sept., 1758, aged 58, bur. at Eastington, m.i.
- vi. *Martha*, bap. at Eastington, 28 Nov., 1652; mar. to *John Pope*, of Cam, clothier; died 6 Sept. 1713, aged 60, bur. at Eastington, m.i.
- vij. *Judith*, mar. to *Cox*.

58 V. **Richard Clutterbuck**, of Nupend, gent; died 25 Nov., 1735, aged 80, s.p.; bur. at Eastington, m.i.; will dated 1 June, 1734, proved at Gloucester, 17 June, 1735; mar. (1) *Grace*, dau. of *Maurice Dyer*, of Redwick in the parish of Henbury; she died 29 June, 1720, aged 60, bur. at Eastington, m.i.; he mar. (2^dly) *Sarah*, dau. of . . . ; her will, as of the City of Gloucester, widow, dated 20 Nov., 1748, proved at Gloucester, 18 May, 1750.

Gloucestershire Wills (*Continued*).

John Arundell, of Dursley, clothier, dated 19 May, 1703; codicil 11 December, 1704; proved at Gloucester 12 June, 1705.

To grandson Daniel Lysons, gent, and my grand-daughter Elizabeth his wife; son-in-law John Purnell; Anne and John the two children of dau. Sarah Byrkin; dau. Mary Arundell—her grandfather Hill; dau. Purnell; cousin Daniel Arundell, of Stroud; cousin Sarah Nicholls, dau. of my sister Lander; son John Arundell; dau. Mary, and sons John Purnell and Richard Byrkin to be executors; brother Richard Hill, cousin Edward Hill, and Edward Morse, to be overseers. To kinsman Richard Tippetts, of Dursley, clothier, and Samuel Clarke, of the same, mercer, one acre of pasture, lying upon Breakneck, near Dursley, in the parish of Cam, which I lately purchased of Thomas Clifte, in trust, the proceeds to be applied to buying books and teaching poor children in Dursley to read the English tongue, whose parents are unable to pay for their schooling. Witnesses:—John Tippetts, jun., William Tippetts, and Edward Morse. Codicil:—To grandchildren of late brother-in-law, deceased, viz.—the three children of his son Henry Arundell, and the six children of his daughter Sarah Tippetts; To servant Anne Roach. Witnesses:—Edward Morse, Thomas Rugg, and Edward Morse, jun.

Joseph Dymock, of Todyngton, dated 27 May, 1546. To be buried in the churchyard of St. Leonard in Todyngton. To the moder church of Gloucester 4d.; To the hye alter of Todyngton 8d.; To the bellys of the same church 8s., and a cloth to the hye alter. To each of my 3 daughters 57s. 4d. and a cow, and two silver sponys. To Umfrey Brewer; To my sons Henry and William; To my daughters Mary and Alys. My 5 children to be executors. Overseers, John Yzod and Umfrey Brewer.

Proved at Gloucester 1546, No. 73.

Thomas Dymocke, of Syston, husbandman, dated 18 March, 1594. To be buried in the parish churchyard of Syston. To each of my children 20s. The residue to Lore my wife, whom I appoint executrix. Witness, Walter Dymocke,

Proved at Gloucester 12 September, 1595.

William Dymocke, of Todington, dated 10 November, 1600. To be buried in the churchyard of Todington; To the reparacon

of Toddington church 2s.; To my daughter Margery, 40s.; To my daughter Margaret, and to John Freeman, her son; To Timothy Higgins. The residue to my son Anthonie, whom I make executor.

Proved at Gloucester 7 May, 1601, by Anthony Dymock.

Walter Democke, of Doynton, wever, dated 14 August, 1612. To be buried in the churchyard of Doynton. To my son Roger in fee, my lands in the manor of Doynton; To my son William, and my daughters Aeles, Joane, and Elsebeth, £7 10s. each. The residue to Elsebeth my wife, whom I make executrix. Overseers, William Taylor and Edward Webb.

Proved at Gloucester 14 September, 1612.

Anthonie Dimoke, of Tuddington, dated 4 December, 14 James I. To my daughters Elizabeth, Joane, and Mary; The residue to Mary my wife, whom I make executrix.

Proved at Gloucester 23 January, 1617.

Thomas Demock, of St. Nicholas [Gloucester,] coper, dated 1 November, 1620. To be buried in St. Nicholas' church. To my daughter Jone, £13 6s. 8d. and lease of my greatest house; To my son-in-law Thomas Singleton, and his daughter Jane; To Margrett, daughter of Edward Wagstaffe. My wife Jane to be executrix; and Edward Wagstaffe and John Woodward, overseers.

Proved at Gloucester 10 March, 1620.

Elizabeth Dymock, of Doynton, widdow, dated 10 October, 1626. To my sons Roger and William, and my daughters Alice, Joane, and Elizabeth Dymock. To my god-daughter Abigail Francombe. The residue to my daughter Jone Dymock, whom I make my executrix. Overseers, Thomas Attwood, of Doynton, and my son Roger.

Proved at Gloucester 7 May, 1627.

Giles Dimock, of Stroud, dated 3 May, 1676. My late wife Sarah's goods to be equally divided between my children Frances, John, and Rebecka Dimock. To Margreat my now wife, a moiety of the house where Edward Benstoft dwelleth during her widowhood; and to my son Frances, the house, close, etc., except the moiety before bequeathed. To my son John, the house where he dwells, and the close, &c., and my lands in the dishere and east redge. The residue to my wife and daughter equally, and I make them executrixes.

Proved at Gloucester 10 November, 1680.

[This is the will of Giles Dimock, who was buried at Randwick 20 Oct., 1680. His first wife Sarah was buried there 4 September, 1667. His second wife Margaret is not named in the pedigree given at page 141, which this will somewhat enlarges. The John, Francis, and Rebecka there named were probably the children of this testator Giles and Sarah his first wife, and not the children of Giles and Martha].

William Dymocke, of Doynton, carpenter, dated 27 October, 36 Charles II., 1679. To my brother Thomas Dymock, the messuage where I now dwell, Great Woodmeade meadow, and Innex meadow, all in Doynton, for 40 years, with remainder to my kinsman, Walter Dymock (son of said Thomas) in fee. My brother Thomas's two daughters; my sister Mary. I appoint my brother Thomas Dymocke of Doynton executor; and George Weare of Hinton Dirham, and John Bryant of Doynton, overseers.

Proved at Gloucester 16 June, 1680.

William Dymocke, of Pucklechurch, carpenter, dated 21 October, 1688. My house in Bristol to my wife, and her two sons John and Thomas Dymocke; my son William and my daughter Mary. To my daughter Sarah the house and garden, &c., which I occupy for her life. My wife Mary to be executrix, and Edward Tyler and John Wickham overseers.

Proved at Gloucester 2 March, 1689, by Mary Dymocke. (Register Book, folio 16).

25 Elizab., July 4, *Giles Browninge*, of Uley, yeoman. To be bur. in the churchyard there. To my son Thomas B. all my lands which I purchased of Sir Richard Barkley in Uley. But my wife his mother to have the using of all my houses and lands, while unmarried. After her death, the rents of Thomas Simson's and Thomas Sharpe's houses to remain to my son John; and when Simson's lease is expired, John to have that house during his life; also my lease in Elkn', after his mother's death. To Jane Sharpe, and to Annes, Margery, and Ales my daus. a sheep apiece. Residue to my wife Annes, sole executrix. My kinsman Wm. Curtes, overseer. Witnessed by Thos. Sharpe, Thomas Browninge, and George Birche. Proved 17 July, 1584.

Giles Browninge of Charlton, Tetbury, 13 Sept., 8 James I. Names Ambros Browninge my brother's son; Fabian Browninge his brother; John Browninge his son; William Browninge their brother; Henry Browninge their brother; Anthonie Browninge their brother; Gyles Browning their brother; Rachel wife of

Peter Huggins their sister; residuary legatees and executors my brothers William and Nicholas; overseers, William Veysey and Charles Wright. Witnesses, Richard Hathway, scriptor, William Vezzey and Charles Write.

Proved in P.C.C. 6 Feb., 1610.

Martha Browning of Stinchcombe, spinster; to cousin John Browning, my brother's son, lands in Stinchcombe which I purchased of John Nelme, subject to payment of £50 in equal shares to 3 sons of my cousin John Mabbett, late of Cowley, deceased, viz., Richard, William, and Thomas; to cousin Richard Mabbett's son John £5 to be laid out by him "in learning" at the discretion of my sister-in-law Mary Browning; to cousin John Browning a silver cup at 21; to the poor of Stinchcombe 20s. at the discretion of cousin John Browning; to cousin Mary Mabbett, of Cowley, 2 guineas; to Elizabeth Champin my serge manto and petticoat; residuary legatee and executor cousin John Browning; dated 5 July, 1726. Witnesses, Thomas Champin, William Smith, Thomas Jenkins. Signed by mark; no note of probate.

William Heart, of Uley, clerk, dated 2 June, 1709; proved at Gloucester 20 October, 1709. To dau. Sarah Heart and to her heirs for ever, my lands tenements, &c., in the parish of Abstone, in the county of Gloucester. To her for life all lands, &c., in Angerstone and Slarne, in the parishes of Uley and Cam, provided that if my son John Heart shall pay and discharge a bond and mortgage of £200 and the interest thereof and also the incumbrance that shall be at my decease on my said lands at Abstone, and also pay and satisfie to my wife Elizabeth what part of my estate, sume of money or yearly profits she shall lawfully claime as thirds out of my said lands at Uley and Cam, and keep indemnified the said Sarah and her heirs of and from the same, then I give the lands in Abstone to s. John for his life, and at his decease to my grandson William Heart. The lands in Uley and Cam to grandson William Heart at decease of dau. Sarah. To dau. Sarah all my leasehold estate in King Stanley for all the term I have therein. To wife Elizabeth and son John 10s. a piece. All residue real and personal to dau. Sarah, who is to be sole executrix. Witnesses, Thomas Small, John Webb, and E. Morse, jun^r. Inventory £138 3s.

Eleanor Plumer, of Randwick, spinster. Dated 11 November, 1702. Proved at Gloucester 4 March, 1703. Having already made a settlement of real estate leaves legacies to kinswoman

Judith Wood; James Williams, son of Judith Williams; neice Mary Wood; residue to kinswoman Hannah Wood, who is to be sole executrix. Witnesses, William Bennett, Judith Williams, and Henry Fowler.

Obadiath Arrowsmith, of Cirencester, dated 5 Feb., 1773. To my son-in-law John Bedwell, of Cirencester, mercer, my messuage in Cricklade and Chipping Street, Cirencester, for life; remainder to my daughter Olife Bedwell for life; remainder to my grandson William Bedwell in fee; to my grandson John Bedwell messuage in Dyer Street, otherwise Chipping Street, Cirencester; to my sister Olife Arrowsmith my messuage in Gosditch Street, Cirencester, for life; the residue to my daughter Olife Bedwell, whom I appoint executrix. My brother Thomas Arrowsmith, my cozen Albert Eyles to be trustees.

Proved at Gloucester 14 July, 1773 (folio 490).

John Carruthers, of Cheltenham, dated 6 June, 1738. My wife Hannah, my daughter Ann, my wife to be executrix; and my brother-in-law, Thomas Benfield, overseer.

Proved at Gloucester 3 Nov., 1738.

William Dymocke, of Pucklechurch, carpenter, dated 21 Oct., 1688. My house in Bristol to my wife and her two sons John Dymocke and Thomas Dymocke, my son William; my daughter Mary; to my daughter Sarah the house wherein I dwell, with the garden, &c., for her life. Executrix, my wife; overseers, my friends Edward Tyler and John Wickham.

Will proved at Gloucester 2 March, 1689, by Mary Dymocke, relict and executrix. (Register Book, fo. 16).

Tobie Dymock; will proved at Bristol, 1707.

Susannah Dymocke, of Gloucester, widow, 1708. Dated 1 April, 1708. To my son Charles Dymocke and my daughter Hester Dymocke; to my daughter Susannah Ashmead, wife of Francis Ashmead, and to Mary and John, their children; to my grandchildren Francis Ashmead and Susannah Ashmead; the residue to Charles Dymocke and Hester Dymocke, whom I appoint executors.

Will proved at Gloucester 13 Jan., 1708-9.

Thomas Demmack; will proved at Bristol 1709.

Tobias Dymock, of Old Land, Bitton, cloth-worker, 1710. Dated 5 Feb., 1709. My son John, my wife Elizabeth, executrix.

Will proved at Gloucester 17 May, 1710, by Elizabeth Dymock.

Gyles Dymock, of Stonehouse. Administration to the effects was granted by the Gloucester Registry 14 July, 1711, to Rebecca Dymock, his widow; bond signed by Rebecca Dimmock, of Stonehouse, widow, Thomas Clements, of Stonehouse, and John Dimmock, of Randwick, clothier; inventory, appraised 6 July, 1711, and exhibited 14th by Rebecca Dymock, £195.

John Dimock, of Randwick, clothier. Dated 2 April, 1712. To my brother Gyles Dimock's wife and her five children, my personalty equally; they to be joint executors.

Will proved at Gloucester 10 June, 1712, by Rebecca Dimock, relict of Gyles Dimock, deceased's brother. Inventory, £34 10s. 10d.

John Dymock; will proved at Bristol, 1720.

Charles Dimock, of Gloucester; will proved at Gloucester 17 Nov., 1738, by Mary Dimock, John Bennett, and Giles Mills.

Charles Dimock, of Gloucester, mercer, dated 14 March, 1737. To my wife Mary Dimock £600. The residue to my 5 children, Susannah, Charles, William, Edward, and Henry, equally at 21. My wife, Mr. Edward Bennet, apothecary, and the Rev. Mr. Giles Mills to be executors and guardians of my children.

Proved at Gloucester 17 November, 1738.



The Divided Parishes Act.

IT may be useful to place on record the account of the proceedings under the Divided Parishes Act, relative to the parishes in the Stroud Union. It is taken from the *Stroud Journal*.

On Wednesday, 1 November, 1882, the Hon. Thomas Henry Wm. Pelham, an Inspector appointed by the Local Government Board, opened a public enquiry at the Board Room of the Stroud Board of Guardians in pursuance of notice published under the Divided Parishes Act, as regards the area of the Stroud Union. There was a considerable gathering at the commencement, amongst those in attendance being Mr. Dorington, chairman of the Board; Mr. Warman, clerk; Mr. Spire, clerk to the Wheatenhurst Union; Mr. Wenden, clerk of the Dursley Union; Mr. Rogers, clerk to the Tetbury Union; Rev. F. de Paravicini, Mr. Henry Playne, Mr. G. H. A. Beard, Mr. E. C. Little, Mr. J. C. Little, and a large number of overseers of the parishes concerned.

Mr. Pelham said he was afraid he should require a good deal of their patience, because they had got rather a complicated question to decide as regarded the divided parishes within this union. The Ordnance Survey were making a new map, and were anxious before the last edition of their map was published, that the boundaries of these parishes should be finally settled. The Inspector read the formal published notice, and then said he would give them an idea of what the Act of Parliament was. An Act passed in 1876 provided that when a parish was divided, so that a part of a parish was separated from the main portion of it, the Local Government Board had power to hold an enquiry and make an order placing that detached part in the parish to which it was contiguous and most conveniently situated. The Act provided for a change of county, but that did not come into question in this case. The Poor Law Act of 1879 goes rather further, and says that where a part is cut off by a river, and where it is like a peninsula, so as to be inconvenient, that may be cut off by order of the Local Government Board. When the enquiry had been held the Local Government Board would make an order, and after three months no parish could protest against it, but within that time a parish might object, and then it would go before Parliament to be confirmed, and the parish might, if they thought fit, fight the order before the committee of the House of Lords or Commons. He thought it right to point out that the Act which was passed during the present session of 1882 went rather further than anything else and said that where any one of these detached parts of parishes was entirely surrounded by one other parish, next March it would have to go to that parish without any enquiry at all. It had no doubt been the intention of the legislature that these detached parts should altogether cease to exist, and they had provided that where there was no doubt to what parish they belonged they should go to them at once, and therefore he had nothing to do with those cases now. The reason he was here was to decide in doubtful cases as to the parish in which the detached part should go. Of course some parishes did not like losing a part of their area, but he was bound to point out that that fact was hardly a good argument against the Act being carried out. Of course it made a little difference when a Union lost part of its area. In those cases it might be a very good argument that they should try to get the detached part into a parish which was in the Union; rather than in another next to it which was outside the Union; but the

purpose of the Local Government Board was to carry out the Act, and therefore he had to find out certain particulars about these detached parts, and also to decide to which parish they should go. He would also point out that the change would not in any way affect ecclesiastical matters. It would make no change in the ecclesiastical parish, and would have no effect as regards tithes. Of course a change would take place as regards highways, and a change would also take place, subject to the approval of the Educational Department, as regards school matters. Having thus briefly stated the effect of the Acts, he now proposed to take the parishes in order on the notice paper.

Formal proof was given by Mr. R. Wood of the due posting of the notices on all the church and chapel doors in the parishes affected.

Mr. E. C. Little asked whether the change would increase the establishment charges by reason of the addition of property to the Union. If they took a part of one parish and threw it into another, would that part thrown into another be charged with the establishment charges of the parish in which it would be thrown?—The Inspector said certainly that would be so. Where there was a change of Union it would make some difference. If there was any temporary inconvenience the Local Government Board had power to make an adjustment, in the case of debt and the like. He was not prepared to go into the question of these debts at the present moment, but he might take it as evidence that some adjustment would be necessary, and then the Local Government Board would ascertain what those debts and liabilities were.

In the course of some further preliminary conversation, Mr. Henry Playne called attention to a small piece of Sapperton just behind the elastic mill at Dudbridge, which, it was stated, was wholly surrounded by the parish of Rodborough, and would belong to it under the Act. Mr. Pelham then said he should be very glad to accommodate everybody, but if he began to pop about from one parish to another everyone would want his parish taken first, and he thought the best way would be to go straight through the list, which was a long one.

The case of *Haywardsfield* was first taken. Mr. Spire, as representing the Tax Commissioners, desired that it should be annexed to Stonehouse. The parish of Haywardsfield was stated to consist of one house, what was once a cottage, a garden and

orchard, the whole containing about an acre. It was formerly extra-parochial, and became a parish by the Act of 1857. From that time an overseer was annually appointed, but that ceased after a time. The Inspector enquired as to its highway arrangements, and was informed that the Stonehouse highway ran past it, and that Stonehouse parish entirely repaired this road, and that it paid no highway rate. Stonehouse belonged to the Wheatenhurst Highway Board. There was no School Board at Stonehouse. There was no property belonging to this little parish. Its rateable value was about £20. The Inspector said he did not think there could be any objection to this proposal that Hawardsfield should be added to the parish of Stonehouse.

The parish of *Bisley* was next taken. Mr. Dorington said there had been a parish meeting at which the matter was considered. There were three detached portions of this parish. One was a small piece near Honeycombe, entirely surrounded, which would come under the Act of 1882, and nothing more need be said about that. There was a small piece near Foston's Ash, adjacent to a detached portion of Miserden parish, which, of course, would go somewhere or other, and the meeting was of opinion that that and the detached portion of Miserden, being the property of an owner whose land lay otherwise in Cranham parish exclusively, should go to Cranham. It was called Bidfield, and consisted of two farms. It contained about 7½ acres, the rateable value being £577. The population would be about 20. In answer to questions by the Inspector, it was stated that the nearest school was Miserden, for which there was no School Board, that in regard to sanitary matters there was a Local Board for Bisley, which included this piece, and that there were no debts.—Mr. Dorington observed that the objections to removing Bidfield from the parish of Bisley were that ecclesiastical rights were still attached to it, that it had a right to educational and poor endowments of Bisley, which would drop out of sight when it became Cranham or Miserden. Another thing was that Miserden was not in the parliamentary borough of Stroud, and therefore Bidfield would be placed outside the borough. Further—though this might be thought a sentimental objection—it was an ancient part of Bisley, and was a tithing.—The Inspector said these objections rather went against the Act generally. Mr. Dorington's strongest point fell to the ground, because there were no debts, and the sanitary arrangements were not of practical importance here. What were the highway arrangements?

—Mr. Dorington said the highways were repaired by the Bisley local board. Cranham was part of the Stroud Highway Board; Miserden separately maintained its own highways. Mr. Dorington said the parish meeting would rather not have Bidfield detached from Bisley, but if it went anywhere they would rather it went to Miserden.—The Inspector intimated that having learnt all the facts, that closed the case, and he expressed no opinion now.

The other detached piece of Bisley parish was a small piece lying between a detached part of Miserden and the parish of Cranham, having a rateable value of about £1, and consisting of a cottage and garden uninhabited, and near Foston's Ash. This, it was intimated, would go to Cranham.

(To be continued.)



Book Notices.

Medieval Lore: An epitome of the science, geography, animal and plant folk-lore and myth of the middle age; being classified gleanings from the Encyclopedia of Bartholomew Anglicus on the properties of things. Edited by Robert Steele, with a preface by William Morris, author of "The Earthly Paradise." London: Elliot Stock, 62, Paternoster Row, E.C., 1893. Cloth 8°, pp. x. 154.

This book is beautifully printed and tastefully bound. It at once attracts the attention, and editor and publisher alike may be congratulated. Mr. Steele's idea of giving a volume of selections from a medieval encyclopedia is a very happy one, and his selections appear to give a very fair idea of what passed for knowledge of things in the middle of the thirteenth century.

The author of this work was an English Franciscan friar, by name Bartholomew. Of him little is known save that he was of sufficient repute to become a professor of theology at Paris and in Saxony. He wrote the book in Latin apparently between 1248 and 1260, and it speedily gained a very high repute, being translated into French, Spanish, Dutch, and English. Its scope was very wide, being an account of things in general, a collection of similes for the benefit of the village preaching friar, written in fact for men without deep, almost without any learning. It is remarkable that no less than ten editions were published in the 15th century of the latin copy alone. It will interest Gloucestershire readers to know that the English translation was made about 1397 by the famous vicar of Berkeley, John of Trevisa, and the extracts here printed are in his words sufficiently modernized to permit ordinary readers to study the book with ease. The only drawback to the volume

is the preface, whereby William Morris is enabled to indulge in cheap sneers at the eighteenth century and whig politics. The utility of it is scarcely obvious, and we cannot help thinking that Mr. Steele might have dispensed with a recommendation from the famous artistic socialist, for the book is a good one and we can cordially recommend its perusal, not only to the antiquary, but also to the general reader.

Book-Song: an Anthology of Poems of books and bookmen from Modern Authors: Edited by Gleeson White. London: Elliott Stock. 1893. 8° pp. xviii. 186.

This is a charming little book. Poetry is now-a-days greatly at a discount, but there can be but few book lovers who will not find something in this volume wherewith to while away an idle hour. The Editor has collected together some hundred and fifty short poems and verses touching upon books from various modern writers, most of them, happily, still living. As may be imagined these poems vary greatly; some, of course, are of small moment, and their absence might not be missed; others, the greater number, could not be spared, and indeed make one wish that the Editor could have included more of the like. Most of them are short, and in times when few of us have leisure to wade through the long, and it must be added, somewhat monotonous verses in which our grandfathers delighted, this brevity will be appreciated by most of us. From the preface we gather that a companion volume from ancient authors is to be issued: that may appeal more directly to antiquaries, though it is not likely to exceed this one in real interest. It is only needful to add that the tasteful get-up of the book reflects credit both on the printer and binder.

How to decipher and study ancient documents; being a guide to the reading of ancient manuscripts: by E. E. Thoyts, with an introduction by C. Trice Martin, assistant keeper of H. M. Records. London: Elliot Stock, 62, Paternoster Row, 1893. sm. 8° cl., pp. xvi. 144.

This book is one which is pleasantly written and nicely printed. It contains much information relative to bygone days, which many besides mere tyros will find interesting. But it is very disappointing, in that it does not bear out the words on the title page. If it is to be a guide to deciphering ancient deeds, the book, to adapt Miss Thoyts' own criticism of three well-known handbooks, "might be with advantage remodelled." Special exception must be taken to the chapter on "handwriting;" most of it is mere trifling. Miss Thoyts, who evidently is a "graphologist," tells us anent crossing the letter "t" that if the strokes are regular the writer has an even placid temper, "if dashed off at random quick outbursts of anger may be expected, but of short duration, unless the stroke is firm and black, in which case



great violence may safely be predicted." The Duke of Wellington's signature appears as an illustration in a paragraph on the handwriting of servants and tradespeople whose education is "mingled with conceited ignorance and false pride"! If Miss Thoyts can be induced to delete the whole of the chapter in her next edition the book will be the better for it. But the grave fault of the work is that the reader is given no help in deciphering ancient writings. A novice may think it wise to learn some of the old alphabets; not so Miss Thoyts, who considers it would be "so much waste of time," though admitting it would be valuable ground-work to commence with.

There are, as illustrations, a number of useful specimens of old handwritings though reduced on too small a scale, but it is scarcely credible that Miss Thoyts does not think it requisite in any case to give a transcript or translation, though obviously such for a beginner would be invaluable. Except in one instance the text does not even allude to the specimens. A pre-Norman deed appears amongst some Domesday excerpts as "extracts from Domesday," while a fac-simile of a "fine" cut in half has a very odd appearance and is only too likely to puzzle the reader.

The general antiquarian information is as a rule succinctly put though there are errors which should not appear in a handbook like this. Some of the lists given, such as the Norman Bishops will be appreciated, but in view of the title selected it is impossible to do other than criticize the book adversely, for certainly it is no guide to reading ancient manuscripts. Yet the book has very considerable merits, and if Miss Thoyts had but selected an appropriate title we should have had little to say against it, and a very great deal in its favour.

Genealogical Chart: showing the lineal descent of John Wilmer Green from 88 families bearing different surnames, on a new plan invented and designed and now executed by Joseph J. Green, of Hampstead, Middlesex. 1892.

This chart is devised in the form of a circle of twenty eight inches in diameter and in arrangement is both novel and ingenious. J. W. Green, the "prepositus" whose pedigree is traced, is placed in the centre of this circle: his paternal forefathers occupy the upper half of the circle, and his maternal ancestors fill the lower portion. Surrounding the "prepositus" are concentric circles, in segments of which his ancestors are placed. The corners of this chart is filled with notes. Though it has the advantage that blank spaces for unknown ancestors are always ready for filling up, we do not think that this new plan is likely to be generally adopted. We should add that the whole appears to be lithographed from Mr. Green's handwriting.

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